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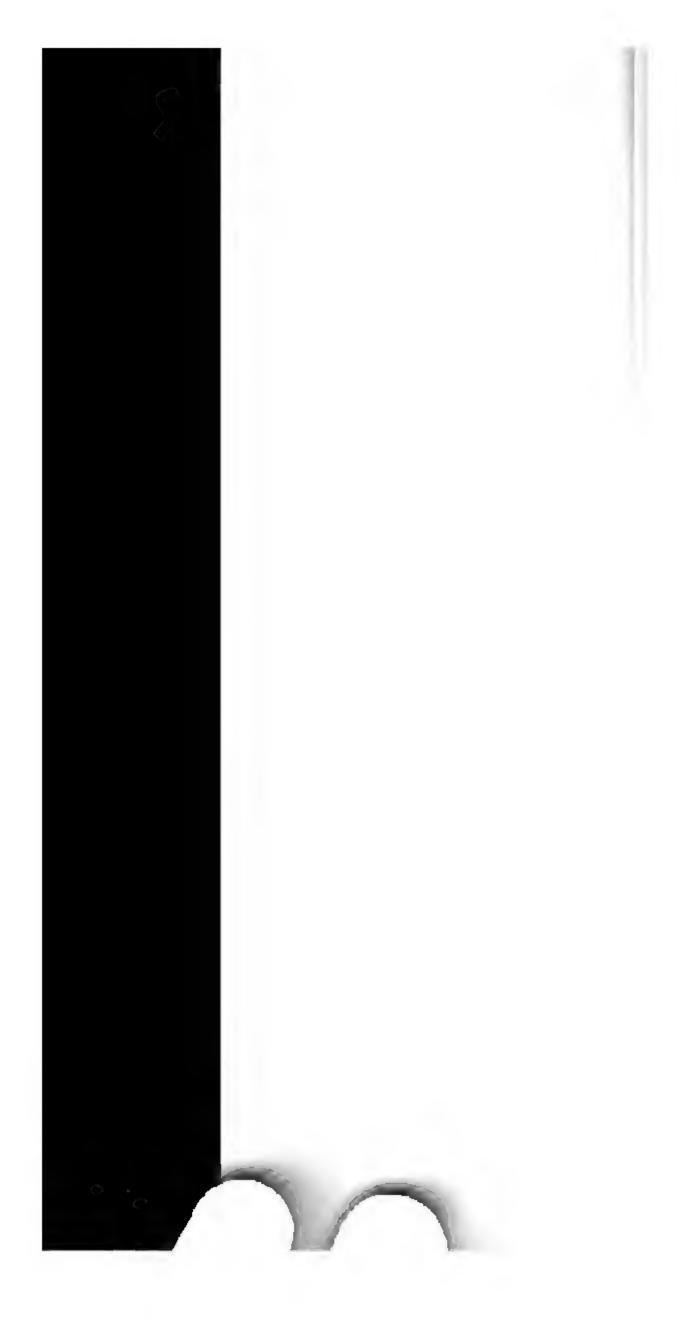
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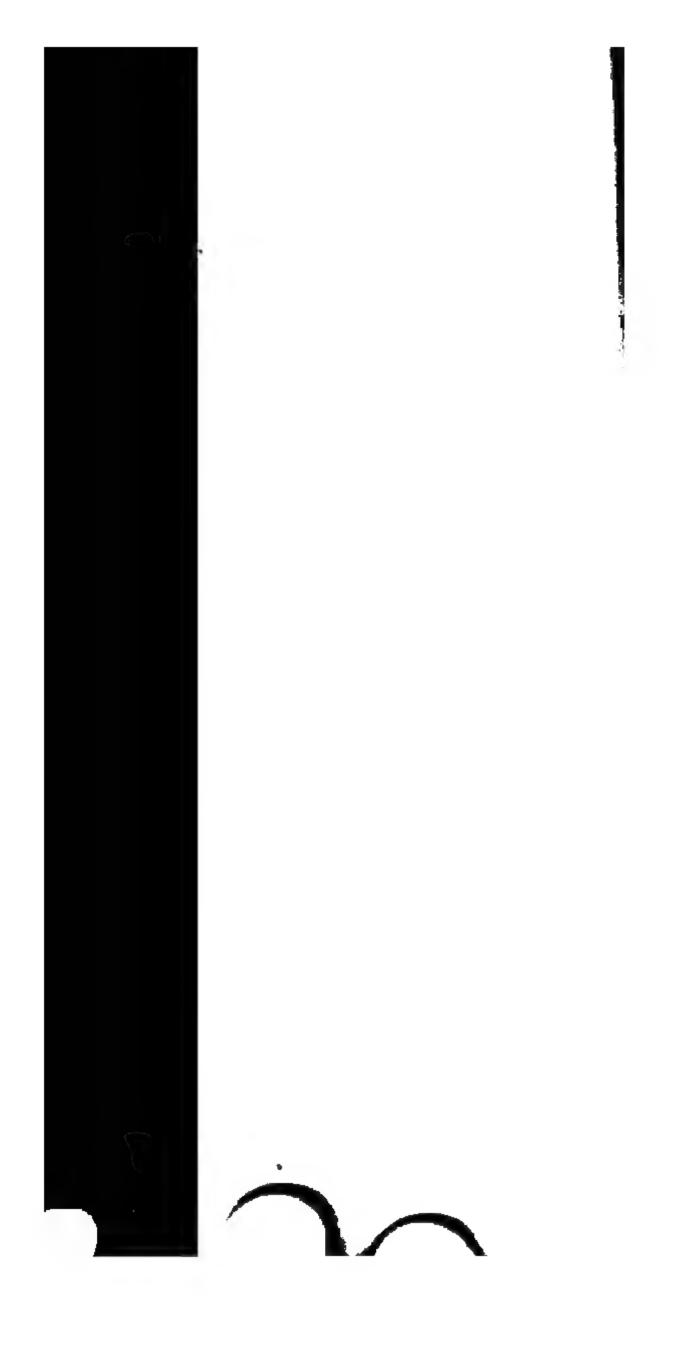


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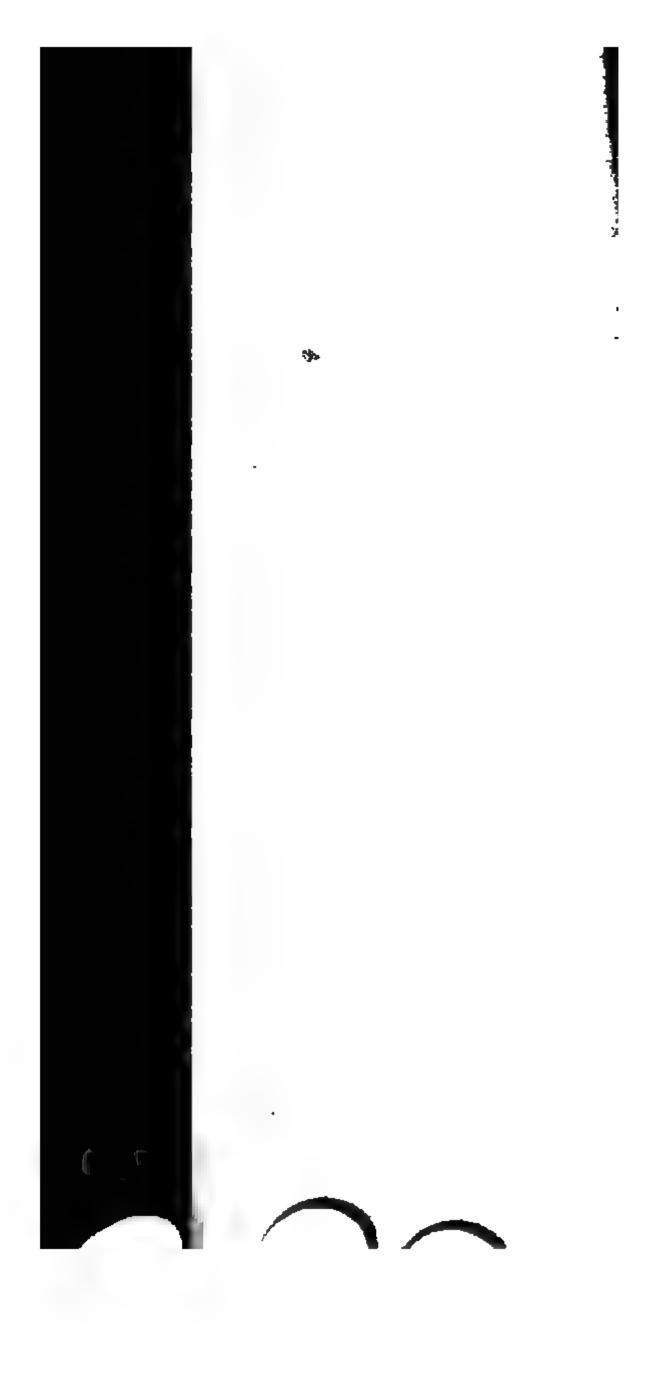








THIRTY-FIVE YEARS IN THE EAST.



THIRT THE TEARS IN THE EAST,

Adbentures, Biscoberies, Experiments,

AMD

Pistorical Sketches,

RELATING TO

The Punjah and Cashmere;

IN CONNECTION WITH

Medicine, Botany, Pharmacy, &c.

TOGETHER WITH AN EIGINAL

Materia Medica;

AND

A MEDICAL VOCABULARY, The standard of the stan

John Martin Ponigherger,

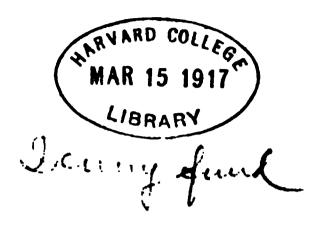
LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE COURT OF LAHORE.

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من الشرق طلعت بقدرة الرحمن انوار الدين والعلم والعمران

Min-as-shark talâta ba kudrat ar-rahmán, Anwár-ud-din wa al-tim, wa al-ûmran.

From the Rast, by the power of the merciful One, Lights of Science, Religion and Culture have shone.

INTRODUCTION.

On presenting this work to the English public, in an English dress, I would state, that notwithstanding much has of late been written, by travellers and physicians, on the important countries of the East, they have not exhausted their topics; and I have been induced to publish the results of my experience, from a conviction that this work may form a valuable addition to the publications already extant.

Thirty-five years spent in Asia—travelling from my native country (Transylvania) by way of the Levant, Egypt, Arabia, and Persia, to India, residing several years in the Punjab, and returning by Affghanistan, Bokhara, and Russia, at a period when these countries were but little known to Europeans—afforded me ample opportunites for satisfying my ardent desires for research, and for obtaining an acquaintance with some of those secrets of nature which had so long been concealed in that quarter of the globe—the cradle of humanity and the birthplace of science.

The prosecution of my researches was considerably aided by my influential position, during many years, as Physician to the late Sikh Court of Lahore.

Those who take an interest in the history of the Punjab, may find, in this, the first volume, many vol. 1.

oriental character, and illustrations of Eastoms, and intrigues; also, a faithful summents.

nd volume, although a medical work, has n for physicians only; it is apprehen useful to all readers. To render it the so those in the East, in addition to the lashmere, with its properties and uses, as any other oriental plants and drugs, I a Medical Vocabulary, in nine languages of discoveries, curious experiments, incidents, may be found in these voluming a sojourn of many years—useful the naturalists and historians.

ly fifteen years' residence at Lahore, as equent journeys, I embraced every opport ting my attention to the examination of lical systems of the day, and to the e on the qualities of numerous medic own or unknown to practitioners. selfish motive, I now ingenuously pre ish public, the results of these research carried on with unwearied perseverance der the influence of the mania of sys y object is, simply, to aid the alleviatio gs of humanity and to enrich science, a ies may permit. I have been guided so verb, " Nulla re homo proprius accedin salute hominibus danda;" i.e. "Not) nearer to God, than man's helping his su reatures,"

easy matter to eradicate systems which !

been deeply rooted for centuries. Who will take upon himself the responsibility of a change affecting the existence and welfare of myriads of human beings? Accurately expressed, my System can scarcely be called a new one; it is, more properly, a medium between two extremes; a system grounded on experiments, which I advisedly adopted, and which success impelled me to pursue. I am persuaded, that any one who may be guided by the instructions I now give, and who may follow a like course, cannot fail to obtain similarly happy results.

Notwithstanding I spared no pains, endured much fatigue, and deemed not any sacrifice too great, particularly during the last ten years I abode at Lahore, to accomplish my object, I am far from supposing the subject to be exhausted. On the contrary, I feel, that though much has been done, much remains still to be done; and I trust that others may assist in bringing the work which I have commenced, to that degree of perfection, of which I am convinced it is susceptible.

It is impossible to entertain any high opinion of the healing-art of the Mahomedan doctors, derived from the ancient Greeks and Egyptians (Thababet-junany of the Hakims) or, of that of the Hindoos; for, they have made but little progress beyond that defective medical science which is found in their old manuscripts. Their directions for the treatment of patients, contain little else than extravagances and superstitions—to which the Hindoos, whose system is the most ancient, add astrology. As their religion stands in the way of every attempt at improvement, there is but little hope that they will ever make much progress in medicine, or,

iv heir absurd theories; and nothing ren to pity those who are doomed still to kness. Yet, we ought not entirely to works, but to select, as I have done, appear useful. I have tested some of dies mentioned in their books, which, ha riously administered, had fallen into de utility being misunderstood, or, overloo ne cases, I found them very efficacious. my experiments, I principally consulted rks, Tohfet Khany, تعفة خانى, and Tohj And to these I shall refer . محمدة المومنير special cases I relate, may require. at, there are two different systems of me practised in Europe, viz. Alleopathia ia; both of which have been contending during the last half-century. The for nt method, and is universally recognised Il the universities of Europe; but, as I stems have their pro. and con. I shall, the general reader, give a concise acco hich accounts may, at the same time, s luction to the medium-system I have adop hia contains remedies which operate so if the doses administered are not very nithe disease, or, if a mistake occur (wl

ase, but, from the improper means used In such cases, it would have been be ft the patient to the fostering care of nat er of those who are sent (some of then

appens) the effect, instead of being salut

rious, if not fatal; and the patient then c



the prime of life) prematurely to their graves, through injudicious treatment, is by no means inconsiderable; neither is the number small of those unfortunates, who, from the too violent operations of medicine, live only to wander about as cripples or phantoms, weak and disabled, a burden to themselves and others, some of them longing for death, as the only deliverance from their miseries.

Girtanner, in his Therapeutics, Vol. II., p. 600, acknowledges, that "The apparatus medicaminum is nothing more than a careful collection of all the sophisms which have been invented by the medical practitioners of former times. It is true, some valuable experience may be found among this immense heap of verbosity; but, who would spend his time in selecting a few grains of pure metal from such an enormous heap of rubbish as that which has been accumulating for 2,000 years. In the worse than Egyptian darkness in which the physician has to grope his way, he scarcely perceives a ray of light to guide him through the 'palpable obscure.' When two physicians meet at a sick-bed, it is with difficulty they refrain from laughing—like two augurs of Rome."

Lemière is quite right in saying-

Lorsque la fièvre et ses brûlantes crises
Ont de notre machine attaqué les ressorts,
Le corps humain est un champ-clos alors,
Où la nature et le mal sont aux prises,
Il parvint un aveugle, appellé médecin
Tout au travers, il frappe à l'aventure:
S'il attrappe le mal, il fait un homme sain,
Et du malade un mort, s'il frappe la nature.

In the Heidelberg Clinical Annal. Vol. V. Part 3, it



More individuals perish through the invisicians, than are saved by their assistant any have lost all confidence in medical side (the defects of the art) cannot be even the uninitiated. Lord Bacon of the that physicians of the present atly well acquainted with the general sy disease; but, either they do not right or, have not sufficiently examined the mathey prescribe in particular cases. Initiation, and alteration of medicines, in any manner, so that usually one medicine for another, is quite a common proceeding the interpretation of Medical Police, Vostrange that the government should interpretation of the interpretation of the significant police, vostrange that the government should interpretation of the interpreta

or another, is quite a common proceedil nk, in his System of Medical Police, Vostrange that the government should inter of epidemics and against charlatans, who tice of the thousands who are daily sair solitary chambers. Governments should there to banish all physicians and their sures to render men's lives more secure the oresent."

as like these, by physicians themselves, and so well known, as to render munnecessary; those which I have give most conclusive evidence of the defection certainty of Allwopathic medical science without doubt, the defects of the science without doubt, the defects of the science as practised by the Allœopathists, who immortal Hahnemann to embrace and proctrine of similia similibus curantur.

nnot be anything more irrational, the adherence to a system, without a p

vious examination of it; without having tested it, and satisfactorily proved it ("Jurare in verba magistri") consequently, I do not profess myself a votary of Hahnemann's system. In the course of this work, I shall have to cite cases wherein it will appear, that the most minute doses of a medicine have, sometimes, proved efficacious; whilst, in other instances, they did not produce any effect whatever; and I am bound to confess, that, in the majority of cases, the results I obtained from Homoeopathy, were not favorable; I felt persuaded, that larger doses would have been better. I have also found it injudicious to wait too long in order to discover, by the operation of a medicine, if it were well-chosen; and I consider it erroneous to prescribe for a patient the strictest diet, prohibiting the use of such things as the body has been accustomed to-particularly tea and coffee, which have a stimulating influence on the nerves and blood vessels. I do not deny the antipsoric theory in several chronic diseases; nor do I, like Hahnemann, reject the use of external adjuvantia-such as bleeding, blistering, &c.

The disciples of Hahnemann are of opinion, that, as tea and coffee exercise a pecular influence on the nervous system, and are therefore good and certain remedies for persons unaccustomed to the use of them, they should be used medicinally only. But, let me urge, amongst the substances which constitute our usual nourishment, or things which we consume as articles of luxury, there are many which affect the nerves even more strongly than tea or coffee; therefore, by parity of reason, we ought to debar ourselves of them also.

n, who daily enjoyed his glass of I , took both these favorites under his ; aring them less obnoxious than tea i who can blame me for having inclinati site cast? I cannot endure strong b produces nausea, whilst I find tea a greeable, never experiencing the sligh ect from either of them, for, I am acc th. Similar results will necessarily oc who habitually uses certain special artic e daily consume a considerable quant salt, in our various dishes. Many wo could they see the yearly amount collec ss; and would be inclined to think, t , and, perhaps, our intestines, also, wo ne crusted with a coat of salt: yet, wh on with our diet, it does not produce a sensible effects, it, nevertheless, proves us remedy, when administered as a medi per doses.

annot think it extraordinary that I regular systems, Allwopathia and Homeopathis ite poles. The first rushes into the first rushes into the first rushes of all size most powerful mixtures, striking at lid and deadly force; the other, with lay, attacks the enemy in a manner who uintessence of feebleness and inertiationtaining pygmean flasks, filled with I which the least breeze would scatter and a few minute drops, are all the directions.



weapons. The drops are not always the pure extract of the medicinal plants, but are sometimes diluted to a decillionth of their strength; and even the smelling at some of these substances is said to be occasionally sufficient to work miracles.

All our medical knowledge is the result of experience; and the reason why we have made so little progress in medicine is, that its professors have not divested themselves of that narrow-minded adherence to ancient maxims, which rejects all experimental results that are not recognised in their dogmas.

I look upon the immeasurable realms of medicine as a republic, founded for the welfare and prosperity of mankind. There should be neither exclusive authority, nor respect of persons. The members of this commonwealth, in wandering with measured tread about its sometimes gloomy precincts, will, by careful research find some untrodden paths, which lead to undiscovered treasures. It is thus that I have spent the greater part of my life, and I am desirous of pointing out to others the road which I found most agreeable and safe. It is unlike that followed by many of our cotemporaries, who, infatuated by their own system, drag their patients over gulfs and precipices. Mine is a smooth and middle course; following so much only of every other as I have, by the observation of many years, proved useful. Moreover, this new path is easier, less perilous, more agreeable, and less expensive.

During the latter years of my residence at Lahore, my practice was crowned with the greatest success; and after having scrutinized my theory, I became convinced dium-system was the best, and I now a nmend it as the most efficient.

Magna est veritas et prævalebit."
Truth is mighty, and must prevail."

ther advantages which this system posse s are administered in so agreeable a 1 nay be taken without the consciousne nedicinal. This is worthy of attention, of the many difficulties which obstruct physician, in the exercise of his profes n to contend with prejudices and not arly infancy, and to attend to idiosyncre ald increase instead of removing evils. has to struggle with obstinacy, ill-hu pain, &c. In the treatment of females lose sight of their nervous mobility (nat which often becomes constitutional; 1 sitiveness, their stronger irritability, lelicate organisation; and if, eventually enough to conquer all these difficul not cry victory, until he has acquired ing from his prescriptions all that is r igreeable.

alpable act of cruelty in mothers to for to swallow remedies which are repugned, in the mistaken notion that bitter parmoved by bitter medicines. Nature, our disposal such vast stores of mees, surely never conceived the revenge unishing those who had recourse to the more consonant with reason to support

that they were benevolently endowed by nature with their nauseous flavor to warn as against the danger of using them too freely.

A physician might as rationally assert, that it is possible for him to give to the rotation of the earth any direction he wills, as that the remedies he administers in accordance with the mere custom of the profession, must infallibly prove beneficial. He cannot dictate laws to Nature in either case; experience alone is the teacher and arbiter, and on experience must we ground our hopes. But, as hope often deceives us; and as even the most skilful physician is not infallible; the grand rule to be adopted is-" all strong doses to be avoided, and such only to be administered as, though they may not benefit, yet, cannot do any harm." This rule may easily be followed, if we acquaint ourselves with the effects of medicines both in large and minute doses; and I think, that without this knowledge, no physician can prescribe any remedy whatever, with a clear conscience. The point to which I devoted the greatest attention in my investigations, was-observing the effects produced by various medicines; and it was not until the operation of a prescription had been thoroughly tested, that I felt confidence in prescribing it in similar cases—similia similibus.

The ancients, without being acquainted with the natural law of similia similibus curantur (according to which small doses are required) were well aware of the injurious effects of large doses, and recommended the greatest caution—Praestat pauca dosi, et per intervalla remedia exhibere, quam uno impetu ventriculum remediorum moleste obruere; i. e. "It is better

medicine in small doses, and at intended the stomach with it in large qualified they thus spoke and acted in the edies were mild, and had but little infeatient; if they then said—Salvia cumbit pocula tuta, how much more should be observed by us, now that the pretry has unfolded the powers of those a

no great opinion of the so-called nost are recommended to "prove all thing that which is good," I tried some of riosity. The celebrated Morrison's and s pills, I found, as I expected, violent hich may, however, be employed with by a judicious physician. I need set hat they do not deserve the name of 1 er can I advise any one, to take eithe he beginning of a violent fever, having d consequences from so doing. I have the above-mentioned pills, in small doses; fever drops, which are reputed good; may find a description of their effects on in the second volume. I was please Report in the Bengal Pharmacopæia (1 at arsenic in very minute doses, recomme tic, which is driven off with the urine, easily detected in it. It is highly prob were as well acquainted with the re-as nedicines as we are with those of arsenic, w where to look for their action, i.e. who od-vessels or in the nerves, in the lympl



bladder, in the cellular tissue, in the gail or in the bladder, in the spleen, in the liver, in the kidneys, in the stomach, or even in the intestinal canal, we might then be able to detect their modus operandi also.

In the Bengal Dispensatory, p. 162, it is said of Ranunculeze-"They are extremely acrid and corrosive; and so unmanageable, as to be excluded from medical use by all modern practitioners." It would, indeed, be much better to desist from using such strong medicaments altogether, when they are employed in undiluted doses only. It is really pitiable when all other arts and sciences have made such important progress, that medicine alone should continue stationary; that its professors, from an unwillingness to investigate the nature, virtue, or proper use of medicinal substances, should fancy themselves bound to condemn simple yet efficacious plants to oblivion, as things which providence has created for the delight of our eyes only, and which are sure to injure us, should we attempt to use them! Almost all the plants which were employed formerly, have met with this fate. Where are the Salvia, the Ruta, Euphrasia, Imperatoria? As for the deadly poisons, Calomel and Opium! these glitter as fatally brilliant in the East Indian medicinal horizon, as they do among English physicians. How beautiful and true are the lines of Shakespeare-

O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities:
For naught so vile, that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth some special good doth give;
Nor aught so good, but strained from that fair use,
Revolts from true birth, stumbling on abuse.

If the bee can suck nectar from poisonous plant why should not man discover their properties, and derive benefit by employing them as remedies for ills "In formica non modo sensus, sed etiam mens, ratic et memoria." What vast medicinal treasures do the varied productions of the Himalaya Mountains offer to the inhabitants of India! Could they be made to appreciate their value, how readily would they employ them.

As the efficacy of a medicine depends upon its being properly prepared, I advise physicians in India to keep such plants as the Ranunculaceæ (which grow abundantly in the Himalaya Mountains and in the valley of Cashmere, and which contain volatile substances) in well-closed vessels. They ought to be prepared on the spot, either as an essence, or, as a conserve, and kept in a temperate place, secure from the decomposing rays of the sun. The supply should also be renewed once a year, at least. Such precautions are absolutely necessary, if we really desire to attain our object. Dried herbs, from the apothecary or druggist, are often ineffectual, from being old and spoiled. It must not, however, be inferred, that the volatile parts alone are valuable; brewers, from long experience, consider old hops more powerful than new; and asarabacca acts in its fresh state as an emetic, and when old as a purgative.

Much depends upon the soil in which plants grow, as also on the climate. "Differe quoque pro natura locorum genera medicinae." Celsus Med. Libr. Præfat.

Thus, Cannabis Indica grows higher, stronger, and more luxuriantly in Cashmere than in the plains of

India, and has been monopolized by the Cashmerean government. The churrus is prepared from it, and sold in India, where it is mixed with tomakoo (tobacco), and used for the purpose of producing intoxication, principally by the faqueers, who smoke it through the hooka. Besides the hemp-plant, two other valuable productions of the country, saffron (Crocus sat.) and the putchuk-root (Costis nigr. Cashm.) have also been monopolized by the government. Notwithstanding this fact, and the proximity of the country, it is stated in the Bengal Dispensatory, p. 692, "Putchuk-root is brought from Lahore, where it is called koot, it is of unknown origin; it is chiefly exported to China, where it is used as incense," &cc. (!)

Twenty years ago, when I was still ignorant of what drugs were to be obtained in the Bazaar at Lahore, I sent to an apothecary in Calcutta, for Strychnos faba St. Ignatii, and succus sepiæ; instead of the first, I rereceived Strychnos nux vomica, which belongs to the family of the Strychnos! and instead of the latter (the tint of the cuttle-fish) I received cuttle-fish shells, although, as the reader may be aware, the latter have a different color and a different effect. All these species of Strychnos and ossa sepies can, however, be procured in any quantity at the Lahore Bazaar.

My long residence in "the land of the five rivers" afforded me the opportunity of becoming well acquainted not only with the country and its productions, but, also with its endemical and epidemical diseases; its medicinal substances, and the vernacular names both of diseases and medicaments; all of which are less known to English physicians than those of the lower

provinces, that part of Hindostan being a newly quered country. In order to render the work acceptable to the English faculty, I have introvenesse particulars in the second volume, where, be a description of the new method of treatment I admay be found (as already stated) the Flora Carreana, which, though not perfect, contains may the principal qualities and hitherto unknown effect those plants, which, by experiment, I discovered.

My object is, to place the work within the of every one whose health is dear to him, and to not useful to all. It will be found more especially value to those, who, living in the interior of the country shut out from immediate medical assistance; alwayellers, who are much exposed to noxious influe and who may not have a physician near them. We the aid of this work, and a family medicine-chest (where an be prepared, at a trifling expense, at any processor of their preparation may be depended upony advice can be followed, as easily and certainly if I were consulted personally.

Every rational being ought to possess at least so slight acquaintance with the structure of the hur body, and also of its functions; and should acquire knowledge of so much of the healing-art as may necessary to maintain a healthy action under ordinaric circumstances. The celebrated Delphic inscription runder, i. e. Know Thyself, which sentence of a Oracle greeted every one who entered the Temple: Wisdom, teaches us, plainly, that the sages of antique

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were well aware of the importance of this study. It often happens, that he who has even but a slight knowledge of medicine, and understands the peculiarities of his own constitution, is able, by the timely application of a suitable remedy, entirely to remove, or lessen, any illness with which he may be attacked.

English physicians residing in the East, and more especially those in the Punjab, may derive great advantage from the Flora Medica Cashmereana. I should recommend them to apply to the Secretary of the Medical Club at Lahore, that he may send them, annually, a small but fresh supply of herbs, and to use them according to the System I lay down in this work.

It would, indeed, be desirable for physicians who intend to establish themselves in any country, to make themselves acquainted with the productions of the locality, and to try the qualities of indigenous plants on healthy as well as on diseased individuals, that they may be able to use them advantageously. Such a course would not only render the physician independent of the supplies of medicines from foreign countries, and furnish him with remedial agents on the qualities of which he could depend, but he would, at the same time, be rendering a service to mankind, by the occasional discoveries with which he might enrich medical science. It was thus, that I discovered the healing properties of nearly all the plants which are mentioned in my Materia Medica, in the second volume.

If this advice were generally acted upon, a considerable saving would be ensured to the Government in India, which is now at much expense, in importing

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nes, for the use of the troops, &c. an might be almost entirely avoided, if tere were acquainted with the proper

plants and drugs.

ent to Lahore the second time, I was, inted Physician to the Court, and nt of the gunpowder-mill and gun-ma e Dar-ul-Shefa (hospital) in the c he direction of two brothers, Azeezoor-oo-Deen, both rich faqueers, and paid for the medicines which were d iere; but, although I made some exp v new system, at my own expense, nities were very limited, as it was rovince to attend the Dar-ul-Shefa of hen the English came, however, they t nd powder manufactories, and ordered rect a public hospital outside the c ment of this establishment was entru I then obtained the long-desired op ntinuing my experiments, uncontrolled thod of treatment, and on a large so exation of the country, in May 1849; nich surpassed my most sanguine an

g-room was constantly filled with patic only by the inviting appearance and so medicines (lozenges), and the (to the en boxes in which they were delived the efficacy which they found these sess. The establishment presented a control of the contro drug; was confectioner's shop than a repository of drug; was considered by the Hakim (Mahomedan doctor) appointed by the Durbar to assist me, and who was at liberty to trust patients according to his own system; so that applicants could employ native or European remarkles, as they felt disposed. But, what a difference! what a wide galf between the two methods! On the one hand, my hitherto unknown median-system (which than still shumbered like an embryo), the principles of which I have already mentioned, and, on the other, the chapter Juneauline (Grecian) or Arabic system, which, with many of its medicaments, has long been banished Maropean practice.

In this hospital, also, I was entrusted with the care and treatment of lunatics; and, in the interior, sat three Jeraks or native surgeons, also appointed by the Durbar, who were occupied in the administration of ointment, plasters, &c. for external healing; so that, with those patients who came to avail themselves of the services of these Jeraks, those who came to consult with the Hakim, and those who preferred my advice, the hospital was a complete milé (fair) from morning till night.

It was with difficulty that I could satisfy the demands of the multitudes who came from the neighbouring towns and villages for medicines, notwithstanding I was provided with several assistants besides those already mentioned.

One day, a man, who, in passing, had heard that the Dakter Sakeb (Gentleman Doctor) distributed such good medicines, in boxes, was desirous to obtain some for himself and friends. A few months afterwards,

the same man returned, bringing back the box I given him, and asked for some more of the loze for one of his friends, as the previous supply had of much service. The paper on which I had we the symptoms of the disease, the remedy (lens), the date when I had given it, was still in the The man assured me that he came from Loodis distance of 140 miles, that he had no other but in Lahore, and that he intended to return immedia A long journey, thought I, to take for a few I which I had that day prepared.

To avoid mistakes in the application of remedies messenger often applying for medicines for three four patients), I made use of larger and smaller of different colors; each of which contained a whereon was noted the principal symptoms of the ease, the name of the remedy, the quantity, how taken, and the date on which it was delivered. It easily be conceived, that, as I sometimes did no the patients, it was difficult to form a diagnosis, cially in such cases as cutaneous diseases and affect of the eye. For instance, I once sent a remedy for le ness, and received the agreeable intelligence that patient had recovered his sight; but, I confess, to day. I am not aware what the disease of the eye probably, Amaurosis. Besides the afore-mentioned a pations, I received an order from the Durbar to estal an hospital in the jail of Lahore also, which was on same spot whereon, a short time before, I had ere the powder-mill. During the last two years of office (1848 and 1849) out of 800 prisoners, twenty-one patients died in the space of twelve mon

and they, of severe wounds, marasmus, or, dysentery. The jail, with its hospital, is situated outside the city, in one of the filthiest quarters, where all the wells of the neighbourhood contain briny or bitter water; and notwithstanding all my endeavours and remonstrances, I could not obtain from the government any better nonrishment for my patients, than the usual jail diet, so that I was obliged, in several cases, to have recourse to a part of the unemployed funds of the public hospital of the Durbar, in order to provide such comforts as were necessary. Taking these circumstances into consideration, my management was peculiarly fortunate; for, during a period of two years from the foundation of that hospital, not a single patient died of an acute disease-such as inflammation, fever, cholera, serpent bites, &c. of which I had many cases; some of them so dangerous, that I had to visit the patients three or four times a-day. My successor was less fortunate; for, during the first six months after the annexation (from May till October 1849) while I was still in the country, he lost opwards of sixty patients out of 1,000, not to mention those who were dismissed as incurable. I may state, with regard to the latter, that the experiments f made on similar diseases had often been crowned with success. It was thought that the great mortality during these six months was caused by the small and unhealthy situation of the hospital, in consequence of which a larger was built, on the opposite side of the jail. The prisoners received better nourishment, were not so oppressed by hard labor, and were permitted to use tobacco, opium, poppy-heads, hemp, churrus, &c. which had been prohibited. I afterwards learned, that

these changes had not been of much use; and I believe the mortality is still greater than that of the first two years.

Among my papers, I have met with the following letter, which I received at Lahore, and which may serve as a proof to unbelievers in the efficacy of my minute doses—

Residency, 2nd December, 1847.

Ikur and respected Sir,

I may appear seemingly to have neglected your prescriptions, but I assure you, I have not. The reason of my not doing myself the pleasure to call on you, has been owing principally to heavy business, consequent on Col. Lawrence's kening this, and some little to the distance of your present nikleine. The kizenges, however, last supplied, being over, I which before you again a beggar; but, before you comply with my petition, permit me to mention the effect of your medicine. The largest save in my gums is nearly filled up with fresh flesh, while the discharge generally from the gums is greatly lessened. My grantal health is improved so much, that I fear I am Instanting almost as stout again as I was at Simla, and when it in invisional that I had but lately recovered from a violent attack of the liver, it must be confessed that my present improved howith is to be ascribed to your valuable medicines for the last mouth and half. While I thus express my most grateful Adamstrant, I trust you will continue your kind favors for a little lauger, and therefore beg a fresh supply, to be sent in an anadops the box being at home. Allow me to subscribe month with high respect,

Dear Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
WM. SEINMER.

I might produce many such testimonials, but they my minimage, as I have not any desire to obtrude my Materia on the public. I simply call attention to

that which I have experienced, and leave it to every reader to examine and judge for himself. I wish to avoid self-praise, and honestly to give the impartial reader an opportunity of judging from this work, whether the happy results, herein described, are to be attributed to good-fortune, or, to the excellence of the system, and my peculiar mode of treatment.

We have continually to combat with deeply rooted. babits and prejudices; and it requires no little patience, constancy, and perseverance to come off triumphant. Helit extrelect a powerful influence on the mental faculties, as well as on the physical organisation. It is a very difficult task, and one which requires indomitable resolution, to forget what we have once learned; and to apply ourselves to the study of things which may have appeared impossible. Yet, men of sense often change their opinions-blockheads, never. This is especially the case with persons who are strongly prejudiced in favor of Systems to which they are indebted for their reputation, extensive practice, and good income. It can scarcely be expected that men should abandon their lengthy prescriptions and familiar methods, to study new ones; or, that they should be persuaded that minute doses could produce effects more salutary and rapidly than larger ones. Above all, those who prefer gain to conscientiousness, may be expected to raise an outcry against this publication. To those who may attempt to decry my System, whether from pecuniary interest, ignorance, or, a lack of power to relinquish prejudices, I say, with Cicero-Tacere præstat philosophis, quam loqui. To those who may ingenuously desire to correct errors, and who possess manliness

sufficient to offer judicious advice, I shall give cordial thanks, knowing how to appreciate an important of the property of t

If my work meets with a favorable reception, and considered useful, I shall feel happy in having attamy most ardent wishes; I shall forget the toils, dan and sacrifices I have undergone, and, moreover, ear the lot of many, who, after having spent the great portion of their lives and fortune, and, not unfrequent ruined their health, in rendering themselves useful mankind, have too often met with ingratitude, sometimes, with persecution. Many benefactors of human species have experienced such treatment, analogy almost prepares us to expect it. If we 🐛 to the histories of important discoveries and inventiwe shall find, that, on their first announcement, u. were contemned and ridiculed, while the inventors discoverers were laughed at, misrepresented, and vilia Sydenham, whose memory we must revere, was, several of his cotemporaries, stigmatized with the ne of quack, and murderer. Many now celebrated me who, in the fourteenth century distinguished themselve by their knowledge of physical science, were burned sorcerers. Galileo was imprisoned in his seventieth ye for maintaining the rotation of the earth; and poster. may, perhaps, admire some of our cotemporaries, we having done much for the advancement of arts all sciences, have not enjoyed the esteem they merit.

We daily observe what extraordinary things can achieved by persevering practice, and what strange factors brought to light by scientific investigation; never

theless, there are men of our day, who will not even admit the truth of animal magnetism; still less will they give credence to that remarkable power of suspending existence, as illustrated in the account of the Faqueer Haridas, who could place himself in a state of asphyxia, and, after remaining buried in the earth for months, could, by pursuing his instructions, again be restored to life. This fact is already known to the reading world, and appears in a detailed form, in this volume, page 127.

We may perceive from what is passing around us, that nature works destructively on one side, and productively on the other; incessantly striving, as it were, to preserve a balance. In this continual change of matter, subtile elements are generated which sometimes have pernicious influences on living beings, and occasion various diseases. We know, that the preserving and healing power of nature (vis conservatrix et vis medicatrix naturae) may go hand in hand with medical assistance, although we do not know by what agency they operate; nor do we know anything of the formation and constituent parts of any disease, epidemical or endemical. Do we know the nature of mineral, or, animal magnetism? electricity, attraction, or, repulsion? Who can say, how aerolites are formed in the higher atmospheric regions? The book of nature lies open before us; but, who can decipher it?

The different qualities of a medicament can be determined only by careful and reiterated trials on healthy as well as on diseased individuals. Experience teaches us, that the effects of remedies are manifold; that the tame medicine operates very differently, according to the quantity of the dose, or, the intervals at which it administered. Thus, minute doses of certain medicinremove nausea and arrest vomiting; whilst the same medicines given in larger doses, produce a contrate effect; others, when taken in large quantities, act purgatives; but, when administered in minute portion check diarrhoea. Therefore, since we are aware the medicines in minute doses possess peculiar qualities and powers, it is our bounden duty to make ourselves a quainted with this mode of using them, and it is imperative on us to forego such notions and principles (hereditar) or acquired) as are founded on prejudice. Minute dos alone can produce real medicinal action. Properly em ployed, they operate beneficially; because, their action is confined to that part of the body which is the seal of disease, while the remainder of the system is no attacked or weakened; if improperly employed, they cannot, from their minuteness, be very injurious. Large quantities of any materials, whether from the kitchen of the apothecary's shop, whether prepared by cooks of prescribed by Greek, Arab, Indian, or European physicians, are not entitled to the name of medicines; they are to be considered nutriments, when properly used -when abused, they are poisons.

Instances frequently occur, wherein large doses of socalled medicine, appear to produce curative effects upon the patients; but, it is probable, that, in some cases, the recovery is attributable to the healing power of nature alone, which often repairs what bunglers have injured.

Many persons cannot conceive, how minute doses, which are so small that they are supposed to be lost

before they can reach the stomach, can produce any effect. They argue thus—As the stomach is the medium through which we obtain everything we require to preserve life, and by means of which those substances are assimilated that serve to compensate for the loss caused by the action of the vital functions, it requires to be deluged with medicines, in order to produce any effect on the system. But, experience teaches us, that this is not necessary. Small particles of medicaments, dissolved on the tongue by the saliva, on entering the stomach, mix with the chyle; and their effect is then conveyed by the electric or magnetic action of the nerves, to the remote parts on which they are destined specifically to operate.

I advise every medical man to extract from the Materia Medica (in the second volume), a list of such remedies as he can procure; and to arrange them alphabetically (with the diseases and symptoms to which they are applicable), that he may be able to refer to them readily. A pocket-book so arranged, would be useful to families as well as physicians. The remedies for different diseases (which are suggested in the first part of the second volume) are intended for those physicians only, who, having time and opportunity, desire to continue the train of my experiments. I have arranged the various diseases or symptoms in groups, many of them being closely allied. I have noticed in which cases the remedies proved beneficial, and, in short, I have pointed out effects of any kind. I have also retained several untried remedies, and have marked them as such. Not knowing how long I might enjoy so favorable an opportunity of prosecuting my experiments, I was assiduous to determine, in the shortest possible time, the qualities of most of the substance I have mentioned; consequently, I treated many of them superficially, not occupying myself long with an particular medicine. I preferred making a large collection of such substances as had been either long disused, or, which were so new, that their qualities are effects were unknown or unappreciated.

Be it observed, most of my informations regarding the effects of the medicines were gathered from the uncivilized natives of Asia, whose statements cannot always be relied on; and that, notwithstanding my circumspection, mistakes may have occurred, for which I can hardly be held answerable. Many ignorant persons took different remedies at the same time (sever different kinds of lozenges, which were of the same form and color) in such cases I could not decid which medicines had produced the desired effect. I have stated the effect as attributable to different medicines, that they may be further tested.

It also often happened, in the public hospital a Lahore, that people took medicine from me and from the Hakim at the same time, for the same patient simply because both were gratis: and they took my medicines whilst they were under treatment by the Jerahs for abscess, ulcer, scrofula, &c. as if the interior had no connection with the exterior.

In a hasty perusal of the Bengal Dispensatory, Bengal Pharmacopæia, Ainslie's Materia-Medica Indica, and the summary of East Indian drugs contained in the Great Exhibition Catalogue, I observed a few inaccuracies and deficiencies, which I have taken the liberty

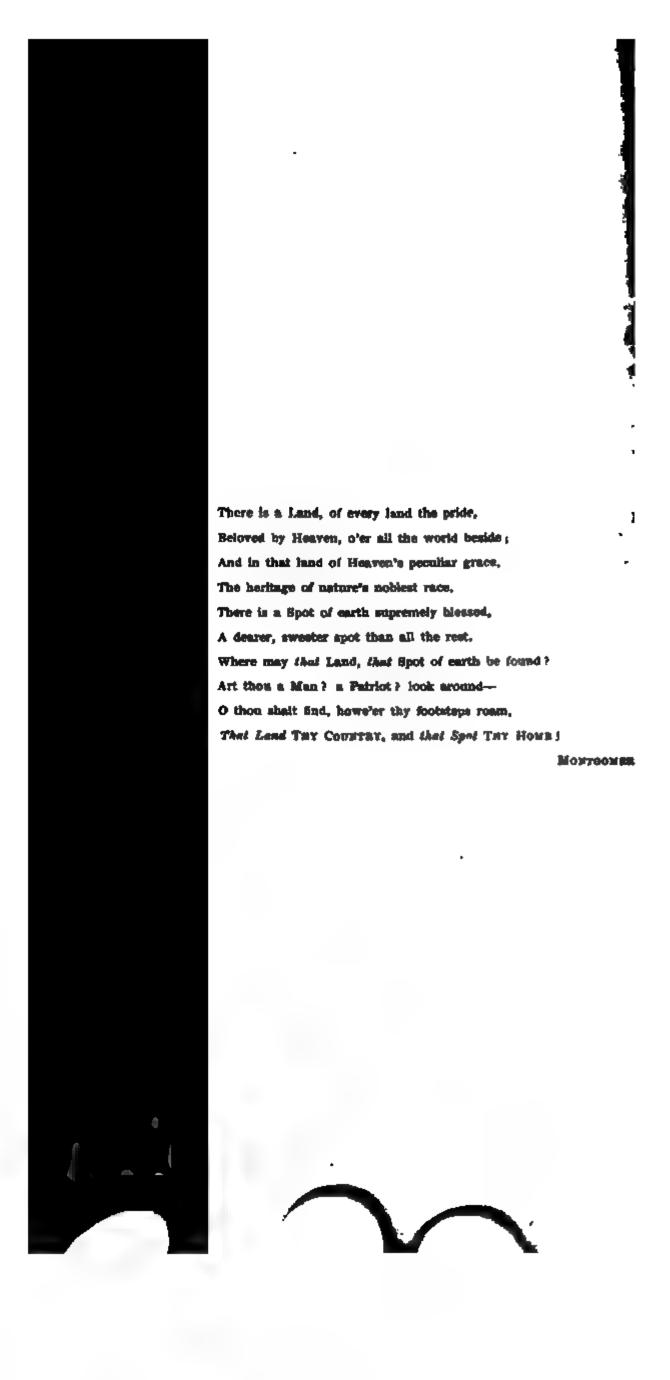
of Correcting and Supplying, in an Appendix to the second volume which I trust may not be found a facility Supplications.

"In closing this Introduction, I feel it incumbent on me to express my thanks to the Governor-General of India and the Board of Administration in the Punjab, for the Pension they have honored me with, in consideration of my long medical services to the Maharaji Ranjest Sing and his successors.

This Petition, added to the savings of a laborious life, secures the a moderate income in my retirement; and enables me to devote the profits of this work, be they great or small, to the Educational establishments of the Saxon colony in Transylvania—my native country.

JOHN MARTIN HONIGBERGER.

London, January, 1852.





ADVENTURES, DISCOVERIES, EXPERIMENTS,

HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

However agreeable it may be to return home after an absence of many years, and after having excepted many dangers and endured many toils, to tread again the soil of one's native country, enriched with knowledge and experience; still, it is not without a feeling of emotion, that we recall those scenes of danger and fatigue to our recollection. They flit past us like dissolving views, which appear only to vanish, yet still leave behind them deep traces of the past.

It was a secret impulse, an inward voice, which urged me towards the East, where the first man lived of whom history makes mention, where culture was first practised, and where arts and sciences flourished; where religion—that heavenly light—began to spread its rays. Patriam fugere, peregre proficisci.

I left my native town of Kronstadt, in Transylvania, in the spring of 1815. After having crossed Bukovina, Moldavia, and Walachia (where I remained above a year), I arrived, in the autumn of 1816, at Varna, on the Black Sea, whence I embarked for Constantinople. This was my first voyage. Being aware that the distance from Varna to Constantinople was short, I did not apprehend it could be attended with danger. On arriving at Varna, I was informed that several Turkish vessels were bound for Constantinople, on one of which I embarked. Besides seventeen Arnauts (Albanian-

Turkish soldiers) a pretty French lady (from Jassy) will board, with whom I conversed in Moldavian. On the app of evening, we sailed from Varna, with a favorable win company with a Turkish fleet of about twenty small ve-Fatigued by travelling, and lulled to sleep by the soot motion of the vessel, I sank into the most charming real of the future; when, towards midnight, I was aroused by noise of the crew and passengers. A dreadful tempest the north had overtaken us so suddenly, that there was time to haul down the sails, which, in a few minutes, shivered to pieces, and continued flapping and whistling storm. The mast itself did not escape the violence of elements, but fell overboard with a crashing noise; and foaming waves gushed into the open vessel. The night profoundly dark, illumined occasionally by flashes of lighter accompanied with peals of thunder; hail and rain fell tem tuously; the elements seemed to have conspired against us. late, I became aware of my error, and regretted having barked in a heavily laden open vessel; but, as all the of ships were of a like size, and similarly laden, I had no chain By the lightning we could, now and then, perceive some of vessels belonging to our squadron exerting their efforts get through the foaming waves, sometimes riding on the warmountains, at other times plunging between the gaping bills We felt some consolation so long as we held them in sign but, they soon disappeared altogether.

As our vessel had shipped a great deal of water, the sall (few in number) were obliged to bail without intermise in which they were assisted by the passengers, while stand up to their knees in ice-cold water. Every exertion was made save the vessel; and, at the commencement of the tempest, which the mast went by the board, it was found advisable to light the vessel by throwing the cargo into the deep. Notwithstand thirty-five years have elapsed, I vividly recollect their beginn with a large earthenware-stove which stood on the poop. To then threw overboard barrels of honey, bags of walnuts, &c.

that there remained only a quantity of burduffes (ox hides, containing tallow) which could not be removed in consequence of their great weight. They were, therefore, obliged to cut the tailow with axes and large knives, and throw it piecemeal into the sea. This required hard labour, as the tallow was frozen. In this operation, our Greek captain (we had also a Turkish one) broke his yatagan (a large Turkish knife); and upon seeing that the water in the hold continued to increase, he gave up all hope, and retired to his little cabin in despair. There he fell on the knees before the image of his fluvayla (the Virgin), and left the vessel to the care of heaven and the Turkish captain, Happily the tempest did not last long; the storm, which had come on so suddenly, left us with the same rapidity. Filled with hope, the day dawned upon us, when we descried the high mountains of Greece in the distance. The first rays of the sun, whose appearance infused new life and fresh courage into our breasts, arose majestically from the horizon, and beaming brightly, dif-·fused warmth through our limbs, previously benumbed with cold. With the aid of the mizen-mast, and favoured by a gentle breeze, towards the evening of the same day we approached the shore, where we cast anchor. At the break of day on the following morning we disembarked, and thanked heaven for our de-From thence we walked up about ten miles, and arrived at Apollonia, a city once celebrated among the Greeks, but now of little importance, and bearing the name of Sissopoli, to which place the vessel was brought to be refitted. I here found my companions, the Arnauts, who had taken up their quarters in a large coffee-house, where they literally roasted their frozen feet at a coal fire. Although they discontinued this in consequence of my warnings, it was too late; and I afterwards learned that several of them died in Constantinople of mortification. It was so hot in the coffee-house that I could not stay there long, and although I kept aloof from the stove, which was heated to redness, in order to avoid the sudden transition from cold to heat, I nevertheless caught a severe rheumatism in my feet, which termented me for four months during the winter;

of spring, however, it was radically cut y remedies which I applied, Lawsonia iner effective. Every evening, before going to ! iffected part the pulverized herb, with as m cient to make a soft poultice. In the morn nut the place continued red; it is the same he th the fair sex in the East stain their hands hen my body, and especially my feet, I also t h had a very good effect. From Sissopolis, voyage of two days, at Constantinople. orama of the Turkish capital and its envir entering the Bosphorus, was so fine, and so t compensated for all the dangers and trou , and completely forgot them for the time. le of December, 1816) nature was still arra however, did not last long; for in the begint avy fall of snow, three feet deep, took place, der than I expected to find it in Stambul. stration of the year 1817, I had an opportu y journey towards Jerusalem, a city I was

I was engaged as physician in ordinary to cat, with whom I travelled into the interio owever agreeable this journey might have I ner, it was very fatiguing during the winter p cost us an effort, and we made our way it the snow which covered the high mountain he caravan of the new governor, with who ed of sixty horses and mules. One day we a violent snow-storm in the mountains of An to pass a very bad night, till at last we got . and found a village. On this journey I be ion of antiques (ancient Greek coins and engri at that time were easily obtained at the si price. I regret I did not then so well unders m. From Tocat I travelled to Aleppo, par Tharsus, Adana, Alexandretta, and Antio

At Aleppo I found many Germans among the numerous Europeans, and on that account would willingly have practised there for some time. Unhappily I fell sick on the road, as between Adana and Alexandretta I had to cross an unhealthy, low and marshy country, where malaria and marsh-fever were prevalent. In consequence I was attacked with a disorder called sub-acute inflammation in the spleen, which afterwards turned into an obstinate quartan ague, of which I got cured only when I had left Aleppo; and that, I suppose, was the reason why I could not get an extensive medical practice. A physician (was the saying) who is not able to cure himself, can never cure others.

After a two months' stay on the Syrian coast, during which time I enjoyed the best health, I tried to get back again to Aleppo; but at the last station before reaching Aleppo I caught the fever, on the same spot where it left me, and curious enough I found, in my journal, it happened on the same day it would have befallen me had I not left Aleppo at all. Thus it continued to be my constant companion during all my stay there; but as soon as I took my leave of that place, it deserted me, without having been expelled by any remedy. I had full ten months to suffer by that tiresome guest. The experience I had myself, agrees with that sentence, "Febris autumnalis est longa non lethalis." During these ten months I got but few cessations of my illness, and then only at short intervals. One may infer from this, that obstinate diseases, defying every medical assistance, can only be cured by travelling, I mean to say (change of air) by removing from the country where the disease is caught.

Subsequently I had the opportunity of effecting several cures in Tripoli—where these marshy fevers are endemical—with a compound mentioned in the second volume of my work, containing arsenic and bitter almonds (prussic acid) in minute doses, which was eminently efficacious where sulphate of quinine failed.

I quitted Aleppo before the fatal catastrophe of the earthquake, which caused so many diasters; the village called Jisershol, on the river (betwern Latachia and Aleppo), was entirely destroyed. Following the Syrjan coast, I crossed Latachia, Trid the Holy Sepulchre, &c. in the autumn of Jaffa I embarked for Damietta, and went up are. At that period an Armenian from To Bozzari, enjoyed the title of First Physicantendence of whom I obtained employment invanni Bozzari pursued his medical studient the house of a Venetian doctor named Boz f of the name of his professor, when in Egat that time a Binbashi (chief of 1000 men), he had been well advised by Bozzari when assistance. Subsequently, when Mahomed to the dignity of a Pasha, Bozzari was involved to the dignity of a Pasha was involved to the dignity of a Pasha was involved to the dignity of

Egypt, under the command of his second his elder son, Tossoon Pasha, having died by ars previous. I was one of the first among ged for that expedition; but whilst they be march, the plague broke out, which indots that fatiguing and perilous journey, cede my go back to Syria. Some time after, I lead too miscarried, that none of those ten or twaccompanied the army had returned, and meelf had been massacred.

others, I attended a merchant of Constantin as greatly afflicted with the stone during a post that he was willing to undergo an operation of the complaint by administering to him (treeks) diluted muriatic acid. More recent temedy with other patients for the malady cass. I deduce from this, that the substance latter cases were not the same as with my patients.

at Cairo, and that muriatic acid has not always the quality of dissolving stony concretions. Not finding any dissolving medicine that would act universally, I was obliged to effect the cure of stone in the bladder by an operation with the instrument. In Syria there were also Arabs, known as stone-operators, who adhered to the old method of Celsus, i.e., to bring the stone down by introducing the fingers into the rectum, and cutting it out through the perinœum; but I preferred the apparatus altus, where the stone is cut out from the bladder, through the pyramidal muscle of the belly, which produced a very great sensation, and obtained for me the name of a skilful operator. The first operation for the stone I made was on Mount Lebanon. Afterwards I performed similar operations at Damascus, Bagdad, Persia, India, and even at Bokhara, as the reader will find.

In the year 1822, I began to vaccinate in Syria, with a lymph received from Aleppo, which acted well. Two particular cases which occurred at the villages in the neighbourhood of Tripoli (Syria) deserve especially to be mentioned here. The smallpox raged epidemically in those places, in a horrible manner, killing adults as well as infants, without any distinction. The use of vaccination was as little known in Syria, as it was in Europe before the time of Jenner, and I was just in the centre, or rather in the focus of that epidemical disease. A widow having two children, one son and a daughter, the latter of whom she loved and idolized, insisted upon only permitting the male to be inoculated, and if it should prove successful she would allow the operation to be performed on her fondled darling, the daughter. Accordingly I only vaccinated the son. When I visited him, after a lapse of eight days, I found the mother in despair, her daughter having during the interval died of the small-pox, whilst the boy was quite well, with large pustules like pearls on his arms; she regretted, but too late, not having followed my advice, and looked upon the event as a punishment from heaven. In another village, not far from the above-mentioned, I had to attend a whole family of eight persons, old and young, who were vaccinated all at the same time.

After eight days, upon calling on them, I found a young man of about twenty years of age, in agony, in consequence of confluent small-pox, which eruption had taken place on the evening of the vaccination. He was the only person in the house on whom the vaccination had failed, on account of the man having carried on his shoulders a dead body that was infected with the natural small-pox; thus the lymph failed, by the counteragency of the contagion. The rest of the family enjoyed excellent health, and were saved through the medium of vaccination.

There is an opinion prevalent, that vaccination will only keep off the small-pox for a period of twenty years. I was (if I am not mistaken) vaccinated in my native country, in the year 1800, with such an excellent lymph (not crust), that I treated a great many cases of small-pox, such as lately occurred in the years 1848 and 1849, at Lahore, without being affected by the disease myself, and that without having been a second time vaccinated. Nevertheless, if the second or third vaccination is of no use, it does no injury to the constitution. In one year I got from English physicians, lymph of quite different qualities, some from Umbala, and some from Delhi; the former was of a good quality, but the latter was of a very bad one, as the pustules sprang rapidly up and vanished in a very short time; neither was the areola of them red enough, which accounted for many of those whom I vaccinated catching the small-pox. I therefore discontinued to vaccinate with the matter from Delhi, after I had received some of a better quality from Umbala.

At Tripoli, I met with the then new Governor Barber, who although of very low birth, had managed to get possession of the fortress, and afterwards of the town itself, by fraud and cunning. He was a short-necked man, thickset, inclined to apoplexy (Habitus apoplecticus), and, in consequence of his sedentary life, was troubled with hemorrhoids and obstructions. He consulted me, and when I ordered him to apply a clyster, he measured me wildly with his eyes, as if I had ordered him some dangerous remedy; I repented having done so. I remembered afterwards, that the Arabian physicians, although aware of the

efficacy of clysters, as they are recommended in their medical books, seldom apply them, and only in cases where all other remedies fail, as they consider it as a last resource; in a country where pederasty is in vogue, it is disgraceful to acknowledge that fact. At his request for a proper remedy to be taken by the mouth, I prepared for him the well known aloetic disner pills, mentioned in the second volume of this work, from which he found great benefit.

Besides these pills, I ordered him to observe the following rules: Post coenam etabis, vel passus mills meabis, or

After supper, walk a stile,"

. For governly years I spout the cold seasons in the maritime towns on the Syrian coast, at Tripoli or Beyrout, where the winters are only rainy; but I passed the hot summer-months in the most agreeable regions of Mount Lebanon. At Araba, not far from Seyda, I made the acquaintance of that original person, Lady Hester Stanhope, who called herself Queen of Palmyra. I was told that she ordered a herd of goats to be killed, and buried, and paid the people who did so, well, only because a few of them were scabby, and she thought by that expedient to prevent epidemical diseases, which might occur by their eating the flesh, or drinking the milk. Not far from Tripoli, there lay at the foot of the Lebanon, in a very romantic valley, a village called Mesrut-ul-Toofah (apple-district), where I was requested to attend some fever patients. My friends advised me not to go there, as in their opinion an epidemical disease was raging at that place; but I did not listen to their warnings, as I wished to be useful to those people who had implored my assistance, and at the same time to extend my experience. When I was near the village, I saw a great many Maronite girls (Christians), coming back from the well, with pitchers on their heads, each of them holding an onion in their hands, at which they frequently smelled.

The epidemical disease had the character of a Synochus, and

bitants. The ailk gathering was just endiseased were located in miserable, low howair; I thought it advisable to cause them the ir habitations, and brought into the mandiously the silk worms had been; and the rewas, that none of my patients died of conducted from Mesrut-ul-Toofah, to a plane Lebanon, to Aïto, where the former Franco articulate, in spite of all his efforts to delive the them the throat, and found an abscess therein, which after a few days he entirely recovered.

was brought to Kannobin, to the resident striarch, where the Bishop Mootran Semantin is situated on a declivity, from where obtained of the valley. It is by no measurionnaire Encyclopédique Française (see ally asserts, it being merely a convent. It is a convent

a state of insensibility. After a strict exact but little hopes of his recovery. His num g round his bed, appeared to have resignently arrival. I agreed with the brothers of amount they were to pay me for my attend a I received in advance, for the medicines ther half to be paid after the recovery of the own hands I should receive it, according

parties and witnesses. I caused the troublesome spectators to withdraw, as by their thronging around the bed they occasioned disturbance and confusion, and only permitted four of them to remain as attendants. Then I was able to reflect, and found that the patient had been wrongly treated by his former physicians, and so reduced to a most pitiable condition.

They had copiously bled him unnecessarily, and, led by a false diagnosis, they had prescribed him a quantity of decoctions and purgatives. I learned from the attendants, that four days previously the patient was constipated, which occasioned him to fall into a state of insensibility. I found it necessary to commence my treatment with a lenitive clyster, which did not fail to have its good effect; I afterwards ordered the room to be aired; sprinkled the patient's face with vinegar mixed with rose-water, and ordered his feet to be warmed by friction.

At ten in the evening I applied a blister on the nape, and administered a compound opiate powder, which was given in a strong dose. I put it into his mouth, rinsed it from his tongue, after which he began to perspire, and passed a tolerably quiet night. The beneficial result was owing to the properly proportioned mixture of the opium, as I afterwards experienced in many cases, whilst a lesser dose (1-2 grains opium) made the malady By this process the patient was saved. On the day of the recovery of the bishop, I had an opportunity to cure another patient, which occasioned a great sensation. The sexton of the patriarch was troubled with a tertian-ague. It was the fever day, and the patient complained of feeling dizzy, want of appetite, a bitter taste in his mouth; he looked very ill, and the white of his eyes was rather of a yellow colour. I ordered him an emetic, he vomited, and a long tape-worm was expelled, which I drew until it broke. On giving him a second dose of solution of tartaremetic, it operated, and caused the ejection of the rest of the worm by an evacuation. I ordered the pieces of the ejected worm to be washed. I measured them afterwards, and they were fifty-two yards long. I found among them three heads, and I

concluded that three tape-worms were there, consequently denomination of solitaris is a wrong one. It was the bape-worm. I kept the pieces in spirit, but it was no condinary novelty for these people, as the disease of the tape-worm is very common on the Lebanon. Whilst I was measuring tape-worm, the old patriarch Hanna stepped in, and asked with a smile, if I knew Bonaparte? I answered that I him by name only. He continued; people arriving just from Tripoli, bring the news, that Bonaparte has died in English prison. Then that great genius has come to an said I, whose memory will for ever be revered in France!

The inhabitants of the Lebanon are of opinion that. frequent disease of tape-worm in their country is caused their eating raw flesh, and afterwards drinking brandy 🌬 moderately, which may indeed be considered as a second. cause. I ascribe the principal cause of the frequent appearant of this disease on the Lebanon, to the fact, that the poor peer of that country, who are mostly affected with it, are living rooms where they are breeding silk-worms, also sleeping in same apartments, and breathing the noxious air of the rotal substances and putrefied mulberry leaves which serve as food these worms. I cherish this opinion so much the more, as the of the white mulberry-tree is considered, according to the Home pathic principle, as a worm-destroying substance (anthelminticum) Those people have a particular method of curing the tape-work when it becomes annoying by unpleasant symptoms. The take, early in the morning, before breakfast, a small piece common soap, enveloped in the skin of a fig; afterward they roast a piece of fat meat on a fire of charcoal, in order coax the worm (as they believe) to come up from the intesting to the stomach; they chew the roast meat, without swallow ing the spittle or the juice. Believing the worm to be in the stomach, which they think they feel afterwards, they dried a good draught of vinegar, or even strong spirits, stopping their nostrils, which is supposed to affect the worm (perhaps also the man) with intoxication, by means of which the worm is driven to the lower parts of the intestines, and ultimately ejected by a brisk purge, such as in a civilized country would only be employed by a veterinary surgeon. If the worm is in the stomach, then the next process is that of administering tartaremetic (as I have previously alluded to), and thus preventing the necessity of using strong spirits, and the drastic purgative. But if it is probable that the purgative will, together with the worm, eject also the mucus, then it is advisable to administer, a few days after the ejection of the worm, the purgative, but without the assistance of spirits, or vinegar.

Not far from Kanobin, below the highest summits of the Lebanon, covered with eternal snow, beneath which the well-known cedar-trees grow, are the villages of Eden and Besherri, where I succeeded in effecting many cures in the summer of 1821.

The chiefs of the Maronites and Druses (Emir Beshir and Sheikh Beshir) on arriving at Besherri to meet the rebels, applied to me for medical assistance; and at a later period I was invited to their residences (Tidin and Muktara), where I practised for some time, so that I lived for several years very agreeably, enjoying the most beautiful and romantic views of the Holy Land (Palestine).

At Besherri I tried vaccination, but I found that the inhabitants were not affected by the operation, the vaccine matter producing no pustules, and I was told that none of them caught the small-pox, because their cows have sometimes the cow-pox, the origin of which is caused by the change of climate. The inhabitants of the higher regions pass the winter, together with their cattle, in the plains of Sgorta, not far from Tripoli. Hence I infer that the inhabitants of Besherri, through being in continual contact with their cattle, as cows, &c., become infected with the disease, and are thus preserved from human contagion. A quite distinct disease, occurring frequently on the Lebanon, is the so-called hābbet-ul-kei, which is a sort of gangrenous ulcer, but very different from the endemic sore at Aleppo and Bagdad, called Butone d'Aleppo, an ulcer which

reference for the cheeks of fair young la onths, and leaving an ugly scar, but hābhet-ul-kei, on the contrary, appears ery acute, and endangers life; it occurs is s on the exterior parts of the body, for w difficult to be recognized; but as soon as ealing of it may instantly be effected with rnal or external. That is the reason why many children are seen on whose foreheat le was applied as a preventive. If this i surface, for instance on the face, where arises, which is at the beginning of a re afterwards becomes black, like a carbuncle, if not attended to betimes, i. e., by bur t with a red-hot iron; for that reason ei, that is to say—" ulcer to be burned." sting of the pimple being heard at the mor 18 a good omen of the success of the cure. the province of Kesroan, there occurred a me really ashamed of our imperfect me

to give my assistance on the commencementation of the eyes to a lady of the first far Khoasni (nobility of ancient descent), who in the logistic plan in its full extent, namelying, leeches, calomel, emetic tartar (in mes (vis., senna, manna, salt, &c.), Do collyriums prepared from corrosive sublitedanum, camphor, rosewater, &c., without One morning I found the lady a great naturally ascribed to the good effects of said my patient, "I do not owe my corremedies, but to the shoemaker Ibrahim and ay evening, and on viewing my sore eye the habbet-ul-kei. He applied immedient since that moment I am a great deal by

and have enjoyed also a quiet night." I requested her to send for the ustad (master) Ibrahim, which she accordingly did. I asked him how he could know that the inflammation of the eyes was caused by the habbet-ul-kei? He answered me, that it could be recognised by the following circumstances:—

- Bleeding and all other treatments remain useless.
- 2. The patient has offensive breath, the spittle is tough and stringy.
- S. There is a local burning pain, tormenting the patient day and night, which (according to his assertion) is the surest symptom of the kei (burning).

Beside this, Ibrahim understood but little of other diseases; nevertheless, no one should apply to him the Latin proverb, Ne autor ultra crepidam (Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.)

The conterious schools was applied also to this lady, on the forehead, her hair having been previously cut very short. There is no doubt, that the effect of the red-hot iron is more violent and efficacious than that of a blister, and cannot be replaced by the latter, wherefore the Arabs apply it to men and animals, very often at the present day, as in ancient times; our contemporary medical men in Europe make but little use of it, probably because they are afraid of the violent pains inseparable from such operation, but this only produces the healing effect.

At Tripoli (Syria) I met with a very disagreeable incident by my improvidence, from which I learned some experience, and for that reason I will give the reader some account of it. Being an enthusiastic sportsman from my earliest age, I pursued some ducks in a marshy ground, where I remained for a couple of hours. It was in the winter season, on a lonely and desert place, about five miles from the town, and not far from the sea-coast.

I was quite alone, and so intent on the pursuit, that I observed; only a short time before sunset, that it was high time to return to my abode. I left the marsh, sat down on its border to dress myself; but to my astonishment my feet were motionless, stiff, and paralysed, so that it was impossible, without assistance, to get on

nd boots. But my terror increased, who as in the desert, far from every human be e of me, thought-I? Must I perish by or must I become a prey to the wild be wanderings? Similar ideas rose in my in in a desperate situation.

at the moment when our calamity is high Having committed that impru nearest. the marsh when I was fatigued and exc long as I was wading about; but now e in contact with my body, I felt the co vil I had brought on myself. Against was only one remedy, namely:-to produ he whole body. But how was I to effect t mother of invention." I grasped my gan to rub my feet with all my strength, 1 ry, and in the meantime my whole body bec piration. To my great satisfaction, I perce n to become flexible, and so I continued ceeded so far as to be able to put on my ps nd walk slowly towards my abode. The ordered a warm bath to be prepared, and a ning went to bed, having previously drur epared with tea, which produced a good of Reep. In the morning, when I awoke, my neir former activity.

Period, while I was private physician to Tripoli, there happened an extraordinary of the of a young woman in labor require in to be made on her body, and I was not; but the Greek bishop refused to give ecause that operation was an uncommon marantee her life. Even after the death of of Georgius Jani, the bishop again opposition which the infant might have been as the twin brothers Katzifliss (scarcely two



years of age, one of whom was Austrian, the other English consul) often regretted the circumstance. At Bagdad there happened the following case:—the wife of an Armenian curate having been for eight months with child, had died in consequence of a scald. On both sides of the belly of the deceased a certain motion was visible for a long time, which caused some people to believe that she was about to bring forth twins, which they wished to save. They sent for me, but, to my grief, they came when all assistance was too late. I cite this unhappy accident of the poor woman, that it may serve as an example to those people who deal in spirits and other combustible articles, and as a warning to them to be cautious in their management. The above-mentioned woman went up stairs late in the night, with a candle in her hand, and entered a room, to pour some brandy from a damejane (a large glass jar, covered with straw). Keeping the light too near to the spirits, they caught fire. Instead of covering the mouth of the jar, to extinguish the flame, she permitted the damejane to fall on the ground, and, sprinkled as she was with the burning spirits, she fell a victim to the Some time afterwards, she was found in the dark room, in a fainting state, amidst the ashes of her clothes.

From Tripoli I went, by order, to Akar, in the mountains, to attend the Prince Ali Essat, who, together with his numerous family (wife, brother, children, and slaves) were infected with the venereal disease, which, although appearing under different forms and complications, may be ranged in the class of syphilis secundaria. At that time I knew no better remedy for that complaint than corrosive sublimate combined with salmiac, accompanied by decoctions of sarsaparilla, china-root, gujac wood, &c.

Whilst I was at Akar, it was reported that Abdula, Pasha of Acre, had commenced war against the Pasha of Damascus, in consequence of a dispute, and that he had sent troops, the greater part of them Christians (Maronites from the Lebanon) and Druses, under the command of Emir Beshir, towards the holy city of Damascus (Bab-ul-Kaba, or entrance to the Sanctuary

that the inhabitants of Damascus had been tan despatched immediately five pashas to . the heads of Abdula Pasha, of Emir B overnor at Tripoli, the above-mentioned Be part in the war, by sending his own troo rmy. Ali Essat Bek took advantage of his partisans at Tripoli; he came down and bombarded that town, and forced nwhile, Barber betook himself to the citade lered under certain conditions. The five p ily, that Emir Beshir had only time to es een Seida and Berout, in a French vessel, v Egypt, where, by the interference of Mah btained from the Sultan his own pardor and his superior, Abdula Pasha, which of them an immense sum of gold. At Lc ld, by the missionary, Dr. J. Wolf, that Al Emir Beshir were residing at Constantin the public journals have announced the d that one of his sons had embraced Ma

at the siege of Acre, and found an opport syself in surgical attendance and operat sed to make nightly sallies, and do a great had a dozen native surgeons, or rather baants, to whom I gave theoretical and pra-

rely to be met with on Mount Lebanon, an order was issued by Emir Beshir, that slain tiger should be sent to the government the use of it as a poisonous drug, used me, when at Lahore, to examine its vich I refer to in the second volume of this vination of Tigrineum.

or antiquities prompted me to underta andria; accordingly I made a trip, w



m English research for each and the first of refulling are different to the second of the first terms. after the term. House it interest to Mediter their the Market to minimize the market in the market of the sales of the field THE SHOPE OF THE SHOPE CONTINUES OF THE CONTINUES OF THE constant by the light of the tasks. The re- new constants for any in an arms for a line of the same Commission of the Property of the transport of the same of the sam there is not the second of the second in the at sample. The therefore restation is the first term of the same section in the same s ANALYS VAN AND IN MARKS. IT ALSO IN HELD IN THE TAX IT. The The little a comment with buildings - 1 - 1 com-THE ARE SHE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE STATE OF THE ACCRECATE A COMPANY OF THE RESERVE COMPANY OF THE PARTY. TABLE OF PERSONAL LICENSE LANGE OF THE CONTROL OF T THE MESSAGE ISSAE THE SECOND CO. LANSING. The sief. I was the thirty of the second of PARTIES THE THE WAR THE THE THE THE SECOND SECTION OF pagers building him their terminal and their terminal THE METER SHIP BOUNDS IN THE LOWER OF THE PARTY.

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As a testimony of his gratitude, he sen uch I copy the following lines:—

on you as a proof of my gratitude and since the complete restoration of my health; with the cill not, when far distant, forget your true d.

"ATTANAS KEPTENA"

n *Egypt,* 1823.

le plague was raging dreadfully at Alexat the hospital was committed to a Jewish do Marpurgo. Among the infected, there d Bellmondo, an apothecary by profession, fter he was attacked with the plague. occasion, said: " Il povero Bellmondo, è Here also I had an opportunity of observin, I did not, however, remain long in ned to Syria. Unfortunately, the vessel I old Danish one, leaky in every corner, so the I to pump day and night. After my return ed my abode on the eastern side of the Lebe actice in a little town named Sahli, beauti wimity of the valley of Balbeck, where the fa imple of the sun (Heliopolis), notwithstar me, rise from the ground like rocks, and llers, as one of the most remarkable monumer was living in the neighbourhood, I accompa on naturalists, Drs. Hemprich and Ehren their way towards Balbeck. The latter is dist at present in Berlin. From Sahli I hich I had formerly passed through), in ord practice of my profession. At that period Capuchin convent, a monk, named Padre Tor rform vaccination; and besides that, prof But the following amusing story may ser

an illustration of the system he adopted. A goldsmith of middle age, a Catholic, came to me one day, asking for an Aphrodisiacum; he confessed he had impaired his bodily strength by improper indulgences, to such a degree that he could not perform his conjugal duty; and he added, that he was in a very distressing situation, for his nuptials were to be celebrated on the following Sunday. I expressed my willingness to comply with his wishes, but finding probably the price of my medicine too high, he left me, and repaired to Padre Tomaso, hoping to get his medicine gratis. On Monday, after the wedding, at the break of day, Father Tomaso entered my room quite embarrassed, and asked me for my advice, as the goldsmith was constipated, and in great pain, in consequence of the large doses of Cantharides which he had administered to him on the eve of his nuptials. Although somewhat moved with compassion, I could not help laughing at this account, and I desired to see the patient, whereupon he told me that, after having read mass, he would come and conduct me to My lodgings being opposite the convent, he very soon returned, and we repaired to the residence of the newly-married pair. It was one of the largest Christian houses in Damascus, and the family of the goldsmith was one of the richest of that country. In the large court-yard and in the saloon through which I had to pass, I saw a great many handsome ladies, and not being shy, they displayed their jewels and other ornaments, because I was come with a priest, and consequently appeared to be also a Christian, in spite of my Turkish costume. In a corner of a large room, I found the unfortunate bridegroom cowering and lamenting over his pains; he had only one servant with him. He told me he had taken only a third-part of the majoon (electuary) which Padre Tomaso had given him, but that, instead of its producing the desired effect, he was tormented with pains that were no longer supportable. I immediately gave him a few pills (a compound of opium, camphor, and ipecacuanha), and also ordered him to take almond-milk, ad libitum, which did

of good, and I afterwards effected the cuaint.

Father Tomaso (a Piedmontese, I believed a who created a great sensation in Europhis sudden disappearance from his monastosed he was murdered by the Jews, on wadreds were massacred at Damascus

mini (leader of the pilgrims), with thous the united themselves at Damascus with trom Bagdad and Persia. At the expiratent), the Pasha of Damascus set off forceat fair is held at an insignificant for the a large quantity of articles are sold wither also the Arab chiefs, of different troving their goods, principally horses, for Pasha and the Surra-Emini pay them not the dresses among them, for which they use pilgrims, going to and coming from M number of camels, without which the twould be impracticable.

the Pasha both going and returning. Or cus, I found a medical man, Mr. H. I ant, who was come from Paris, where he and the Arabic language. Shortly a er from Bagdad, from Mr. Anton Swolary, who had a warehouse there for Bohe firm of Ign. Zahn and Company, of I was in the latter place that I made his

ne in that letter, that Dohud-Pasha wishe an physician and surgeon, and advised a I communicated the contents of this lett l'urck, proposing to him to undertake to which he agreed. At that time there



two caravans, a great and a small one (galat), the latter of only ten camels, ready to start immediately for Bagdad. But as the former, for the sake of food and water, was obliged to take a roundabout way, lasting full six weeks, whilst the latter, by following the direct road through the desert, would occupy only two weeks in the journey, we sent our luggage by the greater caravan, and went, with our two camels, with the galat, which consisted now of twelve camels. We were obliged to take with us provisions for about ten or twelve days—some clothes, and a few medicines. Each camel was provided with two goat-skins, to carry water, as we arrived only every third or fourth day at watering-places. Each camel had also its driver, who sat behind, and his furn, by the way, were full of vermin.

 Kirkor, an Armenian merchant, from Bagdad, who led this gulat, advised us to leave behind every kind of weapon, as he suspected that the journey would be a dangerous one, undertaken thus at random. He added, that if we met, by accident, the Arabs in the desert, and they found us to be armed, they might become suspicious; whilst if we passed them as poor hajjees (pilgrims), saluting them with "Selam alekim," we might be saluted with their "We alekim selam," and be allowed to continue our route unmolested. We made forced marches by day and night; at noon we looked about for low ground, to light our fire on without being observed, and where we could take our mid-day meal, which consisted of rice with butter, biscuits and In the evening we were not allowed to light a fire, dried fruits. nor to whistle or sing. At a distance of about twelve or fifteen miles, on our left, we saw the famous ruins of Palmyra. Up to the ninth day we saw neither men, nor birds, nor wild beasts; when on a sudden, in the darkness of night, we happened to light on a place situated between some low hills, where we perceived some Arabs and their tents. Fortunately, and to our great joy, they were all women, whose husbands, as they said, were absent, hunting, that being their means of subsistence. They manifested no hostile intentions, and offered us a liber portion of black dried meat, which had not an unpleasant taste,

what kind it was. The next day I con or my camel driver put it into my pot wit

women, we told them that we were cor going to Damascus, and after having oth water, we retraced our steps, but elieve so; for we had hardly got ou we struck into an opposite direction, le night, for fear of being overtaken by he eleventh day, we arrived at Quois rested for one day, waiting for the escort : bring us to the banks of the Euphrates. 14 told how the Arabs of the desert heal 1 take a hole in the ground, in the form heat with fire, the patient is placed the he remains there until he is either cure ch takes but a very short time to decide. they have only to fill up the grave with ea it recover, he has to mount his camel and wounds are either spear-thrusts, or swordm use guns in the desert.

th which the camel-drivers carried us throto be described. On the third or found at the wells, in order to give wate to fill our leather-bags, the most sharp-sign himself on an elevation, to ascertain whom discernible in the distance. If they for examined the place strictly. The excrete underwent a scrutiny as to whether it was the animals passed, &c. We were broth the Euphrates into Hit, as they told us to in was not perfectly secure. The governmentals, our fellow travellers, but not from as we were provided with a letter of rethe Pasha of Damascus to Dohud Pash

Bagdad. This letter, which served us in the meantime as a passport, was so much respected by the Agha of Hit, that he placed it on his forehead as a token of respect.

At midnight, we were alarmed by a great noise and uproar in the town. Upon asking for an explanation, they told us that the Arabs of the desert were in pursuit of the pilgrims. This information filled us with fear and anxiety, for we were all assembled in the same house, and firmly believed that it was the husbands of the women we had met with previously, and that their intention was to plunder us; but we were mistaken. A short time afterwards the people informed us that they were the Agha's enemies, the Agelis, who were come to take revenge on him, and it was rumoured that they had forced the palace, and killed the Agha.

However much we regretted the murder of that poor man, by whom we had been received only the evening before with such kindness, we could not forbear rejoicing at not having been ourselves the destined victims. We were told that the Agelis (an Arab tribe) had been settled for fifty years at Hit, and having paid the same taxes as the other inhabitants, had been forced by the new Agha (regent), the greedy Kurde (wolf), to pay a certain sum with which they, as true subjects, should not have been charged, and they accordingly obstinately refused to pay. But the governor obtained troops from the Pasha of Bagdad, with whose assistance the Agelis were driven out of Hit, and their goods were confiscated, for which treatment they swore to take revenge on the Agha.

With the break of day, a soldier came to inform us that the two innocent sons of the Agha, and his brother-in-law, had had their throats cut while asleep, but the Agha himself was only wounded, and had escaped from the grasp of the Agelis, and desired us to visit him. We found him outside of the town, not far from the city gate, surrounded by about fifty horsemen, with whom he had been pursuing his enemies, who had taken possession of all his moveable property; but his pursuit had been in vain, as he could not overtake them. He was wounded in one of his legs, and he escaped death only by throwing him-

verandah of the palace into the neighbou ed us to prolong our stay with him, in o ls, promising, as soon as he should be v golad. We could not resist this applicat ar gratitude for his kind reception, and pe ht by curing him, which seemed an I render a service to the Pasha of Bag fi greater advantage to us than the letter of Damascus. Accordingly, we separ er travelling companions, who on the s re Euphrates on their way to Ragdad. er, a very great blunder, for which we g the house of the pilgrim, where we dy, and establishing ourselves in the miser ient, the Agha, who was reduced to sue poverty by the robbery, that he could ha ost urgent necessities, and was very gla ictuals to be brought from the bazaar. th night of our stay in our new abode. ie same tuniults as befor , and awakened l m the women, of " Lilililili," proceeding ! re they slept in the open air. We soon ig the yard, quarrelling and disputing, the Agelis. As our room was on the gro one door and two windows looking into I ourselves prisoners and lost, till I got dow, through the wooden lattice of whi g tshibuck (pipe) of the Agha, which enture out. He was sitting among a 1 ple, quietly smoking his pipe, so dra saluting him, I inquired about the caus told me that the mother of the unhappy passed a sleepless night, was frightened sket, which appeared to proceed from ou imagined that the Agelis had come bac She began to scream, and the neighbou chorus, crying for help, which awoke



the population of the city. By a strict inquiry, however, it was ascertained that the gun had been fired by the watchman of a garden, to frighten the wild beasts, which resorted to the place for the purpose of devouring the melons. Although the whole affair ended with our fright, we nevertheless desired heartily to depart as soon as possible from that miserable place, where robbery was the order of the day.

At mid day we witnessed the owner of an ass being forcibly deprived of his beast; the deed was effected before the gates of the city, and the ass was driven away into the desert. In fact, the Arabs in general may with justice be looked upon as robbers of the worst description.

In the course of a week the Agha was perfectly cured, upon which we requested him to despatch us without any further delay to Bagdad, according to his promise. He replied, that his gratitude towards us for the important services we had rendered him, would not allow him to expose our lives to his enemies the Agelis, who had by this time pitched their camp on the banks of the river, and he advised us to wait for a caravan, and join it when passing. But we so urged upon him the necessity of our departure, that he despatched us in a boat, in which we descended the river. We were escorted only by one soldier, so that with the owner of the boat, and his man, our party consisted of five persons.

On the evening of our departure, we got wet through by a violent shower of rain; and owing to that, and to the fear of being attacked by the Arabs, who were supposed to be on the banks of the river, we could not sleep. That night and the ensuing day, which by the bye was a delightful one, we passed down the river through lonely and desert regions, where not a man was to be seen; nor, indeed, had we any great wish to see any one. But on the following evening, when it had become quite dark, we were aroused from our slumbers by hearing from the right bank, where the Agelis (as we were told) had their camp, an imperious voice, crying "jedem!" (come on, come on.) Here they are, thought we, and to prevent their firing on us, we obeyed the call, and approached the shore. We could

28 hem till we came to land, where we met e ed with sticks, whose first business was ump in, and plunder our luggage. rs were busy plundering the bow of our b pockets of my companion, the servant of t, who was sitting on the poop, whisp e, "I am a native of Quoise (a village be it), and have nothing to fear from the Ag arse, if you trust it to me." I did so; b ye, belonging to the luggage, which we n, being attached to the purse, and ratt to the man, betrayed us, and they seized of the purse, and struggled to get it. of the poor man was in vain, for the rariver, and succeeded in getting posses the owner of the boat, when all the rob stited by the circumstance, cut the ropes ned, left his man behind, and made an e e bank of the river. g us back, with a promise to return all g, even by the name of their prophet,

e in the middle, when we heard them vo it among them whom they wished to be c add not rely on their oaths, as we belie , and so we rowed towards the opposite be had we arrived there, when one of t pon an inflated goat-skin, in order to perse the patient, who was his brother, and ed, and driven to such extremes, that we soothe him with the promise that we we ly in the morning. As he remained with deepless night. At break of day, we perce not far from the place where we were, w solation. Accompanied by the soldier, w had sent with us, my companion went tents, to convince himself of the trut ut. He soon came back, and told me that

Catholic Salar Color Service Color to the first that it is a superior to the time. ್ತಿ ಆರ್ಡ್ ಕರ್ಣ <u>ರಾಮ್ ಅದ್ಯಮ್</u>ವು ಬಿಡ್ಡರ್ ಬಿಡ್ಡರ್ ಬ್ಯಾಪ್ ಬ್ರಾಪ್ ಬ್ರಾಪ್ ಬ್ಯಾಪ್ ಬ್ಯಾಪ್ ಬ್ಯಾಪ್ ಬ್ರಾಪ್ ಬ್ಯಾಪ್ ಬ್ಯಾಪ್ ಬ್ಯಾಪ್ ಬ್ರಾಪ್ ಬ್ರಾಪ್ ಬ್ರಾಪ್ ಬ್ರಾಪ್ ಬ್ಟ Merci IV VILLOUI SALITING TO FIT THE BRAIL WHAT AN TIME the that they were structured to the court to differ the time tomorphism. The last made in the contraction of that is said to the first that the control of the Africa and and the contract of name to the farming how to the total the second of the sec and of their forms for their from a first continuous factors. Ther Table had to see ATTLE the Table to the the first the content of the section than the property and the control and the Agus ver manne and a

After the field for the field of the after the action of t

previous evening on the opposite bank, rted that all the stolen luggage had enpanion, and that he had administered : ick sheikh; so that we might now safel etch him, and then continue our journey. nkh, although dropsical, and dangerously ing words from my companion, enterta ain restored to health, and my companion arm still better remedies from Bagdad, by and with us. We then crossed the river, friend, we all embarked, together with accompanied by a messenger from the she e about three or four in the afternoon. e were again disturbed, a great noise on rom our first slumber; the owner stopped sking the cause, he told us that a caravan lad. No news could be more agreeable to we jumped on shore, and found that in to Bagdad; the caravan consisted of a which we hired for our accommodation;

The messenger of the sheikh accompather three persons from Hit we sent how their services. Although we felt extrenscaped from the Agelis, nevertheless, we our ease, for we observed our drivers halmost to the ground all the night long first to the right, then to the left, in our the steps of the pursuing robbers were this they continued doing till dawn. A pped, and proceeded to unload their become on the hard ground to enjoy a coup

ere aroused to resume our journey, and versume and looked about, we observed some and ed site, which they called Boorj-Nimroud.

we saw the golden cupolas and minaret

Francis career. The TS 1 188 . Then the Second of the 1882 and the second of the 1882 and the second of the Management of the Second of the Se

Taking Park we a more of hearth. We had allege in month of long to be more the months and marked in month of the more the months and the months are months. In what he months of the more the months of the months are common of the months and the months are the mo

The link material the French Properties of the France.

White the link best tracked without success in action of the Properties of Toursell without success in the properties.

tracted with a forceps, and found it to Almost distracted with joy, the boy fell o ed his gratitude, for having been restor ng. The nest was two-thirds of an inc m-inch in diameter. I put it into a vial went with it, accompanied by the boy, to Effendi, who introduced us to the Pasha. he nest in the vial, and asked the boy wh d? "Yes, my Pasha," was his answer, w me, "Afferim," (well done); and I rec des a Tshokha (cloak of honour). will ask, how did these insects come into I the boy, and was told that he slept in a s ept. I therefore considered the insects t of crept into his ear and bred there. on of the minister, the Pasha requested n who was lame, in consequence of a gun had received a few years before in his felt no pain, and no foreign body was art of his limb, he nevertheless persiste ball was sticking somewhere in his hip. ared to convince him, that if such had been never have succeeded in healing the wo me was, whether or not I ought to reearch for the extraneous substance in the eration was needless, and yet I felt comp n consequence of the order of the Pasha. me that exercise was necessary, so I or great deal, to beat the ground firmly, be tapped on that part where I presu rubbing it frequently with the hand d him also an emollient ointment, &c. 1 man felt a pain in the hollow of his l

a protruding body, which was easily me

another. It was, in fact, the ball, whi-

out, and the patient was very soon c

of his lampures. Then the separate of this one was separate my famor was established, and the Atais suggests, or more properly burbers, were cast man the simile.

Puda Dahad was at this tree waging our with the Araba, between the Explanter and the Eight, and it was not, at the region of the minister, to Mile, where I had the oppertendy of using the sales of emine Whylen... On the sud, between Highel and the energy, I beliefe in health quetode, manly, a pyramid of some hundrals of the bank of Amb abds. I had only followed the expedition from Mile. to Seguinate (Schule-Sie), when the Poils Saland on, by a Textur express, to extens to Region. The same extension brought see a letter from my empression, from which I beared that a princes of the Parke's had been delicated off a delicated child, where indeed no received assistance was required, but he had seized the opportunity to send for me, under the present. of consulting me about the state of the patient: while im-seal motive was, to draw me out of my disagreeable situation. I wrote to him, stating that in this compaign we were knowing on and rather than on bread, which made such an impression on his feelings that he caused me to be recalled. On my actura. I had only the Tartar and one servant with me. By the Pasks's orders. we made forced marches, changed horses, crossed the Tiggis. and arrived one evening very late at a small town manual Mantilla, situated on the left bank of that river. There I met with me inspector of the provisions for the army, who was afficient with an inflatamation of the eyes, and requested my medical amintance. I bled him, and prepared a collyrium of accesse of lead, laud. liqu. Sydenb., exceptor, and murilage of quinneseeds, which caused a burning pain at the commencement, but effected in the meanwhile a visible amelioration. In his yet for the happy result, he ordered a sheep to be killed as an offering (kurben), and accompanied the feast with musicions and democraand be made me a present of fifty piastres in small Para pieces. Patigued as we were, we wished rather to rest ourselves, than to be arrased, and accordingly dismined the assembled people, a proceeding which we thought exemple, and then continued lead us through the desert. Accordingly lock after midnight, entrusting our Agoo ich our provisions (roast meat and bread) also the horses' provender under his care oping to reach a watering-place about ning, where we might likewise meet with breakfast, and allow our horses to rest; but road, and it was not till the afternoon the the fact, when we observed him deviating dethen to the left. The Tartar, in a le continually, and added that he would continually and added that he would continue to the left.

I did my best to appease him, making the guide, who was already perplexed, woul I by his continued threats, and that he oug e had not intentionally misled us; but of no avail. The evening was now o in the darkness of the night our guidne our state! in a desert, without a g way, even by daylight, no human l by all the world, riding hungry, thirsty , without nutriment for either man or l the anxiety as to whether we should eve The sky was clouded, it was raining, by the cold, it being the end of the year star was visible, to guide us; we were like whither to direct our steps. We left the h net, but, like ourselves, they did not know sperate dilemma, my happy star, beneath v s, I was born, and which has often g , shone again. We observed at some dist wards which we directed our steps wit but it appeared and disappeared, as the rai nguished or revived it. We heard, also, i lesert, the barking of a dog. We followe ived at a thicket, which we had some troul found a river, and perceiving that the fire

the barking came from the opposite bank, to which we could not pass. From the course of the river, however, we had known in what direction Bagdad was situated; and, travelling uppraids, we very soon reached a few black tents; but the people poor that they could not offer us any hospitality, as they had food neither for us nor our horses. The only service they proffered was to give us a guide, who brought us, after half-anhour's walk, to the tent of the sheikh, where we met with a very kind reception. The sheikh himself was at this time in Bagdad, but in his absence his wife performed the duties of hospitality. She ordered the servants to light a fire under the furge tent, where we dried and warmed ourselves, and were served with fresh coffee and rice-pilew. The servents took charge of our borses, and after having taken my meal, I went to sleep. A corner of the tent served me for my bed, and my saddle-bags as a pillow. Before dawn, the Tartar awoke me, saying: "We must proceed on our journey." I drowsily arose, and at the same time my servant showed me that they had cut through my saddle-bags on one side, and extracted the bundle containing my best clothes. I remembered having heard, during the night, some goats bleating outside the tent; and probably the thief had brought them there, that he might perform his exploit with more security. The Tartar began to make a noise, threatening to arrest the sheikh at Bagdad, and to make him pay ten times the value of the stolen property, if they did not find out the thief. They made researches, it is true, but without any good result. On the same day, towards evening, we arrived at Bagdad, where I was informed that my intended patient required no more medical assistance, as he was reposing quietly in his grave.

At Bagdad I also performed several operations for the stone, but I did not vaccinate, in consequence of being informed, to my great astonishment, that several Christian ladies obtained their livelihood by vaccinating. Provisions were at this time so cheap at Bagdad, and the coin so bad, that one shilling was valued at about five grush (piaster); consequently, little

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We were told that there were officers in the service of Runjeet Sing (Allard, Ventura, Court, and Avitabile) of Napoleon, having served in Persia, a regular army at Lahore, and that no E surgeous had been yet engaged. We tl etter to accelerate our departure, requested was granted, and we thus left Bagdad. da, furnished us with letters of introductic ich officers, and we went down the Tigr rarked there for Bender Bushir, in Pe t, at the British consul's, with six Eng whom was a medical man, coming 1 re on their way to England overland. o Arabian horses, and becoming acquai saction, we went with them as far as Sh the ruins of Persepolis, and then separa e had an opportunity of rendering a sp panions, namely, that of saving their lugg ne of witnessing the cowardice of the Persi a fortress in the mountains, between Bu g capitulated, the garrison, which consiste d robber-like looking fellows, had met u m the luggage-train of the English officers, r numerous servants, were considerably saw the miscreants dragging about by the pistol, partly to give a signal to the Eng our assistance, and partly to frighten had the desired effect; for they fled right ees. We then pursued our journey with and received the thanks of the English taking snuff, and waiting for us at the to ortress that had previously capitulated. e for us now to proceed to India by sea few months at Shiras, following our pr or the winter season, which is more conver

for travelling to Labore. We employed that time in studying the Persian language, as the knowledge of it would facilitate our getting an engagement. But we could not remain there long, being continually ill-treated and robbed, and we therefore thought it preferable to go overland to Lahore, by the way of Hispahani, Heirat, and Cabul. On this journey we had again to endure' a great deal of situiopance from the Persians, who being defeated by the Russians in war, were auxious to revenge themselves on us; they treated us, in fact, worse than their tiogs, cheating, robbing; and inimiting us to such a degree, that M. De Turk on one occasion cocked his pistol to fire at a radar (road-keeper); who wis very insolint; but I prevented him from executing his design. Arriving at Hispolian, we found there a gallant governor, Mostuff Khao, from whom we met with a kind! reception, and who gave us some medical practice, by appointing us to attend about forty Russian prisoners, some of whom were suffering from wounds and others from fevers. time we learned that the Russians were at Tabris, that Abbas Mirza had taken flight, together with his wives, to Hamedan, and that the latter had upbraided the Molla (high priest) for having induced the Shah to wage war with the Russians, by assuring him that the Persians would remain unburt by the fiery balls of the Russian guns, as his prayers would render them invulnerable. The priest took their reproof so much to heart, that he soon afterwards died. It is commonly said, that Abbas Mirza exclaimed, on that occasion "Pul bigirend, we pes birovend"-" The Russians shall take money, and go back to their country." In consequence of the fatigues and toils which we had to endure at Shiras, as well as on our journey to Hispahan, my companion caught a nervous fever, which weakened his mind and body to such a degree, that he no longer wished to go on to Lahore, and he persuaded me to return with him to Bagdad. At Hispahan, a conspiracy was formed by the native doctors against our lives, of which we were informed by an Armenian, and, by the interference of the governor, we were preserved. I availed myself of my

or the wounded Russians. In Turkey a praised the wonderful effects of this more fore eager to convince myself of its effication to treat rather required the use of instance the trial.

agdad was viâ Urugurd and Kermansha. detained for several days by the Shaza nce), who requested us to attend to a to his household, the healing of wl able little sum of money, and a few hands gam we had an opportunity of witnessing oms of the Persians. It was then Muha), and the tenor of the Shazadah's order e time of the mourning, all merchants ear in the Meidan (a square in front of the afternoon, in order to shed their team ın and Hussain." On one occasion we saw ali's servants) dragging a tradesman by f hich was at the caravansary where we li to the Meidan. The plea of necessity ose people weep by blows, whose feelings irs freely. But we witnessed other atroci the Muharem. We saw fakirs and derviand their bodies, their long black hair han ig their faces and backs, beating thems clubs, till the blood flowed down their bo age beasts, or maniacs, through the streets "Ya Ali!" One of our friends, a nativ that if any of the Sunits, to which sec venture that day to acknowledge his relirisk of being immolated by the fans cterate is the hatred between these two both Mahomedan; and this is not the ce in every place where Shias and Sunit Great animosity prevails between these

Tebut, (coffin), in procession. In Cashmere, on these occasions, the Majoragalana, huma each others' houses and shawl manufacturing, Expan Marthaneba we went to Bagdad, with a caravan taxiying several, embalmed dead bodies of Persians to Kerbela, their annothery.

Persia is a high plain, diversified by ranges of hills and deserts. It, was in the month of August that we were on our journey, and the air was so bitterly cold on the morning of our setting out, that our very teeth chattered; I recollected that at home they call these the dog-days. We arrived at Bagdad, where M. De Turk left me, as he was resolved to return to Paris by land vid Tocat and Constantinople, in order to take with him some Arabian horses; a speculation, by the way, which proved by no means lucrative. A short time after his leaving me, I received some good news from Lahore, through a Persian who had been in the service of General Avitabile, which induced me again to attempt going there at the commencement of the favourable season, i. e. the early part of the winter (1829). I felt the more inclined to do so, as the plague was already raging at Mosul, and the inhabitants of Bagdad were fearful that it might extend as far as their own city, a thing which occurred soon In the year 1828, there had been at Mosul and its envirous, a famine, in consequence of the crops failing, and numerous families went down the Tigris to settle at Bagdad, selling their children for a mere trifle, owing to the want of means to support them. I myself saw a beautiful Christian girl purchased for twenty grush (four shillings). Scarcely had I left Bagdad when the plague broke out, and this scourge was followed by an inundation. A war, previously noticed, also broke out, during which Dohud Pasha was conducted as a prisoner to Constantinople.

My only companion was a faithful servant, called Antun, a Christian, whom I brought with me from Bagdad, and with whom, after having passed through Bassora, and Moscat, I arrived at Bender-Karatshi in Sind. From Karatshi, we pursued our

operation of that kind, in dangerous cases, is

ny resolution, and was determined to use the no one to perform the operation, I ventured I ordered warm water, put my hands and anto it, and tried to bleed myself, but neither I tun, could succeed, as no blood came. Neverdid not abandon me, for I thought that if I lay, it might be put to-morrow into the grave. tion, I cut through the median vein of the ich the blood began to trickle, but to the at two ounces. After my wounds had been n exhausted, and recommending my soul to sleep. I passed a tranquil night, and on orning, I found my feet warm, my pulse but faintly, and the internal pain somewhat ternal pain was more acute, as the erysipelaad extended from the back to the navel, and he hip, and owing to my excessive debility, rtification. Nevertheless, I had more hopes clying on the efficacy of the bleeding and myself from the troublesome dryness of my some quince kernels, which, enveloped in a 1. I put into some water, and with this little noistened my tongue, which produced a very course of the day I began also to chew some isins), which refreshed me. To arrest the f local inflammation, I sent my servant to the ir to procure some leeches, and in case he could was to bring a barber or some other person ame back, accompanied by a woman provided lecches, by which I ascertained that the Pertold me that no leeches were to be obtained, used twelve of them to be applied around the requested the woman to return in the evening, again to apply the same number of leeches a few years before, I had been afflicted with

asked was, a quiet retreat, that I might have rest, and recover myself. The people, seeing the difficulty with which I dragged myself along, called in a Hakim (a Persian physician) who lived in their house, and he offered me his assistance. I thanked him very heartily, and requested some leeches. "We have not any," was his reply; upon which, as my only resource, I applied a blister; after which I became senseless, and remained in that state until the evening of the following day. On my revival, my tongue was still so parched, that I was unable even to ask for water to moisten it, and I only obtained it by making signs. My feet were excessively cold, and besides the above-mentioned internal pains, I also felt the effects of the blister, although it had risen but very slightly. I examined my pulse, but the pulsation was imperceptible, from which I concluded that my last moments were near at hand. My servant told me that, during my stupor, I had had some discharges of blood; I ordered him to fetch the Mirza (scribe) of the establishment, that he might make my will; and he came with his paper and kalemdan (writing stand), and placed himself at a respectable distance, the hakim having told him that my disease was dangerous and contagious. I felt so weak and debilitated, that I was scarcely able to sign my name. I told my servant that I had but little hopes of living over the night, and desired him, should it be the will of God that I must die on the banks of the Indus, to bury me and convey my effects to Lahore, and deliver them, with my papers, to the Generals, Court and Avitabile, to whom there was a letter of introduction, sent by Mr. Swoboda. For the services he himself had rendered me, I gave him a liberal remuneration, that I might secure his executing my wishes, upon which he wept and promised obedience. In this deplorable state, considering myself at death's door, like many other medical men, I began to think that, in spite of the numerous remedies, there was no chance of my recovering from the effects of the poison I had taken, and that the medical art was but a fallacious one. I began to recollect that I had always avoided bleeding in my own case, so as, a last resource, in spite of my previous loss of blood, I resolved upon trying the experiment, it being considered by

played our parts so well, that none recog Having our quarters in the mosque, it us to see the musselmans come five time to offer up their prayers. They thoug pilgrims and their guests, did not joi It is true, we could easily have don to excuse ourselves, we did not like to pusl urther. We had only to whisper into th we were unclean. From that expression ad the gonorrhæa, which excuse becat we thus got out of the difficulty. I we went on horseback. The journey occupied four months; i.e., two by water my arrival at Lahore, I found that the I his army and the four French officers, towards Peshawur; but at the comm eason, in the middle of June, they had al and I was well received. The first patie er my arrival at Lahore, and before I t, was Achilles, an adopted son of Ger was afflicted with a fistula on the spinwhich had been several times superfic ve surgeons. He was so reduced, that was but skin and bone: "Ossa atque 1 course rendered the case most difficult my medical reputation depended upon and told me that the boy would die, if no ould no longer bear to see him in that pi solicited my aid. He did not at that tarling Achilles would outlive him; but hidden. Allard died at Peshawur, and and Achilles returned from France to Lal , and was buried in the cemetery, nea n tomb, which was in his adjacent garde form an operation, and that by force, for nate resistance, when I placed him on a ling his arms and General Ventura his

while I made a cut along the neture where caused in to be senseless for the following thirty-sa nours and to suffer with severe fever. My assiduous attenuance accessrated the radical cure of the fi-tula, his strongth visibly increased, and after a few months he regained his original phumphess. and, six years afterwards, when General Atland and his family arrived at Bordeaux, where I then was I was astonished at Achilles' healthy appearance. On the returning to Lahore a few years afterwards, in company with Benjamin Allard, who went to take possession of the estates of mi-deceased brother, and to whom he officiated as interpreter in the Indian language, he fell sick, and died under the treatment of the native privalcians. I was much grieved at the unexpected intelligence of his death, and paid him the last honours, by attending his remains to the grave. To encourage the suppuration of the opened fistula, I employed a mild. the many to may have a common of infused in honey, on that the contrary aparent to the world, by which it was some or the Attention of the was some of General Allard, scorely or some Rayan School Sing. the vounger brother of the control of the transfer page him into the manufallies to sate and one of a tree stage to estimately a to worth I readily agreed, he has no possible of my continue . I was very weak, and the south it was of Introduction minimals. Besides that a part of the angle of the late acceptable offer on account of the property of the property of the party sands prosected as a first of the second second as by caring the following control of patatron.

Although a year to be like that not from and consequently I did not depend on a way was I subject to any one. I nevertheless it agin a first by disperture for the mountains had met with the consistent Respect Sings. In this case we all The young Rajah, which is a secret discussion for months a some improved when would Rappet Sings in my four months a some, improved when we at the times of General Avitability was adjusted as for note norths. It was probably, or matrices on all the detected as for note months without giving one my dram, sal, or appeariting me to any office. General Allard

, jesting, "It is very difficult to get an app I more so to get one's dismissal, when or If, feeling an excessive longing to revis after an absence of so many years, petit absence, which the sly Runjeet Sing reper ng time elapsed before he obtained it. lay after our starting for the mountain ghur, at the foot of the hills, not far le our journey partly on horses, and part at place, the rajah had his stables and ca ral new-cast cannons and mortars were tr ie of the former burst, and a gulendas (I stunned. The rajah requested me t who complsined of a violent pain on his by severe shivering; but, to the great ast sectators, there was not the least trace o whereupon the rajah himself, considerit opposed my wish to bleed him, and sen mumiai. But at ten o'clock at night, he accident had taken place, a messenge requesting me to attend the man, and omplied, and found that he had been, acco he Hindoos, taken out of his charpai (bed here he expired in agony before I could giv io not know whether his liver was injured o mination not being allowed to be made extraordinary case, such as has never occ al practice of thirty years. His death to a shock from the piece of hot near him, had injured some important support of life, as fright alone could not at pains and so sudden a death. ur, we were conveyed in palanquins in two to Ramnuggur, where the rajah had, besic

n which his treasures were concealed. We

n the hills; and in the autumn we descr

ss the Duseire-feast at Uncritair. Then

On my return a Carrery of the control of the control of the that a number of the lines of the line of the second in the ment while the time the second of Several of the problem with their several part of the state of died, some of them in the particles of the men of their were the The general made he are of a common and a common to filtrett breitigen. With that is the court of the court of the court of the they might the near their tanding a moseum of the contraction mer were marked into the state of the sequence of my treatment, that is not a little to be a known or Rivermenteren Degreeten Gereichen ber bei eine eine eine bei mode of treating to time to be a district to the where the Bullione with the their consists of the entire of C. M. Wass. There will be entered to the contract of the terreto of suffering numbers of the contraction of THEORETIES HERE IT WE THAT IT IS DON'T ARREST TO BE ARRESTED OF THE PARTY. Just Mich. 1852 and there were the same and

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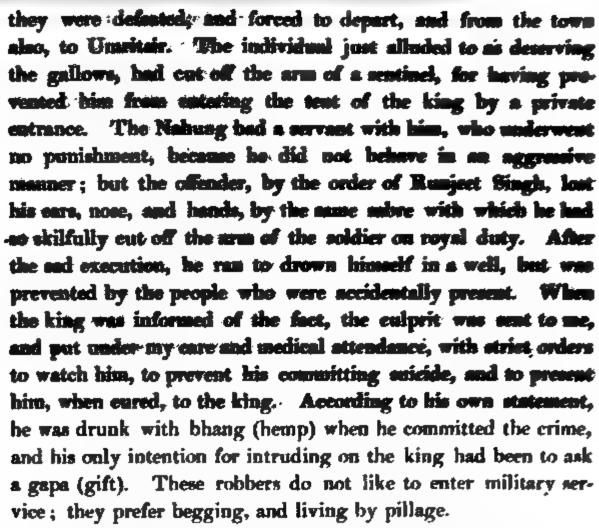
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eatment twenty years ago, when I praconce that period, I have made many interes onts.

fter the publication of the above-mentise where I tried, as a preventive, the ex, I applied on the somewhat enlarged b
of nux vomica, upon which the patient pareaming of dogs running after him. I tho
regarded it as a symptom of the approan
I did not rely on the local application of
, internally, a pill of the same remedy
c) one grain, mixed with three grains of
which he considered he owed his recover
thon.

our distinguished guests, Col. Wade and or Nahung, whose nose, ears and hands er of Runjeet Sing (he had even deservet ose nose had been so well restored in were all surprised, and confessed it could one in Europe. As we know, from his even in the remotest antiquity, practise hey formed the nose out of the cuticle of sceeding is now, and always will be the s cutting off of noses is only in use, in when ulceration or other circumstances r eration is usually performed with the cutic iously too, as, according to our custom wered, and a scar on one's forehead, wi e, makes rather an ugly appearance; wl r remains hidden beneath the turban.

e, the Nahangs gave a great deal of tree On one occasion, he was even force cannon outside the Delhi Gate of Lahor genj, where the robbers congregate, beto intercept the communication of that these up in Meca-Meer, five miles die they made their appearance as rebels.



Rajah Heera Sing, son to the minister Dhyan Sing, who was a favourite of Runjeet Sing's, was afflicted with diabetes, and we (I and the five native physicians) were consulted, at the palace garden of Hazooree Bagh, in the presence of Runjeet Sing, and on that occasion I made mention of milk-sugar. As neither the Maharajah nor his physicians had ever heard of any sugar prepared from the milk of cows, they were curious to see a specimen of it, and I was ordered to prepare some in the gulabhaneh (rose-water house), in the presence of the fakir, Noor-oo-Deen; but they had scarcely patience to wait for its preparation. I produced some white and fine crystallized milk-sugar, which I presented in a box to Runjeet Sing, of which he gave a few pieces to a boy to taste, but he did not find it so sweet as canesugar, so no one spoke any more about it, and the milk scene was thus at its end. The gulab-haneh, where the rose-waters and the bedemusk (aqua flor. salicis Babylon), which they use as cooling beverages in the hot season, were distilled,

ace where I at first practised, and it ns in pharmacy and chymistry to the fa l Noor-oo-Deen. The spirit produced the use of Runjeet Sing, was distilled in ence, by his own people, because every t ble, destined for the Sikhs and Hindoos, 1 their own hands, no Christian or Mussel to touch it, lest they should pollut he royal magazines, under the care of Noo repared different opiates, and many amu kooshtegee), to please the fakir and Rus key held me in high estimation. Among ot norphine, with a large dose of which the M ly have killed a famous opium-eater, if I d in time, and administered to him some it strange that no one at Lahore was awai coffee, and its usefulness Even the lea een and Noor-oo-Deen (brothers), who we ew coffee only from their books, under the n, and the sample which I showed them in I as the first they had ever seen; but wher t became generally known. Neither had e cantharides; for which they substitute a enter efficacy, containing more cantharidine y are seldom employed by the native physic bough they know the utility of them in cas

ad been mentioned on the effects of blists of my own disease, the following may like how beneficial that process is when promay, in some cases, even save a pati

had brought on a disease, by an external roury, while he was with the court at Umr in season, and on the fourth day after the a so indisposed that my services were called

different remedies, but without success. On examination, I found that the stomach and intestines were affected, which disturbed the functions of digestion, and caused a violent purging, with a burning of the anus; I commenced by bleeding him, and applying leveles; after which, the diarrhora having been suppressed, an intermittent fever, exhibiting itself at various periods, of from three to seven days, was the consequence. Observing no improvement in the health of my patient, I conceived that the heat of the climate exercised an injurious influence over him, and that no hopes of his recovery could be entertained unless he were removed. I therefore solicited permission for him to temove to a cooler locality, upon which we were sent to Deenanuggur, in the proximity of the mountains, to which place the maharajah

The disease having lasted three months, and the patient becoming weaker, he began to complain of a burning at the region of the heart; I tried to apply some leeches, but I was obliged to cease, owing to his falling into a swoon. He daily grew worse and worse; and shortly after became delirious, with his eyes open, and his feet cold. The officers of his brigade, who were accidentally present, shed tears for their general, whom they expected to lose. I freely confess, that I had no hope of his recovery, seeing that his strength was daily declining. In this desperate state I applied three blisters, one on the nape of the neck, and the other two on the calves of his legs; at the same time I gave him my favorite opiate (opium, camphor, ipecacuanha and tartar emetic): and he thus was saved. In the same night an eruption appeared, consisting of many thousand pustules, principally on the neck, shoulders, and groins. From that moment the disease visibly diminished; his convalescence took a rapid course, and after a few weeks he was entirely recovered.

During the time of my patient's convalescence, Rajah Suchet Sing came down from the hills to Deenanuggur, as was supposed, to meet the court. One day, the kind Rajah Saheb invited me vot. 1.

in a boat, on a duck-shooting excursion As the rajah had not his own parasol nine out of politeness; for as I was shoo It was extremely hot, and I had nothin rt, not even a waistcoat or jacket, so I ming rays of the sun for some hours, and severe coup-de-soleil. My friend Cte, despaired of my life, his "Tissot" st ril was extremely dangerous. But how hen he saw me recovering on the third k did not affect my head, but only one o applying leeches and poultices I recovered England had at this time sent five imn to Runjeet Sing. Alex. Burnes had bro , and they were much admired for their ight. One of them was lost on the way e famous riding-horse of the maharajah, w stature, appeared, when on the back o pe on an elephant. This horse fell sick, m immediately under my care, and spare , like other dead animals, food for the Pariahs, the lowest caste in India, who eat may have been the cause of its death. everal ulcers on his legs, which having and external remedies, caused convulsions rished. I afterwards had other opportu ulcers with a simple remedy, according t amely, by lamanaria saccharina (prol iodine), such ulcers being a kind of scre s very often in the Punjab, and the native mous swellings), as it ulcerates, and see ling matter. By adhering to the same sy s affected with glanders Arsenic and d Iministered, in small doses, in the morning ry effective. The French veterinary sur is disease hydrochloric acid, which, di

in this to in the literature and Bridge the thing is the second of the second TALLY: HITTERING DETERMINED BELL OF BUTCH OF THE PARTY OF immer muies priming while all encountry and There are tremined the littless to territary to the teruted to to introduce their terms of the second of the THE ENGINEERING OF THE TABLE OF THE LAND OF THE SECOND the little tributed when expected the tribute to Takke I berries as no commence of the second state of which affected the world and at the second of the SLIP CLICA II IIs We will be a second of the THE SECOND SECURISH AS A SECOND SECON The France of the Edge College of the College of th The mine in the first of the section of the section of the section of the section of Where is suggested to write a larger than the second of the wate William lie law in easing that the growing that it is attributed to the affect to the entries for the con-THE THE HEALTH IN THE THE TANK OF THE SECOND SECOND

o his house for three years, I had an opport well; I therefore, conclude with the proil nisi bonum;" particularly so because or the following important discovery :- Du rforming the before-mentioned cures at Wu hunting excursiom, a hare in the copses, v id in a burrow. Wishing to get the hare, I ome bels (pokers), in order to enlarge the doing so; but great was our astonishment v are, we caught a musk-deer, which diffus that I was seized with a headache, which I he man who dragged him out, was so frigh anal previously unknown to him, that h lown, and our hounds bit it so violently th Having taken it home, I was advise le to cut off the musk-bag, which I did, it being considered that unless that oper liously to the death of the animal, the u musk-deer will entirely disappear; the re garded as useless, which I now regret, belie most valuable specimen I ever met with, of such animals being found in the plain whom I showed the musk-bag in Eu he animal had found his way there from might have been so; but the odour and ap k of Cashmere and Thibet is quite diffe the bag of this animal resembles that o t has smooth, soft, and short hair; but th sh brown mass, as hard as bees-wax, who k is of a reddish-brown colour, and in grai Without having prepared the bag, I p and found that in the rainy season the it external hair, without having touched th ne musk has, like that of China, a strong, a

where one animal was found, more of the

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English of the state of the sta

Runjeet Sing reposed much dse coin. and insisted on my accepting the comma tment, or the office of governor of a pro-Ventura, Avitabile, and Dr. Allen; this, ceming that I had not sufficient abilities to e properly; but upon his giving me the c nanagement of a gunpowder manufactory establishment. Notwithstanding my num ch were very lucrative, I was affected I felt an irresistible longing to visit my 1 I had not seen for many years, to se sole thoughts and endeavors were he n home. I was so occupied with this offered me the Koh-i-noor (which is valu remain there for the remainder of my sed it. General Allard's words: "It is di ment here, but, when obtained, it is still t," were continually in my thoughts, and i to obtain my dismissal, or rather my liber was a man whose talents and prudence a great reputation, whose memory is hot will long occupy a glorious place in the h ough descended from a noble family, bein , he could neither read nor write. He his childhood, in consequence of the smal pearance was not handsome, being remat and with indifferent features, which were, inced by his talents. He had an extraore prominent trait of his character was, th was required of him, and acted often con In general, no one was informed of the ided to go, nor of the time appointed b ris departure. The dark side of his char devotedness to sensuality, spirits, and opiu med his life. I was an ocular witness he was married at Umritsir, to the Goolbi

(rose-lady). She had been for the last few years a kenchines. (dancing girl) in the service of Runjeet Sing, and she knew ao well how to ingratiate herself with her patron, that he did not hesitate publicly to celebrate his nuptials, and declare his marriage a legal one; for he cared not for public opinion, deeming that a sovereign ought to have the highest authority, and an independent will. She forsook the Mahomedan religion, continued to drink spirits, and she ate pork, just like Runjeet himself, and afterwards lived a retired life. She ruled the country, but only for a short time, and she actually caused (in concert with himself) her own husband Runjeet to be imprisoned, taking, however, advantage of that opportunity to extort money from the minister, as he was ready to ransom his lord and master at any price. The whole affair was, in fact, a plot, concocted. between her and Runjeet Sing. A royal princess had died, whose fortune, according to the custom of that country, ought to have been taken possession of by Goolbegoom, as the regent The inheritance, which consisted chiefly of jewels, was not sufficient to cover the deficiency of the maharajah's treasury; and the minister to whom he applied for assistance could not afford, or would not provide the sum required. In that difficulty, Runjeet Sing played the thief, and stole (as previously arranged) the said jewels; at which the Ranee Goolbegoom manifested such indignation, that she cast him into prison, firmly convinced that the miserly minister would no longer hesitate to procure the money required for the release of the sovereign, who was then undergoing such ignominy. Similar oriental tricks were not uncommon with Runject Sing, but this is not the place to enumerate them.

My return to my native country was via Mooltan and Dhera-Ghasi-Khan, where General Ventura was then governor. As I had provided myself with vaccine matter to use for my journey, the general wished me to vaccinate his darling child. Madane Ventura was opposed to my commencing with her little daughter Victorine, so her husband ordered some poor children to be brought from the bazaar at Dhera, whom I vaccinated,

em he gave a rupee, as a remuneration. on which the children ought to have come to a set the vaccine matter for further use, no one told that their alarmed parents had removed

The parents had heard a rumour that on heir re-appearance, the Feringhee (European) e moomiai from their arm, which operation langer life; but on General Ventura's threatpolice-officer) with imprisonment, one of the o me on the following morning, from whom I enough to enable me to vaccinate several ng whom was Miss Victorine, at the harem , The people having thus been convinced of came in numbers to my abode; the populsthouring villages, young and old, wished also Here again I had the opportunity of making surgical experiments, obliged as I was, to for the caravan of the Loanis, who were n that neighbourhood, to carry it to Bokhara. to accompany that caravan, and to continue Bokhara to my native country, by crossing afterwards, that after my departure from ng began to be indisposed, and he sent mesinduce me to return, but they did not over-

the upper part of Dhera-Ismail-Khan, at the ain, where the women, children, horses and s were residing beneath their tents. Wishing of vaccine matter, on my journey to Cabul indeavoured, immediately on my arrival at rate with it; but it was a difficult task, as the and increasing. The Loanis, however, agreed eration as soon as they had reached the cooler untains. But during this interval the vaccine ich I regretted, especially at Cabul, as the

small-pox was raging there in a most terrific manner; so that, during my four months' stay at the house of the Nawaub Djubber-Khan, two of his daughters died. On my request, the Nawaub ordered inquiries to be made in the whole circuit of Cabul, to discover cows affected with cow-pox; but in vain. At Cabul, this operation was quite unknown. At that time, I had forgotten having read somewhere that vaccine matter might be presented by inequising the cows with the venemous matter taken from the small-pox, and that the venous is thus Gurnod interes squadys ** The short-description of my-journey from Labore, wid Dhess-Chasi-Khaze and Guznee, to Cabul, was published by Colonel Mr G. M. Wade, in 1886, in the report of the Asiatic Society at Geleutte, with a map attached to it. The collection of plants which I made out this journey, I handed over to the late Buron Jaquin, Professor of Botany at Vienna, who placed them under the care of the late Doctor Endlicher and Professor Fenzel, to arrange them; a part has been already published, under the title of Sertum Cabulicum, and the remaining larger portion is near its completion, by Professor Fenzel. As for my collection of antiques, they are not unknown to the archæological world. They were published in the year 1835, by the Asiatic Society at Paris, to which I had communicated all the results I had obtained by means of opening the cupolas (tombs) of Cabul and Jellalabad, as also the coins and cameos which I bought when traversing Bokhara. On account of this communication, I was admitted an honorary member of the Asiatic Society at Paris; but my collection thereby lost its pecuniary value in London, so that I was obliged to forward to Paris two gold pieces (mokadphisis) to a certain M. Rollin for 8,000 france, that sum exceeding any offer made to me in London. Among other valuable curiosities, there was a Bactrian papyrusscroll, which had not then been opened, and the reader may find it lithographed and published by the Asiatic Society at Paris in 1886. I believe that to be the only **Bactrian** manuscript which has ever been found. Having packed this collection in a case, I

sent it from London, addressed to the banker Geymüller, at Vienna, who afterwards became bankrupt, and the box containing those valuable curiosities remained full fifteen years at the custom-house at Vienna, unknown to me, notwithstanding many inquiries. To my astonishment and regret, I learned, on my arrival at Vienna (July 20, 1850), that the box, after an interval of fifteen years, had been sold by auction, a fortuight previous to my arrival (July 5), for about three pounds, as belonging to the creditors of Geymüller, with a pretext that the real proprietor no longer existed. I could not discover into whose hands these precious antiques passed; and thus, in all probability, the invaluable contents of the Bactrian scroll will be lost for ever to the scientific world! Besides the antiques which I sold in earlier vears to different private persons at Cairo and Alexandria, the various cabinets in St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Paris and London, possess a number of those which I collected.

At Cabul I opened a great many cupolas (tombs), under the protection of the Nawaub Djubber-Khan, and by so doing aroused the suspicion of Dost Mahomed, who thought that I was carrying immense riches out of the country. Although I was so prudent as to deliver all the articles I extracted to-Dr. Gerard, who was then at Cabul, on his return from Bokhara to India, requesting him to hand them over to General Allard, at Lahore, that he might convey them to Bordeaux, yet Dost Mahomed gave orders to the Governor of Bamian to have me plundered at the frontiers; and thus I was robbed of all at the fortress of Akrabad; but I again received my property by the interference of the Nawaub Djubber-Khan and General Avitabile, the latter being then Governor of Peshawur. Fearing the cruelty of Mir Muradbeg, at Koondoos, I delivered at Cabul all my luggage to the caravan ready to set out for Balkh; and dressed in the costume of the Affghan people, I proceeded incognito, accompanied by ten men, some of them my own servants, and some belonging to the Nawaub. My guide was the old grey-beard, Kheiat, the same who conducted Alexander Burnes and Dr. Gerard to Bokhara.

We left Cabul in November; it was excessively cold, and we lost, during a heavy fall of snow and a strong wind, on the highest summits of Mount Caucasus, two of our people, but we happily met with them again at Bamian. The ill-repute to which my opening the tombs had given origin, preceded me. The Affghans and Hozaras hunted after us, when they ascertained who I was. Arrived at Bamian, we got a room in the fortress, by presenting the letters of recommendation which Dost Mahomed and the Nawaub had given us; but they frightened us, by saying that there were robbers in the environs, and on our road. Yet they promised to give us an escort, on account of which we were detained until the next day, as the equipment of our escort required some delay. Meanwhile, orders were given in the fortress of Akrabad to surprise and rob us in the mountains. It was fortunate for us that a part of the garrison of the fortress was absent, and those soldiers who were present had not their muskets in order, consequently, they were unable to contend with us. Neither would it have been an easy matter for them to defeat us, provided as we were with good arms, and determined to oppose any attack. The soldiers themselves were aware of this circumstance, consequently, they though it more advisable to allure us into the fortress, and plunder us during the night, and I there experienced the truth of the saying, "Man must not despair in misfortune, neither be proud when in prosperity." I patiently allowed my hands to be secured, whilst I kept a small double-barrelled pistol loaded, in one of my high boots. At a favorable moment, my guide, Kafileh Bashi Kheiat, tried to liberate me, for which he received a sabre-stroke on his thick fur, happily, however, without being wounded. The robbers thought we had a great quantity of gold and silver concealed, and demanded 1,000 rupees for my ransom; but a man of the Nawaub's, to whose care I was committed, effected my release for four pounds of rice, which was weighed in their presence. The fact was, that this set of robbers were urged on by their hunger as well as by their want of money. After having given them all I had in my possession, their chief was reconciled. Laying one hand on

need with the other the order that had been me plundered, which was from the Governor e things which were taken from me were my arrival on the other side of the mountain, atched a man with letters to the Nawaub, in the ill-treatment I had austained. I was ad that the Nawaub had reprimanded his that the Governor of Bamian was removed the my things being returned to General hom I received them. Had I, in my first them, and fired at them, I should have been

recognised in the court-yard of the receiver of hstanding my Affghan costume, and though I was requested to alight there and take up re is no doubt that I was betrayed by my own y by Kheiat, who feared he would be punished which was coming behind us, should arrive, on of his having been my guide, and his through that country. The receiver of the lispatched a man to Koondoos, where his suram, a Hindoo, minister to Emeer-Murad-Beg, ormed of this circumstance, I sent off one of h the letter of recommendation which the than had addressed to Utmaram, in which he to take care of my person, or else he would ty at Peshawur. This letter made such an minister, that the receiver of the customs to forward me instantly and secretly, by an tier; fearing that if the Emeer-Murad-Beg was there, he might insist upon my coming keep me there a prisoner. Thus I arrived ere I waited for the caravan with my luggage; ng very severe, I ordered a pair of kadjevahs. askets, which are placed on the camels, the ing lined with woollen rugs, they prove to the istomed to cower down, or sit with outstretched

Thirty pairs of similar had state there is a market of them were illed with same forward and Hozaraha). In my neighbourhoud there was one in which there were four little girls; but as they were excelled want same in which it was difficult to get a night of them; they were group in Bokhara, to be sold there.

The Nawash had made me a present of two posses, milesi chargoosh (i.e., four-eared, because of their ears asome term slit); and they were of great use to me in the Desert from Camil to Russia. They instinctively dig up the many below the many for food.

On my arrival at Bokhara, I delivered the letter of meanmendation which I had from the Nawanh, addensed in the minister Hoshbegi. His first inquiry was, whether I caes Jussuff Wolff and Alexander Burnes! "Wolff," continued he, "was a very good-hearted man; but as for Burnes, he was a deceiver, because he told me, up to the last meaners, her has intention was to go to England, via Roman, whereas he returned to Hindostan, rid Khiva." He was convinced that Burnes was a spy, and asked me if I would act as he had done. I was midthat there were 600 Roman slaves at Boulance, most of them fishermen from the Caspins sea, or prisoners from the frontier. y availed themselves of the opportunity, a crime of being a heretic, who had vistes of devout musselmans; they asserted a ession of a diploma obtained from the Ulemen) in Bokhara, for converting the musselm Hoshbegi examined the diploma in my pathat it contained nothing more than—had undergone a severe examination in to the satisfaction of his examiners: thus his accusers caused him to be brought beford his diploma were again examined, we result.

ore my departure, Hoshbegi requested me, which I had eaten in his house, to write forming him whether this eldjee (ambassac musselman. I was of opinion that it co l, even at Bokhara, by examining his box the hair indicated that he was not an At bly did not like to urge the matter any furtl), had brought him some valuable prese okhara, I was forbidden to write; and I prohibition. It is probable that the Engl ortly after my departure to Bokhara (Cole in Conolly) acted otherwise, which led to being spies, on account of which they w olff, whose acquaintance I made at Lahe st year in England (at the Isle Brewery, n that these two Englishmen had been taker l, and that it was Ubd-ool-Sumet Khan informed against them, and afterwards cau cheaded; and who, eventually, was him

of my attendance on the various paties r of the minister, permission to pass on ho e bazaars of the holy city, accompanied b vertheless, I observed many fanatic stude s, on whom I had my revenge, although

intentionally. I am sorry to say that a student of the high college died in consequence of an operation performed by me. My enemies, however, could do me no harm, as I had effected several important cures, among which was that of the Emir himself, whom I recovered from a gastric-bilious fever. The unfortunate operation was the extraction of a stone from the bladder; and the proverb is true, which says—"Non est in medico semper relevetur ut aeger, interdum docta plus valet arte malum." I had a presentiment on that occasion that I should not succeed in the operation; the patient was already so weakened and enervated, that I felt no wish to operate on him, and yielded only to the request of the minister, who told me that the student was about to kill himself in despair, in case I persisted in my refusal. To secure myself from reproach, should the operation happen to fail, I caused a document to be drawn up, with the signatures of the patient and his brother, declaring me not be responsible for the result of the operation, as I undertook it only because they insisted on my doing so. This document was legalised by the seals of the emir, minister, and judge. I performed the operation in the presence of several witnesses, whom I invited for the purpose, among whom there were several hakims. extraction of the stone was performed in one of the apartments of the high college. Fortunately I used the apparatus altus, or I should certainly not have been able to extract it. The patient behaved very quietly during the operation, which was more than I had expected, and said nothing but "Ya Allah! Ya Allah!" (O God! O God!) To my grief, and to the surprise of all present, the stone was found to be immoveable, having grown into the substance of the bladder, in such a manner that I have never seen or heard of a similar case. The reader may imagine the difficulty, when, while such operations usually occupy only two or three minutes, I was fully five and twenty minutes engaged in loosening with the fingers of both hands the stone, which had upwards of twenty points, every one of which resembled a thick apple-stalk, half-an-inch long. The size of the calculus, however, did not surpass that of a hen's egg, and it was as white

as crystallized sugar; an engraving of it may be found in the second volume.

I instantly sent the stone to the minister Hoshbegi, at the fortress of Registan, with the melancholy assurance, that to he the wound was impossible. In the meanwhile, I availed my of the opportunity to request from the minister some genul Persian mumiai, this remedy being considered in the Arab Materia Medica a specific against wounds and fractured born I administered one gram to the patient daily. After a few dail had clapsed, he began to have an appetite. The minister, who took great interest in the case, sent twice a-day to inquiabout the state of the student; and on hearing of this fall sign of recovery, he said that my fears about the restoration of my patient were certainly groundless. "Would to God replied I, "that my prognostic may turn out false, and that may be obliged to owe the restoration of the patient to you mumiai; " but up to this moment all the operations that I be performed, when the stone was but slightly attached to bladder, had always failed; and in such cases, mortification ensues, generally on the fourth day after the operation, while puts an end to the sufferings of the patient. He took his less uttering the consoling words, "Trust and rely on God," when I indeed did; for in sixteen days after, the unfortunate studdied of weakness and exhaustion, the bladder being perform like a sieve, and thus defying surgical and medical art. Feel the approach of death, he thanked both me and his brother our attendance, declaring that his early death (he was about twenty years of age) was not the consequence of the inefficient of the medical art, but the fulfilment of the inscrutable will a decree of God, the Ruler of all beings!

Hoshbegi was in one and the same person, Wuzeer, Received of the Customs, Druggist and Hakim to the Emir. Like the literary men in the East, he not only possessed medic knowledge, but he was likewise the confidential friend his princely highness. He was also charged with the paration of the victuals for the Emir, who was somewhat our

twenty years of age. All dishes, before they are placed on the table of the prince, must be tasted by Hoshbegi, in the kitchen; he puts them afterwards in a locked basket, of which he and the emir only have the keys.

The entr having taken the above-mentioned bisions fever, I was introduced to him by Hoshbegi. I administered the usual emetic, which had a good effect, and Hoshbegi requested the recipe of it. He asked me also for some tartar-emetic, quinne (with which last he was acquainted through Dr. Gerard), and phosphorus, the latter for his recreation.

Among the many patients I had to attend during my stay at liokhara, was one affected with asthma, whom I was ordered by the emir to cure, as he was a relation of his own, and the recovery of whom produced some sensation. This man was troubled upwards of twenty years with a spasmedic and periodic asthma; he was already very weak and exhausted, yet I sue cerded in curing him.

Real, begi was very much pleased with my information, and was auxious for instruction, so we passed many hours in conversation. A short time after the death of the aforesaid student, he asked me how the stone is produced in man, this I explained to him clearly. At this time, the Enurakhoor (chief groom) gave to two stones from a horse, each the size of a goose egg, which had been ejected, along with the excrement, in the interval of a year, and which probably had been formed in the stomach or intestines. I remember relating an anecdote to him on that occasion, which I venture to introduce here, it having very much pleased Hoshbegt. A mother on the Lebanon, whose boy I operated on, told me she well knew the cause of the formation of the stone in the body of her son George. I begged her to tell use her opinion, and she went on saying: " My husband, who is a botcher, is addicted to drink, he departed for the fair twelve years ago, when I was nursing George. This intention was to buy some oxen, and he took a large sum of money with hun, of which he was robbed while in a state of When I heard this, continued the woman, it made stoxication

pression on me, and I suppose that my oth my grief, as I observed on that very pass his urine, in spite of all his exerted by suction. From that time he enj several months, yet this stoppage came is to say, as often as the stone obstructed a occasion he used to rub the part, a cry for help." After this relation she be g, "one ought to conceal nothing from a tinued she, "I have still one circumstantou; previously to the operation, my of wetting the bed; but he has never do

state of medical knowledge, it is importhe cause of the production of stony co I with the sensations of the nurse, or wh es co-operate, as we find such concretion the body, not only in the urethra, u and the gall-organs, but also in the stor horses, oxen, goats, &c., as just mentil doubt that they are substances of the ar in ourselves different mineral substances, uses them to accumulate. I once found nes pressed in the neck of a bladder to cannot conceive how the man was able to Several cases occurred to me, in w the stone had been extracted, new unse the origin of the disease was not e recommend every operator to combine external treatment, the extraction or the c ing nothing but a palliative.

found that the guinea-worm (Dracunc quently. At Cabul, I saw a strange can a merchant had drunk the water from var previously at Bombay. The worm water. Upon its appearing and being previously.

Feeling an accumulation of matter, I made an incision, upon which it began to flow. I kept the wound open for several days, and ordered the swollen parts to be embrocated with wax-oil, and in a few days it was entirely healed. In a severe swelling of the testicles, which was the consequence of an external injury, the same remedy proved efficacious.

Oil distilled from wax (cerelæum) is employed by the native physicians of the East in various diseases, especially in paralysis, contractions, swellings, wounds, itching, impotence, colds and cholera-morbus. The embrocations are generally performed in the rays of the sun. In cholera-morbus, they drink hot broth afterwards; hot bricks are enveloped in rugs and applied to the soles of the feet, they are then covered with woollen-sheets over the head, to produce perspiration. In similar cases, the Bokharians administer a Turcoman-sudorific remedy, with which a native physician assured me he had cured many cholera patients. The medicament is as cheap as it is simple, and should be used in case no other can be obtained at the moment. They procure a quantity of wheaten bran, sift it seven times, and as many times wash it superficially, then rub it in water with the fingers and strain it; the strained water is simmered until reduced to one-half, to which they add some garlic and almond oil, and it is then drunk lukewarm. The garlic serves, as the physician told me, to drive away the evil spirits. The physicians of Europe may learn by this what remedies ought to be employed when patients are haunted by evil spirits, a thing which occurs occasionally in the case of ladies. The same doctor also informed me by what means they got rid of the cholera at Bokhara. A procession was arranged, during which they buried in the middle of the city a new horse-hide, which is easily procured there; as the inhabitants of Bokhara eat more horse-flesh than any other kind of meat, and which is probably the cause of this odd idea. The Affghans have also a peculiar method of curing nervous fevers. They envelop the patient in the skin of a newly-killed animal (goat or sheep), in which he falls into a perspiration, and

left for a whole night. A decoction of good sudorific, but considered as a mild y in use.

mea-worm, the natives of the East make remedies, which will be found in the sec

et two unfortunate Armenians from Astrak to use my influence in their behalf. T then Coupt Suchtelen was Governor of C d claim to a considerable sum due to their of an inheritance at Bokhara; to which I rs of recommendation from the governor, to urge their claims, with directions, sh to return to Orenburg, and the Rus On their arrival there, assist them. ir affairs presented some difficulty, as onfiscated the legacy, under various pret io, in their endeavours to obtain their prope lost all hope, in spite of the evasive pror years received-thought it requisite to gies to get their rights at last; for w ted my assistance, representing to me , and saying that the Russian ambassa arrived, refused to interfere, but by ed to obtain a happy result. I could ation, and by so much the more, as I Russian government was desirous to nego: s subjects then in slavery at Bokhara. T e indeed in a state worse than slavery, bec tentally flung on this territory, but were reir rights. I resolved therefore to inter nyself, in fact, compelled, to do so; for h ce, the poor men would have been detained heavy debts they had contracted during t Bokhara. I accordingly addressed mysel regi, begging him to take pity on these I

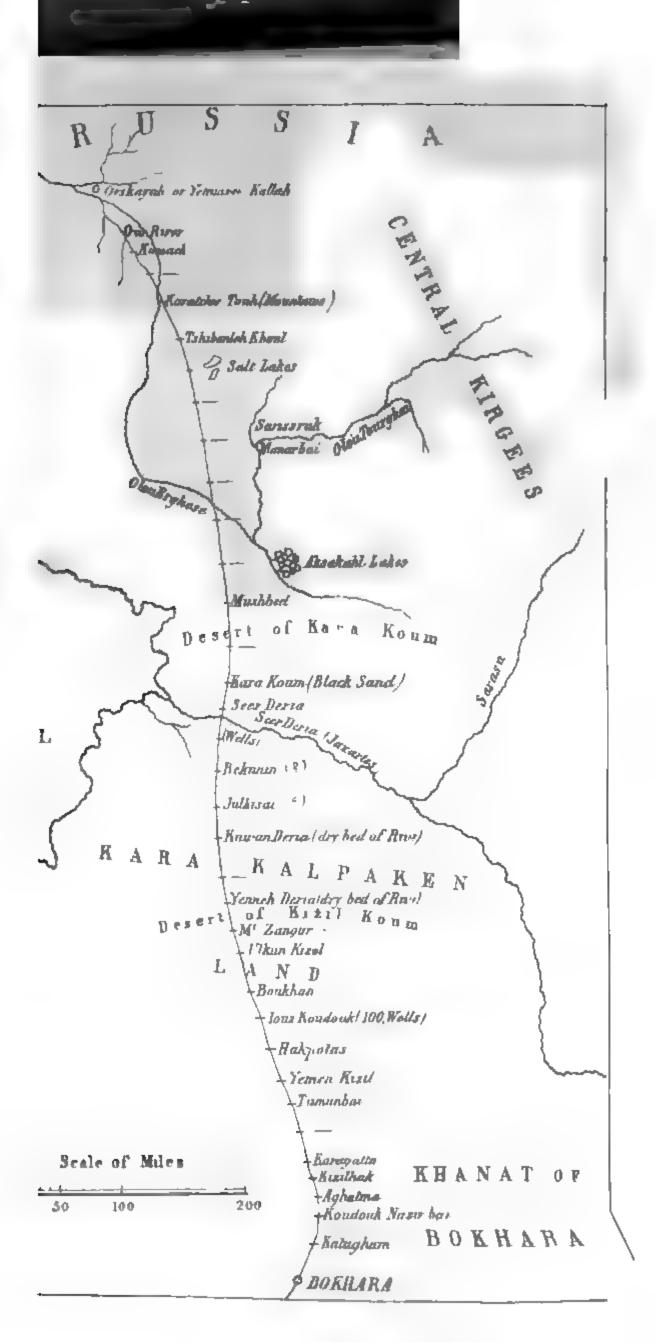
and to interfere in their behalf. He received myself and my petition very kindly, but appeared little disposed to do anything for the younger of the supplicants, as he had uttered some threatening words when asking for justice; and he added, "they may plead their cause before the tribunal." But the judges refused to listen to their petition, alleging—first, that they had not appeared to make their claims immediately after the death of the testator; secondly, that those who appeared as heirs, being Russian subjects, could not be considered as legal claimants, but were reckoned among Christian sects, and treated as heretics; and, thirdly, that the whole legacy being the result of a trade not tolerated in the Koran, i.e., wine, it ought to have been confiscated, as it really was. I solicited Hoshbegi to permit me to pay the debts of these poor men, and to take them with me to their home in Russia. This I obtained without any difficulty, so I liquidated their debts, and took them with me, accompanying the caravan with which the Russian ambassador also set out for that country. The most costly thing I carried with me from Bokhara, was a very beautiful horse, of a breed called argomak. This horse, the beauty of which was admired by every connoisseur, was provided with all its appurtenances; such as a silver bridle, a Bokharian saddle, a richly-adorned caparison, &c. This noble animal was a stallion four years old. I destined it as a present for his Majesty the late Emperor of Austria, Francis I., with a view to its serving as a riding-horse and a sire. I ventured to do this as an Austrian subject, and after an absence of twenty years, to manifest my loyalty and faithfulness to my monarch. My wish to perform this act of duty in the proper costume, was the cause of my appearing habited as a native of Bokhara, in the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, when travelling through Europe.

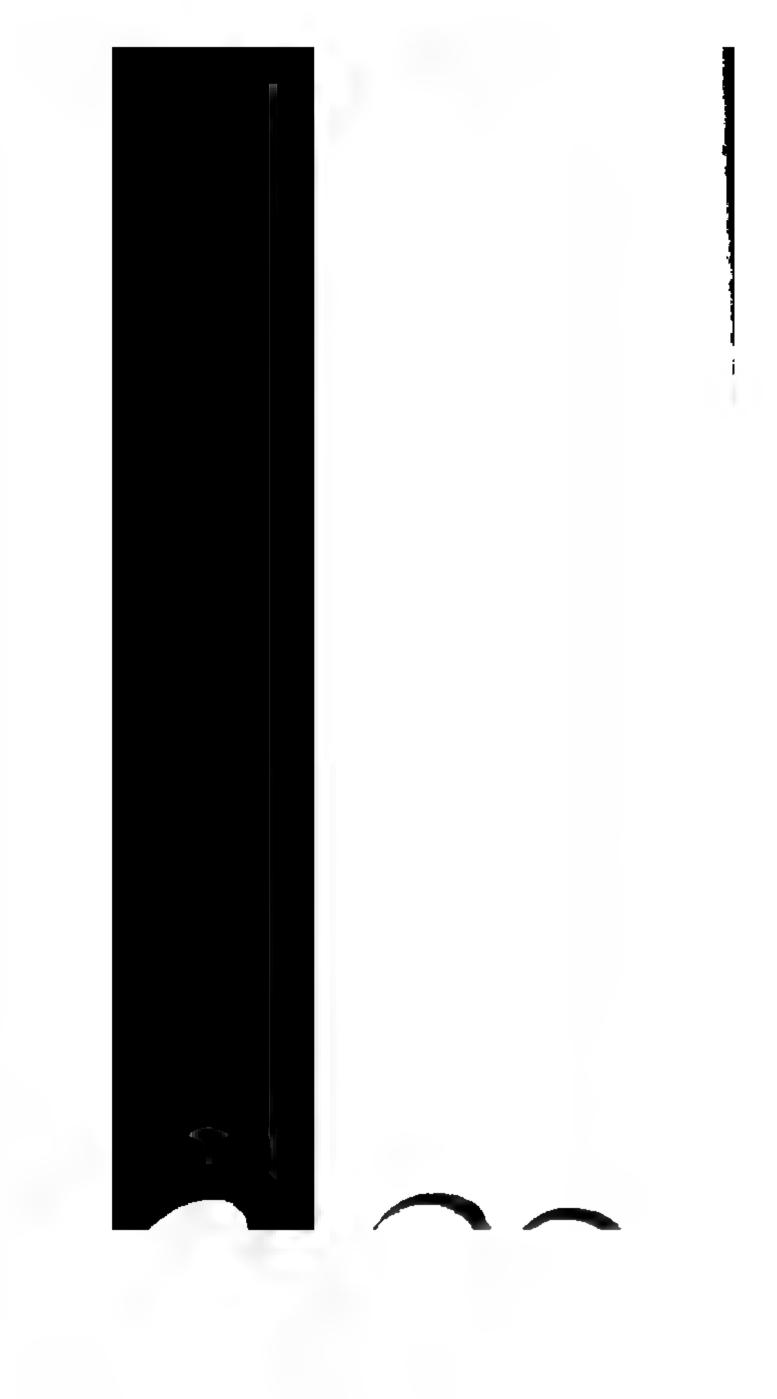
The journey from Bokhara to Russia, which I performed in thirty-five stations, was one of the most pleasant I ever had in the whole course of my travels, as no impediments from the elements, or other disastrous occurrences, happened during the route; yet, to make good the proverb of Solomon—"There exists nothing

sing the river, Sir—known in antiquity usetes—we arrived at a custom station, we enormous toll, which we had not any an An awful quarrel arose, and we were a set, when our antagonists, perceiving our sele more respect for us; they still, how a noise and to vociferate, and made fire-sign the desert to hasten to their assistance. settled, and we went on our way without

With regard to mercantile interests, I ng the products and manufactures, native n, are lamb-skins, dyed linen, horses, in &c. Respecting indigo, I may observe stuff, for I observed that one-half of it es of clay, in the same shape as it is bro . Dhera-Ghasi-Khan, Moultan and Bha might be saved in the carriage, and in uses, if the indigo were purified previou were almost induced to take with us a willa from the desert, but I soon recognis stitute for the real article. Among racted my attention in the desert, conne owledge, was the kumiss (fermented ma beverage with the Kirgis, and also with Russian boundaries. I could give a the kumiss is a very wholesome and r It may suffice to mention here, that surg returned at that time from the he had used the kumiss as a cure with, observe also, that it is introduced at lity at Orenburg and several other pl trunk by weak persons and children,

Kumiss is a palatable and intoxical reduced by fermentation, and consequent prepare it by pouring the mare's-milk





it begins to ferment. According to the opinion of the Kirgist the kumiss is better when the milk is procured from man of different colours. The fresher it is, the better for the health. To give the reader a slight synopsis of my journey from Bokhara to Russia, a little map, on which the thirty-five stations are traced, is annexed.

On my arrival at Orenburg, I was greatly delighted to meet with several German generals, who were in the Russian service, and also German physicians. The deep impression which this meeting made upon me, can only be conceived by those who, like me, had for several years been deprived of all intercourse with their countrymen. But that enthusiasm was increased still more, when I was told that a new mode of curing diseases had been discovered, diametrically opposite to that which had hitherto been followed.

Who will blame me for having this irresistible and ardent desire to see Europe once more? Providence had appeared to yield me an opportunity of extending the horizon of my knowledge, for the benefit of mankind; and the same internal voice which twenty years before had induced me to abandon my friends, my relatives and my dear native country, admonished me also to renounce the favor of a powerful ruler, the prospects of becoming powerful myself, and the influence by means of which I could enjoy the most splendid ease, in order to be instrumental in introducing a hitherto unknown healing system.

From Orenburg I continued my journey by post over Kazan to Nishni-Nowgorod, and I arrived, without any material accidents, at the latter city. It was just the time of the fair, to which people from the nearest and remotest countries were flocking, to purchase and sell their merchandise. Provided as I was with cash, I lent a willing ear to some friends, who, from their local knowledge, advised me not to take ready money with me, but to buy sable skins. They gave me this advice, as sables would not increase the bulk of my luggage like other merchandise, and added that the skins could be

disposed of with considerable profit. For that purpose, I called on one of the principal houses which dealt in sable skins, where I had the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the governor of the place, whom I met by accident. I made a bargain in his presence, the merchant engaging to be content with a profit of ten per cent. This induced me to purchase to a considerable amount, which I immediately paid, after having received the goods. During these transactions, the governor asked my interpreter who I was, whence I came, and whither I was going. Having got satisfactory information, and having learned at the same time that I was in possession of a beautiful horse of the finest breed, he requested me to show it to him when it arrived. When I left the merchant, my interpreter told methat the sable-dealer wished that none should be acquainted with our arrangements, and that he would send me, the following morning, a man who knew well how the skins ought to bepacked. This circumstance created in my mind a suspicion of his dishonesty. To ascertain the fact, I went early on the following morning to a merchant whom I knew, and communicated to him my impression. After having examined the skins, he declared there was not a doubt about my having been cheated by the dealer, and he himself offered to supply me with the same quality of article for half the price which I had paid. He advised me to go instantly to the merchant, and propose to him either to add a portion more of sables, or that I would make him a present of the ten per cent., and he should take back his goods, and return me my money. But he was not willing to yield to either one or the other, so I could only follow the advice of my friends, and inform the police of the fraud, in order to get back my money. Whilst at the police-office, I was, to my surprise, arrested by an order of the governor, and taken before him. The first inquiry he made was about my passport; I produced it, and after a strict examination of its contents, he began to question me, why I had let seven days pass without having presented it. to the legal authorities? I simply replied, that living in a publichotel, where no one asked me for it, I thought such a course unnecessary. This reply seemed unsatisfactory to the governor. He dwelt upon the fact, that as I knew fourteen different languages, I ought to be acquainted with the Russian, for I was then conversing with him in French; he also said that as I had asserted I was an European Christian, clad in oriental costume, I must enter the category of spies, especially as I had been audacious enough to attempt to injure one of the most respectable mercantile-houses, by casting a blemish on its character, and for which he would himself be security. I was led back again to the police-office as a prisoner, where I was detained from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, without their offering me so much as a seat. Meanwhile a police-officer was dispatched to the hotel, where my room was opened, and everything rummaged, but they could find nothing suspicious. Whilst they were thus engaged in the examination of my effects, my horse arrived, and was put in the stable. When the police officer saw my horse, he came to me and pressed me to sell it to him, but I declared that having destined it as a present to my legitimate sovereign, I would not sell it for any price. At three o'clock, I was informed that the passport which they gave me at Orenburg, and which ought to have been sufficient to convey me to my native country, must remain at the police-office, and instead of that, I was to receive an official certificate, with which I was ordered to depart for Moscow within twenty-four hours. After having left the police-office, I waited on some of my German friends, who pressed me to leave Nishni-Nowgorod as soon as possible, as a rumor was current that the emperor had arrived at Moscow, and that post-horses had already been ordered to bring him to Nowgorod; so that the greatest danger menaced me, namely, being shut up in a dungeon, to prevent my making complaints to the monarch. These friends accompanied me to my hotel; but how great was our astonishment on seeing the door of my room open, and a part of my effects stolen! But that astonishment reached its height when, on going into the stable to speak to the groom,

nt, and the horse bleeding, and on a closed that the tendons of his legs had been cut nite natural that the suspicion of the theft the horse could only fall on the absente immediate capture was impossible, I was the Bokharian merchant who was security essed myself to the police-officer, who was friends, and who came in person to make the hotel. After the imprisonment of the om, who had escaped, came of himself to take aptive. It being impossible now to take the od him for a mere trifle to one of my friends, ir. Strubing, who bought him for a sire, and to take upon himself to manage my affairs, m full power, and a document was drawn on he presence of the official authorities. Soon Moscow, I received a letter from Mr. Strubing, my groom had been released immediately without any further process. The merchant, whom I transacted the business of the sable having been a citizen resident at Moscow, I t to lay the case before his Excellency Prince of Moscow. But great was my astonishendly reception by the prince, who said he opinion of my character, on account of the had reached him. I met with the same hkendorf's, on whom I called when he was of the Emperor. It is impossible to con-I had to struggle with in getting a passport of my journey to St. Petersburgh, as they t Nowgorod.

lly extremely desirous to restore my injured and that a commercial jury should be sumbetween me and Lomoff. Several months only, but at last that jury, consisting of two mans, and two Greek merchants dealing in

furs, decided the matter in my favor. Lonoff would have been obliged to return the money had he not in the interval because bankrupt, but one of his relatives received the skips and paid me a part of the amount. During the settlement of the above transaction, I made an excursion to St. Petersburgh, of which city I had heard so much, and what I saw there exceeded my expectations. I will not mention the delightful situation of this city, nor speak of its magnificant palaces, churches, and public buildings; neither will I depict the imposing aspect of the majestic-flowing waters of the Neva; nor describe the various other external objects which have already been painted by others. I will only mention one particular circumstance, which rendered my stay in the metropolis, although for a very short time, most agreeable. It was the kind reception I met with among all classes of the inhabitants, from the highest to the lowest; especially among the former. I still retain in my memory one angel-like image, which appeared to me in the person of the Grand Duchess Helena. This intellectual and illustrious lady invited me to call on her, when she heard of my arrival, because she had been informed that I had seen at Lahore Victor Jaquemont, whose correspondence she was then reading. Her Imperial Highness conversed with me about different matters for two hours. She inquired principally about Cabul, Bokhara, and India, their political, physical and moral condition, and even the minutest particulars concerning those countries. Neither can I omit here to mention one circumstance, trifling as it is, for which I feel myself grateful even now. When I was on the following day on my way to see the Mint, as my oriental costume made me known everywhere, when I met the carriage of the Grand Duchess, that noble lady saluted me very kindly the instant she perceived me.

Being a native of Kronstadt in Transylvania, I thought it but right while in the vicinity of the Russian town of the same name, to visit it, a desire which must be excused, as that place enjoys a reputation for its nautical importance; but it happens very often during life that difficulties oppose our plans, and thus it was

I was to have gone there by steamer early ut a thick fog hovering in the atmosphere. ible to start at the appointed hour, the crew weather. As it did not change, we departed? not far from the harbour we ran on a sand able to move any further. Happily there steamer coming up the river from Kronstadt, lence to our rescue. We went on board, and short delay, to the place of our destination. re was a respectably dressed young man, who i whose behaviour demonstrated him to be After a conversation, in which he learned was to stay only that day and one night proposed to me, in a very engaging manner, arters in his house, an offer which I heartily arrival at Kronstadt, I accompanied him sight of his rooms produced in me a very n; for everything in his abode indicated disliness. My displeasure increased still more, stay in his hospitable abode, he declared to ned, having just lost in three days all his forg at Petersburgh. We had not finished our took place close to the window that looked on a sudden the gate opened, and a troop of ushed in, whom my host informed me were I looked for an excuse to leave as soon as of the chimney-sweeper; and afterwards I this profession is a very lucrative one in hose who follow it are generally rich and

occurred to me after my return to St. Petersing to relate, for I left the capital immediately ere, and set off for Moscow. The arrange-baving now been completed, I felt no stronger again seeing my native country. It was in and the ground was covered with snow, when

eve, in the year 1854, by the same that I will be a vears before left my name out of a contact of the my desire to see the Lastern variation.

The season during my journey was morn enter for the as t would have been for any me n ny emission. Little non I am no longer to struggle against which is also mid and rathers we the severe cold was aiment insurprovince and will know a warthe vexations and extertions I am electrone it entire from greedy Polish Jews, and coming mesengerous estants. Lueven at the moment, when I had already set the albertan frontier behind me and intered I are no tarte and I was near losing my life. It was notice musice of Leasunger with I ascended one of those more consent largaritate summing a store time before souser. I inc abgined from my carrage on account of the steepness of the runt. Then the restrict subtresting trap turned, and was precipinated four a trememous institute of gether with the three borses and the customan and there the remained all the might long. As for nothing I wan refuge at a chardak (cabin where the boundary gracia seates, ma open to night there. In the meaning up southers was ununger up us the efforts of the sciences with the sut if a great number of other. fetched from the neighbourning ringer in come unic imagined that the exaciman and the nurses which takes them

hose rooms in which I had passed my earliest: missing either of my dear and beloved parenta. , and tears began to flow down my cheeks, more, after an absence of twenty years, my thers and sisters, pressed them to my throbd their welcome, and felt their kisses. of the day of my arrival, they had postning of my brother's daughter, and fixed of my return, in order to heighten the eremony, and to have me for her godfather. we went that very afternoon to the principal had myself been christened, where a multitude already assembled to witness the holy act, the having spread through the town with the ig; some were attracted by curiosity, eager xtraordinary and splendid oriental costume. many of them were desirous of knowing the fluency with which I formerly spoke the country (Saxon, German, Hungarian, and n they heard me speak them with the same the interest they took in my person was still My parents and friends admired my oriental hat they requested me not to change it; and request, and afterwards visited many of the in that dress.

ainder of the season at Kronstadt in the most after which, I proceeded on my journey toing through Hungary. Thence, I went to
Milan, Genoa, Nice and Marseilles; from
short excursion to St. Tropez, to see General
in whom I learned that the general had left
setted at Bordeaux. I proceeded to that city,
eeks' stay, I was so fortunate as to meet with
brought me the box containing the antiques
ded to him from Cabul. I afterwards visited
England, by Calais and Dover. My com-

panion on this journey was my brother, to whose daughter I had stood godfather. His accompanying me was owing to a strange and unfortunate accident which had befallen him.

On the very day on which I wrote to him from Orenburg, announcing my approach towards home, he had lost nearly all his fortune by a destructive fire, through which he was almost reduced to despair. In order to restore him to his former activity, I proposed that he should accompany me on my tour through Europe, which he willingly did.

At Paris, my steps were first directed towards the domicile of the father of Homoropathy, the celebrated Doctor Hahnemann. In Russia, I had been already told of the predigious effects of his new bealing system, and I carneatly desired to learn it at the source itself. The magnazimous old men and his lovely young wife received me in the most friendly manner, and I must not omit to mention, that the open and good-natured Homoeopathist made many interesting revelations to me respecting his new method of curing. It was particularly important to me that Hahnemann recommended to me his apothecary at Köthen, Doctor Lehmann.

The voyage from London to Hamburg, which I performed in a steamer, lasted a day longer than ordinary, and was one of the most dreadful and annoying I have ever experienced. We were overtaken by a tempest, by which the vessel was tossed about in such a manner that all the passengers suffered from sea-sickness. If I say that our feelings were those of a person whose bowels are being cut through with sharp knives, the comparison would remain far behind the real fact. At Berlin, I met with an old friend, Doctor Ehrenberg, the naturalist, whom I accompanied many years ago to the ruins of Balbeck; he was in good health, and we conversed about that journey; but Doctor Hemprich, his then travelling companion, had already left this world. According to Hahnemann's advice, I introduced myself, at Köthen, to Doctor Lehmann, from whom I bought a consi derable quantity of homoeopathic medicines. From Köthen I went to Leipsic, Dresden and Töplitz, at which place was that celebrated congress of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, the King of Prussia, and the most celebrated diplomatists, as also a

the *élite* of the nobility. It may easily such an occasion there was no lack of festive which I took some share, as I met with a ving, perhaps, to my oriental costume.

carnival there among my relations. In 1836, I went to Vienna, on particular busin till the autumn. In the summer of the st caded guest, Cholera, was raging in the felt the first symptoms of that dreadful and I had spasms and a diarrhoea; I therefore young my remedies, taking, every half-hou of ipecacuanha. This remedy proved quests fortunate enough to be entirely recove hours.

A substitutes for ipecacuanha, I think it : non on this occasion, that it is only the genu roduce the desired effect. That by wh from Doctor Lehmann. The good res ed in myself and others, from adopting un, induced me to extend the practice to ments. For that purpose I chose the cap pire, which I thought particularly suital reat distance from my native country, a nainted with the oriental languages, hal ides that, my pecuniary circumstances w , as the reader may be aware, owing to sined in different countries, particularly menians) and in Russia (by my sable trans out my plan, I petitioned for a passport ach I obtained without any difficulty.

Vienna, passed through Kronstadt and Buthere I embarked, not as previously at Vanbut in a steamer bound to Constantino poetation, the plague was raging there at the beans kept themselves shut up in their house the world. Under such circumstance

CALLED ROOM & THE AT THE ENGINEERING TO recurred in the Case asserting I was the Late of the Late of I have be not been supplied a bent of the same accompanie vitt 1 market a . Ress de de suiller dress visit I await us might a somusies a second could make the fact that I are not seen a little makes on the following manney fact one not fact course be must of the photon. her institute morney measure me me a der ders from the same suspicion. The more of the account was immediately that up. At that the the constitution ments at Communication were still in their account once it comincia, my and ince ferrine rement the art make : ves net infected with the piegre. The commonwes of my not being nevert affected by a matter and I suppose : 4 my household—mount me to believe that I had not seeme tion to be attached by that positioning course. I was the g opinion that the pingue was not make poor. It was a ressome experience is this matter. I remove my errors at more a the plague hamilia at Pena, where the year materia was and a their fine, as no modient montance or our other as we do be had. Without any authority or permanent. I attended them a my own expense. I proceeded to the establishment of all the attendants and patients. It test the micena according to the

employed as a prophylactic or curative; and, I dare to say, with respect to the plague, it might be considered as a specific.

During my stay at Constantinople I frequently had an opportunity of making the observation that many individuals, especially Armenians, wore a string, to which was attached a bean, called Strychnos Faba St. Ignatii, as a preventive against the plague. Having been informed that this bean was acknowledged to be an effective one, I administered it in minute doses, as a medicine, and that with the best success. The particulars will be mentioned in the course of this work.

Among the above-mentioned private houses in which they relied on my medical skill, was that of M. Shabert. The head of this respectable family had been formerly invested with the office of English interpreter.

It is the duty of a physician to have patience when he has occasion to attend old ladies; and thus I must crave the reader's indulgence while I relate what Mrs. Shabert communicated to me. She began thus:-- A young Greek stabbed my son with a stiletto; and, at the moment when he was about to cry out for assistance, the Greek was so malicious as to thrust the weapon into his mouth and cut a blood-vessel, from which a violent bleeding ensued, and it could only be stopped by immediate surgical assistance. He was taken to the consulate, in front of which it happened, and where he was employed. By the application cation of red-hot iron, the blood was stanched; but two or three days subsequently, the bleeding began afresh, and the patient felt exhausted; when the bleeding was renewed for the third time, he became much worse. On the ensuing night, he was restless, and in a state of great perturbation from his dreams. It appeared to him as if his adversary was running towards him with the stiletto in his grasp. The attendant physicians, thinks ing this symptom to be the forerupner of another flow of blood declared the patient's state to be very critical, being persuaded that, upon another bleeding, death was inevitable." awful position, the family proposed to the physicians to allow them a trial of homoeopathy. They readily consented, in the

hope of meeting with a good opportunity of rendering homes opathy ridiculous, and showing the public the inutility of that system. Mrs. Shabert having finished, her husband requested me to accompany him to the consulate, where his son was then lying, in order that I might cure him. I found the youth very much reduced, but tranquil in mind. His surgeon, a Frenchman, who was present, or rather was waiting for me, told me he had, by a repetition, stanched the blood with a red-hot from and other styptics, but that another bleeding was to be feared as soon as the scab should come from the wound, and as the parents of the patient were auxious to try homeeopathy, he consented, and I administered, in his presence, three lilliputian pills of Aranea diadema (Xooo), and then took my leave. When I called on my patient in the morning, he told me that he had passed a quiet night, that his former physician had already been there, and on hearing that no bleeding had taken place, be had prescribed for him some pills; but he again and again repeated, that he felt no inclination to take them, as he preferred my medicine, which had proved so beneficial. Whilst I was preparing the medicament, the doctor, who was an Italian, came in, and was shout to fasten a quarrel on me; but old M. Shabert took him by the arm and led him into another room, from which he disappeared, and I saw him no more. I repeated the medicine for eight days, at the end of which time he was completely recovered. I must observe here, that the Aranca diadema was prepared by Doctor Lehmann, at Köthen, whose medicines, as I have already mentioned, were recommended to me by Hahnemann.

What did the surgeon do in the meanwhile? To show that the recovery of the young man was the effect of his treatment, be ordered a dog to be brought from the bazaar, and cut through its crural artery, and then applied his styptic (creosote); but seeing that the wound did not heal, he allowed the dog to escape, and a short time afterwards the animal was found dead in the

street.

Another case occurred in the above-mentioned family, with a female, which may werve as an example how small homosopathic

doses not only produce effects, but sometimes cause great and beneficial excitement.

A sister of the young Shabert was troubled for many years with a megrim. This evil was accompanied with a nervous pain in the face, which made itself sensible at intervals of three or four days, in the early part of the day, like a disguised fever. In the moment of one of these paroxysms, I administered to her a dose of pulsatilla; but afterwards she became so much worse, that her husband, Signor Salzani, came to me at ten o'clock at night, in great alarm, to tell me that his wife had become almost mad, and that they had to use great efforts to prevent her from throwing herself out of the window. But this was her last paroxysm, at least she had no more during my stay at Constantinople. The dose of pulsatilla which I administered to her, was one drop of the third dilution on a lump of sugar; the tincture I had brought with me from Vienna.

At that period, the Prince Abdool Mesjeet (now Sultan) fell dangerously sick, and I was told that his royal father had dismissed all the physicians, English, French, Greek and Turk, on account of their unsuccessful treatment, and that my reputation. and fortune would be established if I succeeded in curing him. I replied that my rule was-" Noli accedere, nisi vocatue," adding, that only on the request of the Sultan would I under take to attend the royal prince; his majesty, however, was fortunate enough to find a physician who performed the cure in a few days. The Sultan ordered those doctors who had attended his son formerly, to make their appearance again in the seraglio. and presented him to them, asking whether they thought he was perfectly recovered. They expressed their astonishment at this unexpected and sudden recovery, and wished much to see that miraculous doctor, who had performed such a cure, in so short time. The Sultan opened the door of a side room, out of which there issued an Armenian lady, in Turkish costume, whom his presented to them, smiling, as the miraculous doctor to whom his son owed his recovery, to the shame of the assembled doctor. To bestow on her greater honor, he ordered it to be publicly

cachesia, ar hydrigh tille. The title fitting that I is the sequence of the member will the fitting that it has been broken and then the member. It is the member of the member.

As to the treatment wines the Actualism and successful the following fact, which I have was generally memoris - and placed the Prince in a house, were transcor- wants request a profese perspiration: after that, see foregrees and was beburning fich of a westel, aim sales sympasses and its instr was relibed with all. Bender the streets restricted the street nistered to him some maticipes. If which the interpret time substances were the cased mentiones — movement recounts insects, and environment. The mused the France is must be very strict regimes. But becoming him west, or some week. only light digestive for grimple natural, recome of the remobeing like that of the disease. Two thome watering incomes: in the capital, and went from name 1 and though the strapper there sell it dried. There are many Curation women. Some and Armenium, at Communication practition the rate of the malady, the principal senses he when I am not a discus-Gracem (white dang of tages. It is a constant worther phosphate of time suggest not much the those of their they were remedy, as it common of source the same accuration. The

wo years at Constantinople, from the autur 1838. During that time, my homoeopat e, as there were only myself and the priv tussian ambassador who practised the s so lucrative that I had no idea of leav still less of returning to Labore, untiastrian internuncio, Baron Stürmer, who ilta, and who had met with General Ventu had ordered the general to make inquiand to persuade me to go back to Lahe eneral invited me to accompany him thit! of his leave of absence in the autur nvitation, and went in company with adria to Bombay, whence he proceeded ak red, to Lahore, as Runjeet Sing was dang that time the English were preparing to pl the throne of Cabul.

was accompanied by a shawl merchant, nar and a captain of cavalry, M. Mouton, we three persons the general requested me re, as they were unable to speak Hindostar went on board a native vessel, and sailed we continued our way, partly in carria; Among our fellow travellers there we preschants from Himritair. We took

merchants from Umritsir. We took bugh Palee, Ajmir, Hansi and Loodis to days' journey from Gogo, when we venglish captains, who had been ordered; for they looked upon us as if we venglee the plague was raging, as it had to three years. Previous to our arrival the casant evening with the family of an Engloceasion I made the acquaintance of Dr. Keir, who informed me that the Engloceasion of them consider the disease to be

pestilential fever peculiar to India, while others declare it to be the same plague that was so common in the East, and especially in Turkey and Egypt. He told me he would be very glad if I would write to him my opinion about it, should I on my journey observe the disease, as he considered it might be of great importance both to himself and to science, because I had had so much opportunity for studying the nature of the plague at Constantinople, adding that he intended to publish my report.

About noon we arrived at the infected Palce, where we ordered our tents to be pitched near to the large marsh, opposite to which the town lies. The first sight which presented itself to our eyes was the funeral trains of several of the inhabitants. After dinner, at two o'clock, I repaired to the governor, who was a Hindoo, and told him I was a traveller and a physician, and that I wished to see a few infected persons, and administer to them my medicines gratis, if he would kindly send some one to accompany me. He received me very affably, and yielded to my request. The man who accompanied me had not the trouble to escort me far, as in the very next house there were several patients, some of whom had only a short time to live. At these visits I neglected no circumspection and precaution. I never entered a house, but caused the patients to be brought before the door, where I examined them, writing down their names and their statements, and administering to them the remedies, and I departed without having touched any of them. The aspect of the town itself offered a sad spectacle: only now and then I met with a human being, the bazaurs and shops were closed; they told me that the greater part of the inhabitants had either died, or left the town; and numbers of houses were quite deserted. The infected died in general on the third or fourth day; and scarcely one among twenty recovered. I aw carbuncles, huboes, bleeding at the nose-in one word all that I had seen in the hospital at Constantinople. I no longer, therefore, doubted that the disease was a most virulent plague. It is true, that it was not the plague of Turkey, Arabia or Egypt, but one pecubar to India; Palee being a province of that part

of Asia. At four o'clock the same afternoon I returned to our tent, and retired to rest at the ordinary time, in the enjoyment of the best of health; and I should have slept longer than usual, if Madame Mouton had not come to awake me, and announce that the camels were ready for our departure. The moment I began to rise, I felt a pain in my groin; and a presentiment of having been infected with the plague, caused a rush of blood towards my heart, so that I had the feeling of one who had been stabbed with a dagger. The pain in the groin, the fever and my anxiety increased rapidly; and it was with difficulty that I moved a few steps, in order to examine the painful part, upon which I discovered some buboes, the size of peas. I felt a burning pain, so I placed myself in the kajaweh (basket) on my camel, and we departed. The station we had to reach was five miles distant; the reason why we made so short a journey was, that our only object was to quit the region of the plague, and even now I look upon it as fortunate that I was removed to a place where the healthy air probably aided the effect of the medicine which I had taken. As soon as we arrived at our station, I took some of the small pills of the above-mentioned Strychnos Faba St. Ignatii. Although Palee alone was infected by the plague, still the inhabitants of the village did not allow us to enter it; they, however brought us all we were in want of, and took the money from our hands without any scruple. During my scientific excursion to Palee, my fellow-travellers had shot some ducks on the marshes, and these were prepared for our lunch. I was invited to partake of the repast, but did not feel any inclination to eat, as I was burning with fever, and my pain was almost insupportable; but not to cause suspicion, I took my place at the table, and the bits which I conveyed with one hand in my mouth, I transferred with the other to the napkin; the I performed with the skill of an adept. After dinner, I repeated the dose of the same medicine, laid down, and covered myse all over, and in a short time I began to perspire to such degree, that my mattress was wetted through. In consequent

of this perspiration, I got rid of the fever and anxiety, and entertained the hope of being restored to health, although the pains in the groin still continued. The swelling of the glands remained for three weeks, as I did not employ any local remedy. After my complete recovery, I wrote to the English physician (on whose account I had visited the infected town of Palee) the result of my experience, and read the letter to my companions, who manifested their astonishment, and blamed me for having exposed them to the infection of such a dangerous epidemic. My answer was, that I only did my duty as a physician, and that those who were not pleased with such proceedings ought not to travel in the society of a physician.

I cannot tell how it was that I caught the plague, in spite of all my precautions, unless it was that when I was entering the town, there was a violent wind blowing, whirling the pestiferous dust up into the air; and this might have communicated the rirus to my body externally, and even internally -externally, by absorption through the lachrymal glands of the eyes, the pituitous membrane of the nostrils, and the cavity of the ear; internally, by the respiration of the lungs. The infection was not produced by immediate contact; had that been the cause, I should certainly not have escaped it at Constantinople, if the predisposition to it lies in every one. At this time I must have had a predisposition for the contagion, for some days before I had felt an itching in the body, and a kind of plethora, owing to the irregular manner of living which is consequent on the inconveniences and difficulties of long journeys. It is certain that the plague does not require a long time to develope itself, as it made its appearance a few hours after my visiting the patients. In some cases an interval of two or three days may occur before the symptoms are visible. The malaria of Palee, I believe, is generated by the exhalation of the immense marsh, whither thousands of birds and reptiles resort, and which serves at the same time as a depository for all the substances ejected from the town. The government could sals present the olinoxious influence of this marsh, by verting it into fertile ground.

Arrived at Lahore, I found my former patron, the maharajah Runjeet Sing, seated on a chair, with swollen feet, and making himself understood by gestures and signs with his hands; his organs of speech being paralysed to such a degree, that his was not able to utter a single articulate sound, and other mean of imparting his thoughts were not in his possession, as hence had learned to write.

From time to time I had occasion to relate many of the cure effected by the new method of homeeopathy, by the aid co which I had cured myself in Vienna of the cholera, and latel in Hindostan of the plague. Although they did not doubs the truth of my assertions, it was not without difficulty that they could prevail on themselves to trust me with the treatment of the maharajah, because the favourable season—it being spring -allowed the native physicians to rely on other trials which they had to make: meanwhile I succeeded in some homeopathic cures quite to my satisfaction. But the greatest sensation produced, was by a cure which I undertook at the request of the minister, Rajah Dhyan Sing. He committed to my medical care a native of Cashmere, Aboo Ibrahim, commander of his jesails (camel-artillery), in whose head, ten years previously, a buller had been lodged, at an affair with the Affghans, and which no native surgeon had been able to extract, and in consequence he was paralysed on one side. I trepanned him, and extracted the bullet, which was stuck beneath the skull, and pressed the brain. without, however, affecting that organ. My patient having been a drunkard, and troubled with indigestion in consequence of his weakened stomach, I administered to him some physic, to acce lerate his recovery; and I succeeded in restoring him to perfect health, in the short space of two months. When relieved from his hemiplegy, I presented him to the minister, and he introduce him to the maharajah.

Meanwhile, the excessive heat had come on. At this time the fakeer Azecz-oo-Deen came unexpectedly and called on me, the native physicians were unable to improve the health of the maharajah. This man, who had formerly been physician in ordinary to the king, told me that the maharajah had never





taken any remedy prescribed by a European physician, and that he used to give all the remedies which had been ordered him by the English doctors, Murray, Steel, and Macgregor, to his servants, to try the effect on them; but that he was now resolved to take my medicines, which I was to prepare in his presence. This I promised to do. It was then mid-day, the time when the durbar (assembly) leaves the palace, so, accompanied by the fakeer, I presented myself to the king. I found with him only the minister, Dhyan Sing. I had brought with me the tinctura dulcamara, and three empty corked little phials. First of all, I asked for a gudwai (water-carrier), and ordered him to bring the spirit that the maharajah was in the habit of drinking; this had been distilled, in my presence, from Cabul grapes, and it was rectified, because Runject Sing preferred strong spirits. I put the three empty phials into the hands of the gudwai, and ordered them to be rinsed with the same spirit, and afterwards each of them to be half filled with spirit, about one drachm in each phial. When this was done, I put just one drop of the essence of dulcamara (woody-nightshade) into one of those phials which the water-carrier held in his hand, and I ordered him to cork it and shake it. Then I desired the fakeer to mark it number "one," and I put a drop out of it into the second phial, causing it to be corked and shaken like the first, and marked number "two." In the same manner, the third dilution was made, and number "three" was marked on it. From this last, I ordered one single drop to be let fall on a lump of sugar, which, at my request, the maharajah put into his mouth, where it was retained until dissolved. I ordered the same dose to be administered to the patient every morning and evening.

During the preparation of the medicine, some persons who were standing by could not forbear smiling; and the fakeer hunself was of opinion that such a minute dose could not be hurtful, should it even be supposed to be poison. But what was the result? On the first day there was no sensible amelioration in the health of the maharajah; on the second day he felt somewhat better; and on the third he was in such a merry humor

that, at five o'clock in the afternoon, he ordered the minister, Dhyan Sing, to put a pair of gold bracelets on my arms, valued at five hundred rupees, in his own presence and in that of the durbar; this present was accompanied with two Cashmere shawls of the same value, and, whilst I sat on the floor, the minister laid them upon my shoulders, the maharajah telling me that my physic had produced in him the best effect. It was, of course, quite natural that this event should fill my heart with joy, as it inspired me with the hope that the king would soon recover, and thus lay the first stone of my reputation and future fortune, This scene took place in the royal garden, Shahbelore, two miles from the city, where I had resided for three days. On the fourth day, early in the morning, the minister allowed me to visit my patients in the city; but while there, I heard that several mounted messengers had been despatched from Shahbelore to request me to return to that place. I galloped back; and on the road I overtook some hakims (Mohamedan physicians) and astrologers, travelling the same way, on elephants, on horseback, or carried in palanquins, from which I presumed that the maharajah had met with some accident, which made me very anxious. Arrived at Shah before, I was told that the maharajah had an attack of fever. On examining him, however, I could not find the least symptom of fever, it being in fact only excitement. The gudwai, who was in charge of the medicine, was of opinion that the fever proceeded from too great a dose, which the maharajah had asked for on the previous evening, namely, two drops at once; but I thought the could not be the cause of the alteration, one drop more or less but being able to produce such an effect. The physicians of the city were invited to a consultation. That was all they desired; for they had been touched to the quick on hearing that the maharajor was recovering, and that he had made me presents of gold and robes of honour. They would have preferred seeing the kim die, rather than acknowledge me, an European, as his savious That was the reason why all my endeavours and all my demonstrations turned out fruitless. The prudent minister was opinion, that it did not lie in his power to decide; the fakee

Azez-oo-Deen, exercising such magic influence on the maharajah, that only by addressing myself to him could I obtain any decision according to my desires. I reminded the fakeer of his own words, that such minute doses could not be hurtful, even if it should be poison. Besides, I observed, that it was not every fever, especially when appearing in so mild a form, that could be of had consequence, as nature sometimes cures diseases by re-action in the frame; and that, under such circumstances, it was advisable to lay aside all medicine, and await the result. But he objected to that, saying that the maharajah was too feeble to endure such a fever. "But," continued he, "let us hear what opinion the other physicians have." All my arguments availed nothing. The consultation, at which the fakeer presided, was composed of a dozen hakims from Peshawur and Labore, Hindoo physicians, astrologers, &c., each of whom imagined that he possessed the deepest knowledge of medical art. Most of them carried large books, to cover their want of real learning. In fine, they agreed unanimously to administer to the patient a majoon (electuary), of which jowahirad (precious stones) constituted the principal ingredient. The fakeer himself prepared and administered it to the patient; but in less than a fortnight the maharajah gave up his temporal life. He died at the fortress in my presence, upon which the minister ordered the gates to be shut, but I readily obtained his permission to absent myself. The fakeer, who exercised great influence in the household of the royal court, and who had begun his career at Lahore as a barber, with a few boxes of ointment, did not live long after his patron, Runject Sing. Azeez-oo-Deen - of Arabian origin, and descended from the Ansari Arabs of the desert-was the bracle of Runjeet Sing. He, the prime-minister Dhyan Sing, and Dewan-Decua-Nauth minister of finance, constituted the triad of which the privy-council of the king was composed. The latter has been recently promoted to the rank of rajah by the Emptish.

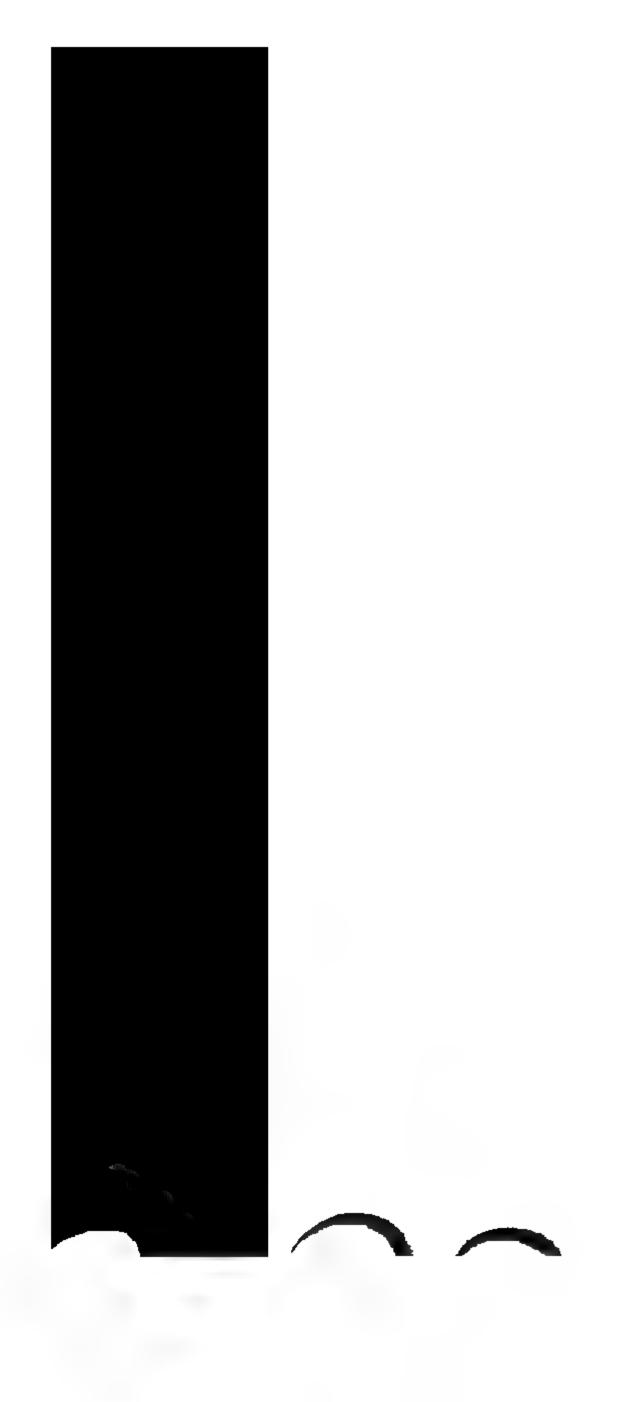
The small doses of opium (every afternoon one pill of 3 grs.)

which Runject Sing took daily, and the strong spirits he used to drink at different hours of the day, transported him into a kind of excitement, which manifested itself in the highest degree in the evening, after the enjoyment of larger portions of spiritule Every one loved and feared him at the same time. He had an army of 100,000 men, inspiring awe and respect, half of whom were regular and the other half irregular troops, with whom he might have enforced his laws on all the Hindoos; nevertheless he entertained the greatest friendship with his neighbours the English, and manifested his favour towards the French, the Italians, and other European nations, by making them governor in his provinces. His disease was brought on by a severe cold. and by indulging somewhat too much in strong spirits. latter I am told was especially the case during the winter a which the Governor-General of India, Lord Auckland, came Lahore to pay him a visit. In the transport of his joy, he drace more than ordinarily. Probably, if an emetic had been given an the commencement of the disease, it would have produced a good effect; but as the native physicians did not know of any good and effective emetic, and are fearful, also, of the effects vomiting, they prefer using purgatives, by which sometime the disease grows worse, as the case above related sufficiently proves.

It made a very deep impression on my feelings to have been prevented from making myself useful to the maharajah, at restoring to health the man on whose life was depending the happiness, peace and prosperity of that country. Every on whose forethought enabled him to throw a glance on the future must have seen with pain and sorrow that a violent crisis menace that country, by which a nation scarcely risen from barbarismight sink back into its former condition

The first sad and cruel scene that I witnessed after the dentiof Runjeet Sing, was the Suttee, or burning of his eleven wives, along with the body of the deceased. There were for rances (legal wives), and seven female slaves, who, animate with the superstitious hope of entering paradise with the



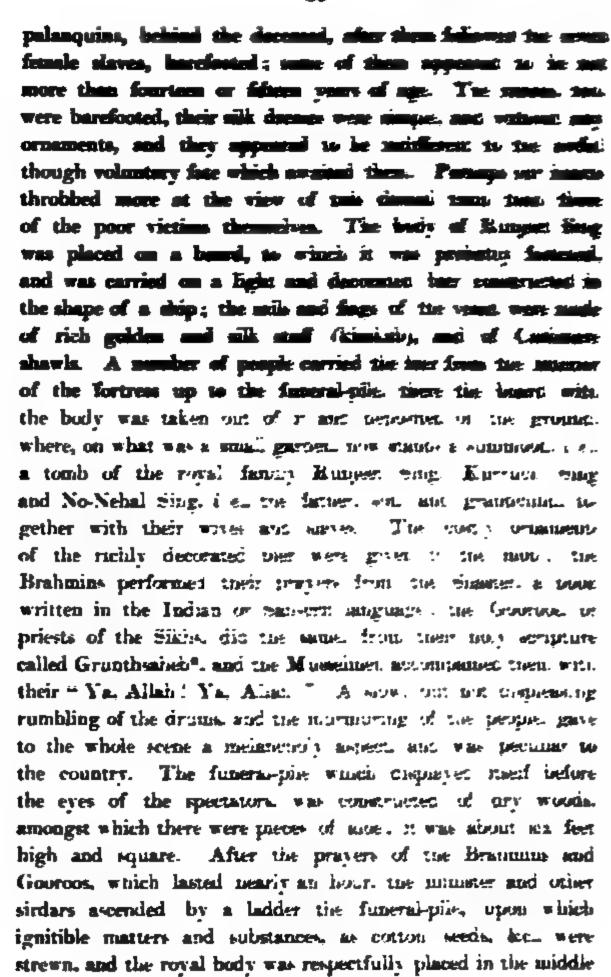


lord and husband, were ascending the funeral pile with deathdespising intrepidity; they cowered round the corpse, and were covered with reed mats, on which oil was poured in profusion. This done, fire was set to the funeral pile, so that the poor creatures became suffocated by the smoke and flames before they could utter a cry. In order not to give the reader a false notion of the customs and manners of the Hindoos, it is necessary to observe, that no woman is compelled to be burnt with her husband; they do it by their own free will, and it is a characteristic trait, that only those women devote themselves to that dismal ceremony whose fate had decreed them not to be mothers. Perhaps they follow their husbands to the other world, in the hope of obtaining there what was denied them in this sublunary one. But it is not the custom for men to be burnt, either with their wives or with other men; nevertheless, the minister, Rajah Dyan Sing, insisted upon being burnt with his lord and his wives; but the welfare of the country depending at that time solely on him, he was prevented from undergoing this terrific ceremony. Runjeet Sing, a short time before his death, engaged this minister to assist his son, Kurrek Sing, whom he made heir to the throne, although he must have been persuaded of his incapacity; and if Kurrek Sing had followed the prudent advice of his father, and had not yielded to the insinuations of his tutor, Sirdar Chet Sing, every thing would have proceeded in a prosperous manner.

Before I proceed in my relation of the late eventful occurrences at Lahore, I must give some more details to such of my readers as may wish to know the particulars of that abominable ceremony of burning the living with the dead, which at present occurs but rarely in places under the English government, by whom it is structly forbidden. I witnessed the above-mentioned self-scrifice, of which the following are the details: -

Early in the morning subsequent to that on which the death of the maharajah happened, I went down the Tukht (coronation-quare), accompanied by Col. Henry Steinbach (lately in the ervice of the maharajah, Gholab Sing, in Cashinere, now

in Europe), and we directed our steps towards the large varda which we had to cross, in order to get betimes to a convenient place close to the funeral pile. This was erected between the walls and the fortress, in a small garden, the conflux of the people having been so enormous in the fortress. In the large yard, we observed one of the four rances (queens) coming out of the harem on foot and unveiled, for the first time in her life She was slowly proceeding towards the place where the royal body was lying, and she was surrounded by about one humdred persons, who kept themselves at some distance, while accompanying her. Close to her side there was a man carrying 👗 small box, containing the remainder of her jewels (as she had already distributed some), which she made presents of, handing them one by one to the people on her right and left. Two three steps in front of her, there was a man moving in a back ward direction, his face turned towards her, and holding a lock ing-glass, that she might convince herself that her features well unaltered, and no fear visible on them. At the distribution the jewels, Col. Steinbach made the observation that, had stretched out our hands to receive a present, it certainly work not have been denied; but we thought proper to leave it in the poorer people, because we occupied lucrative posts. It curious, indeed, that this was the very rance whom Runjeet Sia married in the first year of my residence in that country, (years having passed since I witnessed the nuptials at Nadous She was, as I mentioned before, a daughter of Sunsarchund, she had a younger sister, whom the maharajah at the same the took also for a wife, and conveyed them both to Lahore; latter, I am told, had died of consumption during my absen As for the former, although I was present at her wedding nevertheless had never seen her before, and it was only on last fatal walk, which she took to her funeral pile, that I con behold her. The funeral train, accompanied by many thousand of spectators, was now proceeding; all were on foot, abode in the fortress not being far distant from the place the ceremony. The four rances only were carried, in op



[·] Granth is the body bank of Baile-Namek

der, one by one, according to their rank, the der, one by one, according to their rank, the determinister showed himself very officious assistance. The rances placed themselves royal body, and the slaves close at its feet, d, remaining in silent expectation for the n a strong thick mat of reeds being brought, ole were covered, oil was then poured over ster and airdars descended, and the pile was er. In a few moments, the deplorable victims and fanatic ceremony had ceased to exist.

of this pile occupied two days; on the third, and ashes of each of the bodies were colmce of the court only, and separately placed ich ceremony, a preparation was made for a tly the same pomp and splendour as if the . wives were still alive. Thus their remains ve richly caparisoned palanquins by numerous rds, accompanied by handsome presents, such lecorated elephants, horses, &c., &c., to the ges, where the Brahmins receive the whole. s they put into the river, the other valuables nong themselves; nothing returning but the nder which the ashes of Runjeet Sing and each placed, were composed of the most valuable sterials, the props of which were of gold and ons of rupees were expended in this outfit. on leaving the fortress, it traversed the streets misters and some of the principal sirdars on us others mounted on their elephants and of persons were assembled in the streets, tops of houses, by whom flowers were thrown ins. The curtains of the palanquin which ins of Runjeet Sing were open, while those of ed, in the same manner as when travelling The minister walked close to the palanthe minister and spikes between earning the benealth and presents in the minister of the quart. The notion when thirteen days me minus if the merune sense while

After the commiss of Ringer Sing. He extended out. Kurreck Sing, accented the Guide throne: with nester being a blockheni. Was a worse minim some tion in inthes. Twice aday he deprived immelf if us senes and most his whole time in a state if stimefaction. It was note natural that the government much mit may remain in the hands of such as individual. His guardian, is those and factorism, Similar Chet Sing, being describe in necessie at milependent minister, was a seril of Direct Sing, and was suppressing to remove him. He intentier in memerinate um me norming in the durber. For this purpose to and subsect in the forester. where he lived with Karruck Sing, us 784 results organised batalions of budy-gravis, and and undered the semines at the three goes devoted in Dhym Sing, in he manged early in the morning fixed upon the the marries of the number and the plot was not concenied from Liven fine. and se unnesed to prevent the transforms act. It which he successed to the assistance of the rown prince. No Neumi ting and a few of the sindars; and with the aid of ins two trouters and some reations. Kurrock Sing and Chet Sing were munical in the furness where

his father, Runjeet Sing, to the funwas current that he was poisoned, ed was also specified, but I do not bel t, that the son showed great indifferenc tment of his father, or for his recove ather's illness he never saw him but but a short time before his death; on w was treated by his only son in a man en to the natives around, which acco mitted him into the hands of inexperies queers. I, the only appointed Europ er called for during the king's disease, w It is probable that the patient reque the son prevented my attending. eath-day of his father would also be ould have behaved in another manner. y in which the king, Kurruck Sing, and rious event happened. Early in the morn ean Oottum Sing, eldest son of the Mahar he committed the Chief of his moun ient, he being very ill, promising me a pa n case I should be able, as I expected evening. My new patient was unable was troubled with gravel in the kidneys. e day, whilst Oottum Sing himself, as h his death. When I hastened into t, summoned as I was by Oottum Sing, and both in a small room, and, accordin Hindoos, the patient was lying on the fl g was sitting on the bed, offering me to re speaking about the disease of the pati messenger entered, with the news that Sing had expired a few minutes previou he funeral-pile took place the same aftern were burnt with him; and I was preser arkable spectacle. The ceremony took p close to the same spot where Runjust Sing was harms, and samily with the same rites. The court afterwards went on fact to the river, to perform their abbations, according to the content of the country, whilst I returned to my show-mentional patient. Scarcely had I arrived, when I was talk that I had been called for, and invited by the minister to attend immediately at the fortress garden (hanooree-bagh). I did not love one mannet. But repaired to that place, and found the minimer waiting for me, who, as soon as he descried me, came, and seizing my hand. with me it was all over with Meens Occase Sing. My sarprise was increased, upon hearing that a piece of the wall falling sponhim and the royal prince. No Nebal, had crashed these bestude. its fragments. Oction Sing was killed instantly, and the repail prince considerably hurt. The minimer assument me is a rest. where I saw the prince: but he the numeror enjoured ne. us the most energetic manner, but to speak about their event to say. one. The prince was on his bed, his beat most awfully trusteen. and his state was such that he hope of the recovery express. With that conviction I left the test and windpered to the minister, in so low a tope that he one size sould near a "Medical art can do nothing to relieve the unfurnisme tentes." upon which, the minister requested me to wan there while to re-entered the tent, and, after a short was therein, he came with addressing me load enough to be heard by all the assembly wanlistened attentively, asking motienter they might give some some to the Koonwar Sabeb royal prince the wisning to tarte some." Whereupon I answered. = Of courses he is in need into all parsley:"-a proverb applied to those tangerouse; the sun aux expected to live. The minister's intention in questioning methus, was to conceal at that moment the approximity teach will the prince, in order to have time to make the necessary areparations, so that the peace and transpolling of the soundry magnet not be disturbed, in which he succeeded to then the feature of the prince remained a secret for three days. This mass at us never advantage of to recall Sheer Sing. Burgert Hag a wintered was and to place him upon the throne. In the meantwister the

becased prince invited the rance, his mother, ome as soon as possible. Both arrived on the test Sheer Sing was rather later than the rance, or position in the interior part of the fortress: bre obliged to camp in the garden (hazooree fortress. When both were at their respective the royal prince was made public, and the was ordered, which took place close to that of I'wo beautiful young ladies became victims him. One female of the age of twelve years ed, owing to her not being yet ripe for the ttee.

en proper at that time to have made inquiries g of the wall by which No-Nehal Sing and een crushed, was accidental, or a premeditated ked conspirators; but none thought it worth the inquiry, and the event was regarded as a —the royal prince having neglected his royal it not caused his death, had at least accelerated

investigation induced the English to believe hal Sing to have been a premeditated plot of according to their opinion, ambitious as he rince the only impediment and obstacle to s which he had in view. As for me, having e in that country, an ocular witness of the g had the opportunity of closely observing notives of the minister, I cannot agree with tly, he would certainly have spared the life of Sing, whom he loved, and would have apnpanion to the prince, and also have kept himer from the place at which the accident hapnot foresee the moment of the downfall of the the distance where he might escape the ruin: , his arm was severely contused and injured, attended him. Secondly, he would certainly

have arranged that Sheer Sing should be at hand, in order to raise him immediately to the throne, by which he would have prevented the consultations which daily took place in the fortress for fourteen days, until at last it was decided that the Ranee Chund Kour, mother of No-Nehal Sing, and heiress, should occupy the throne, which she did not know how to maintain. There is more reason to suppose that the partisans of Kurruck Sing and Chet Sing were the authors of this plot against the prince, as he had intended to ask them for an account of their perfidious behaviour during his father's long illness, they having cheated and robbed him in the most shameful manner, and it was generally known that immediately after the funeral rites of his father, he (the prince) intended to order seven of their houses to be closed, and inquiries to be made.

During the conferences of the sirdars in the fortress, which lasted for a fortnight, the Ranee Chund Kour attempted the life of Sheer Sing; but Dhyan Sing was soon informed of it, and warned his protegé. Sheer Sing did not forget it, and when he afterwards took the reins of government into his hands, it happened that during his absence from Lahore, the slave-girls of Chund Kour crushed the head of their mistress with a brick, whilst she was enjoying her siesta. Dhyan Sing proceeded, in the absence of the king, against the assassins, and caused their noses, ears and hands to be cut off, which was effected publicly, before the kotoali (police-office), and expelled them from the city; but as their tongues had remained unhurt, they alleged that they only fulfilled the wish of Sheer Sing, who promised them as a reward a jaghir (some land). On that account, they were transported to the opposite side of the river Ravee, and were never afterwards heard of.

The Sikh troops had been often reviewed before their monarch or the royal prince, and on such occasions some were promoted or rewarded. This was abolished under the government of Chund Kour. She was only visible to some of her confidants. Her ministers and counsellors directed the helm of the state vessel, which moved on indifferently, as each one neglected the public

welfare, and provided only for his private interest. In the course of time there naturally arose a general dissatisfaction. The minister, Dhyan Sing, perceiving the consequences of it, pretended to go with his younger brother Soochet Sing into the mountains of his native country, on a hunting party, to restore his health; but, in fact, it was only a pretext for calling in Sheer Sing, to whom all the troops flocked to range themselves under his standard.

The following event may serve as a sample of oriental policy. Dhyan Sing's eldest son, Heera Sing, and his own elder brother, Gholab Sing, belonged to the faction of the rance. They shut themselves up with her in the fortress, which was bombarded incessantly for three days and nights. It was only when the besiegers prepared to take the place by storm, that the besieged surrendered, under the following stipulations: the rance shall henceforth live in the fortress, a convenient jaghir shall be granted to her; and to the garrison, consisting of two batallions of dogras (mountaineers), the troops of Gholab Sing, a free retreat shall be granted. Their retreat was fixed to take place in the darkness of the night, and they were permitted to take with them whatever they pleased. Gholab Sing was during five days in possession of the fortress where the treasury happened to be. The troops of the mountains were ordered to go to the opposite side of the river Ravee, until the coronation of Sheer Sing should have taken place. By Dhyan Sing and Soochet Sing's mediation, Gholab Sing and Heera Sing were reconciled with Sheer Sing, living with him on the best terms, and enjoying as before the greatest influence at the court. Had the party in the fortress gained the day, the issue of that civil contention would also have finished in favour of the Rajah's family. After the settlement of this affair, two of the rajahs retired into the mountains with their troops, laden with their stolen treasures, the two others remained with Sheer Sing.

The new maharajah addicted himself to immoderate drinking, and indulged especially in champagne. The good-feeling between him and Dhyan Sing soon reached its end, and they began to

hate each other in the most acrimonious manner. Sirdar Ajeet Sing and his uncle Lena Sing (descended from the family of the Scindawalla, and related to Runjeet Sing) belonged to the party of the rance, who had fought against Sheer Sing and Dhyan Sing; but they knew how to insinuate themselves into the confidence of both to such a degree that, without the knowledge of either, they destroyed both the maharajah and his wuzeer. They conspired with Sheer Sing to murder Dhyan Sing, but at the same time they also intrigued with Dhyan Sing to murder Sheer Sing. Both king and minister were well acquainted with their preparations for war, and knew also that the Scindawallas had provided themselves with gunpowder, bullets and soldiers. Sheer Sing was even repeatedly cautioned by his friends to be on his guard, to which advice however he paid no attention, and in an immovable manner allowed them to concoct their schemes. Each one believed that the stroke was appointed for his adversary, and, finally, it fell upon both. True is the proverb: "He who digs a pit for another, falls in himself;" for Ajeet Sing as well as Lena Sing had laboured for their own ruin.

Sheer Sing used to review his troops every day. On such an occasion, being in the royal garden (Shahbelore) for the purpose of mustering the Scindawalla's troops, and sitting before the window of a small room, to look at the soldiers, Ajeet Sing approached him and exhibited a loaded double-barrelled fowlingpiece, as a nazerana (present), and at the moment Sheer Sing was stretching out his hand to receive it, he was shot with that gun on the spot. Ajeet Sing's troops, arrayed before the window, gave a volley of musket shots through the window, to kill the men surrounding Sheer Sing, and penetrated into the room to cut off his head. I was by accident not farther than ten steps from the place where the horrid crime was committed, and five minutes before his atrocious murder I had spoken to him in the garden under a tree, where he ordered me to remain until his The subject of our interview was a gunpowder-mill with machinery, which Dhyan Sing had ordered me to make. Sheer Sing had inspected that establishment four days prelay), and was so satisfied, that with his o varms two pair of gold bracelets, and orde given to me, as an additional sum to ady received as my monthly appointme only an oral promise, I went daily to o receive an authority in writing, and tal Thursday on which he was assassinat was being perpetrated by Ajeet Sing, L rdered, in a garden in the neighbourhood, aub Sing, a boy only twelve years of a im of party fury was cruelly cut into pie moment when he was occupied with his Br l giving alms to the poor; for it was a S ay of a Hindoo month, on which similar co ok place. The guardian of the infant child, I 18ser Belee Ram (the first treasurer), and ot t wait long before they received retributi the murderers hurried towards the fortre met Dhyan Sing, who was on his road ry informed him of what had been done, s ne fortress to execute their project of placi ungest son, Dulleep Sing, on the thro in the fortress, they shot Dhyan Sing, a es, shut themselves up in the fortress, a m-beating, Dulleep Sing as king, and Aj Rajah Heera Sing, Dhyan Sing's son, w ing escaped being murdered, knew how he troops by his eloquence and promises, a selves ready to follow him. Confident w e entered the city at midnight, surround ockaded it. The thundering of the cann till mid-day, at which time the small garris At that moment, Heera Sing gave t A Spanish colonel, named M. Hurbon, khs, was one of the first on the battlemet walls. Those who laid down their are



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MARK ARE ROLLERS WAR



THINAS TRESHITH WIDE



HARAH LALL SING



remained unhurt, only the ringleaders, Ajeet Sing, Lena Sing, Baii Goormuck Sing, Misser Belee Ram, and a few others, were destroyed in the melés. Ajeet Sing's head was delivered to Heera Sing, as a trophy, but his body, and that of his uncle, Lena Sing, were hung up on the outside of the city gates. Who would have imagined that the victorious Heera Sing should so soon have met with a similar fate!

With the body of Dhyan Sing, thirteen wives and female slaves were burnt. Heera Sing, his son, had been educated by Runjeet Sing, was endowed with wit and genius, and had received a good education, being able to read and write well; and knowing also how to treat the troops; which latter accomplishment he learned from his father. The young king (eight years old) had therefore a young minister (twenty-five years of age), who might have occupied his post for a long time, had he not been too much under the control of his guardian, whom he regarded as a deity. This guardian was a fanatic Brahmin, from the mountains, of the name of Jellah Pundit, who frequently induced Heera Sing to take false measures, by influencing his mind with astrological dreams and false prophesies, to the injury of the country. In fact, he only did that which pleased him, and ordered only what agreed with his extravagant ideas; this caused considerable confusion, and in consequence there was general dissatisfaction; so it was thought prudent to remove Jellah Pundit. troops themselves, with the king's uncle at their head, insisted on his being delivered over to them, to which Heera Sing manifested no inclination; this caused the flight of the latter, with his guardian, which they performed on elephants, laden with their riches. But scarcely had they gone a few miles from the capital, and crossed the river Ravee, on their way to the mountains, when they were overtaken by their persecutors, whilst stopping at a village for a few minutes repose. They were overwhelmed, in spite of the brave resistance of Heera Sing's retinue; the village became a prey to the flames; and he and his escort were killed to the last man. Among those who perished in that affair was Meean Son Sing (a son of the maharajah se head, together with those of Heera Sing, ..., &rc., was brought as a trophy to the

the attention of an observer who has followed solitical changes at that period, that in this great deal of bloodshed and mischief might from the country, if the Sikhs had been penetration, and if, instead of defending the g's party, they had ranged themselves under Sing, and supported his interest. If they Sing, as the circumstances then imperatively ald not only have prevented every future ght also into their possession all the immense e at Heera Sing's disposal. But the proverb

o my readers a true picture of what happened nation of Sheer Sing, being an involuntary ferocious scene; and how I escaped the tened my own person. At the moment I the guns, and perceived all the people in ir weapons, I felt persuaded that the locality for a tranquil man; so I looked for a passage from the garden—the scene of horror—and the spot where I had left my horse and were still waiting, at a place which was by a small low garden wall, and a narrow towards them, jumped over the wall and safely at the spot. It was by a fortunate this direction for my escape; my people ards, that at the great entrance to the hissed and flew about, and that they were or my life. Thus I was saved in a critical a firm resolution, without any hesitation.

is much about my own preservation, I will by narrative.

heer Sing's reign, we mustered about twenty

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Europeans, for the most part French and English affects. * the service of the Labore government. It was the common saying, that we should bye and bye form a calary: but Jellah Pundit dismissed them from the service, one after the otheralleging economical motives, but, in fact, from religious functions: so that I and the Spaniard only remained. But at last I too was dismissed. Nevertheless, I remained in the city: and cautionity made preparations for my departure, and for that purpose had sold all my effects at a very low price. I did this partly by the advice of my friends, partly by my own inclination, persuaded as I was that such misgovernment could not be of long duration, and anticipating what the future most bring furth. I did not doubt for one moment that they would being the hands of the minister and his bad adviser as trophies to Labore; and my supposition was realised by the result. The funanties, the Akalees (immortals), or rather the rebber-pasts the Nasangaexhibited for money the head of Jellan, at Lahore and Thomas "That is the rogue," they exclaimed, " who induced the going Heera Sing to murder his uncle, the brave Rajan Sommer fung. for which he wanted an army of \$5,000 men, although me antagonist was only assisted by flery reliant movements. This murder happened in a small mosque, the tubes from Lahore. Jellah, the idol of Heera Sing, introgned as a nember fanatic against the high priest of the mana, Green Bone Bone Sing. Under the pretext that this holy man was to good terms with the rebels and fugitives, and collected them in his manual in order to surrender the country to the Engineer he squares the minister on to send a part of his troops to the residence of the priest, and to take the fugitives prisoners. At this experiment, accompanied by great bustle, the Goorge was stord together with a great number of horned cattle thely beasts were among the Hindoos and Sikhs), and numerous poor people supported by the charity of the priest; part of them were terred over the river Sutlej, near to Hurekee-ke-Puttun (a ferry on the holder, a where they perished. Among the slain there was also Castimere Sing, son to Runjeet Sing, who had been densen from the forch was given to him and his brother, Peshora ; ge from their father.

the civil list of the king, Dulleep Sing, ance Chunda, and that of his uncle Jewahir tent that they could not live in a style due to prompted the brother of the rance, Jewahirleep Sing out of the fortress on an elephant, ce with the troops of General Avitabile, was received by the general in command, Brahmin, and father-in-law to Jellah, with, salutation, a stroke in the face, and he imh, for which he lost his nose when sirdar ame wuzeer. In the city the rumour was hir Sing intended to convey Dulleep Sing deliver him to the English. Early in the ng went out on horseback, and brought back to the city. According to custom, ds of cannon were fired on the entrance of was given up again to his mother in the fortwas dragged to prison. At that time Jellah a tender connection with a widow of Sheer her that he would murder Dulleep Sing, , as legitimate heir of the Guddee, on the r could not be performed secretly, and it of impartial persons, so the Ranee Chunda this conspiracy, and that was quite sufficient its birth. Women's cunning surpasses all the question concerns their own interest. rived to secure the good will of the treasurer, could have thought that a man, who owed on to Rajah Dhyan Sing, and who lived ty of Heera Sing, with whom he contracted th whom Jellah Pundit exchanged turbans amity, would have played the felon against porting the rance with his advice and activity? asioned the release of her brother, Jewahir

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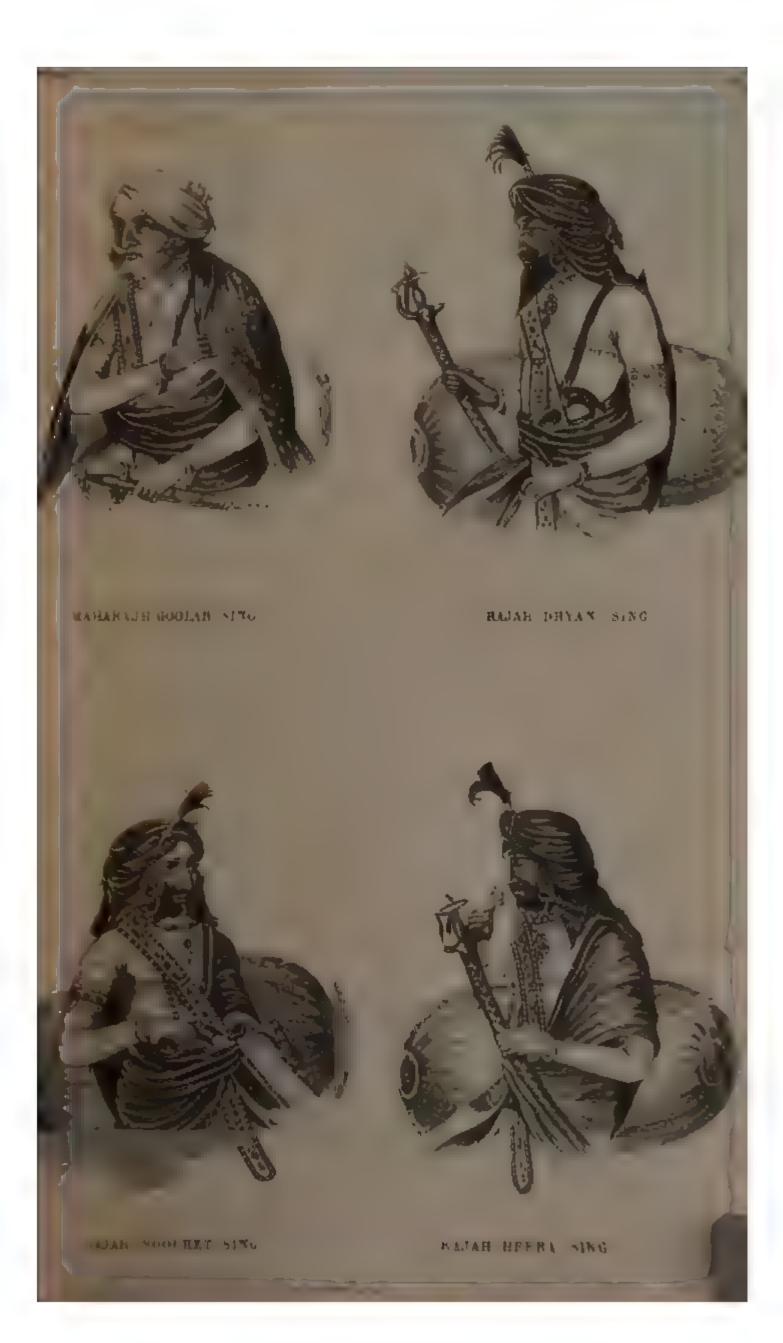
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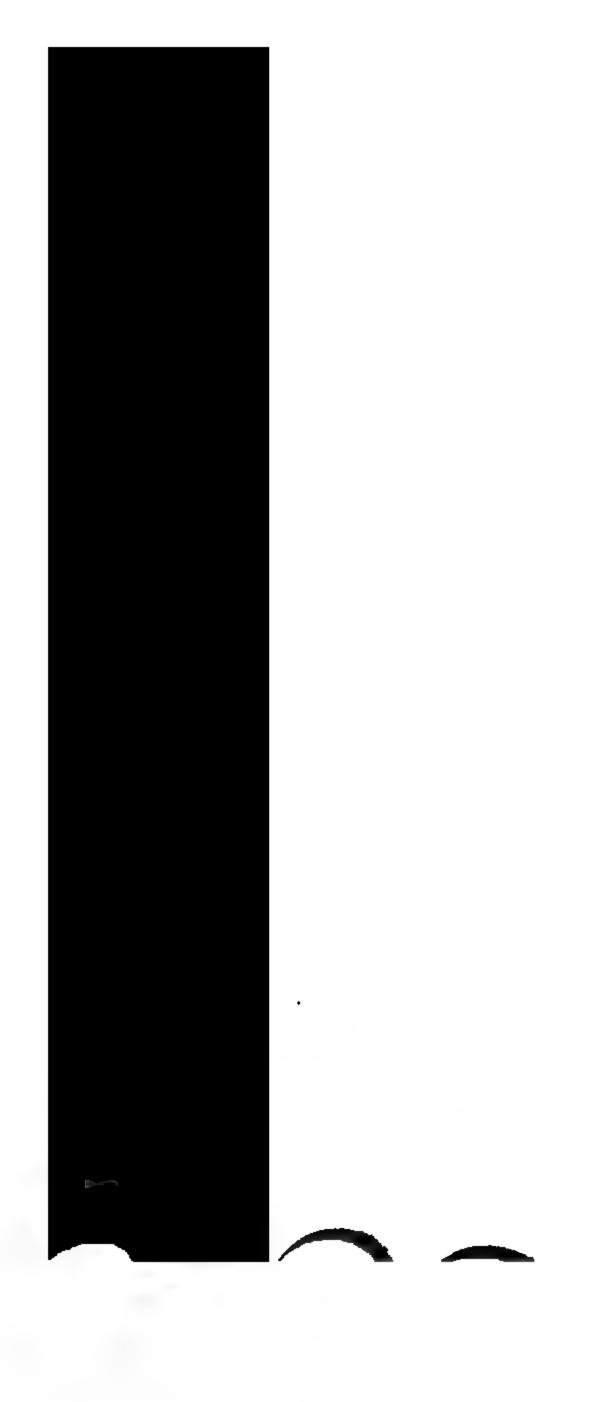
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n the victim had a great number of partisans formation of the treacherous assassination, d Jewahir Sing when riding on his elephant. e what the troops meditated doing with red to avoid their invitation to enter their

riod of Jewahir Sing's administration, we ritical circumstances; neither justice, order fe were enjoyed by the community. all discipline, acted as each thought proper; soldier went into a bazaar to receive an old y force with tenfold interest. At the camp e miles from Lahore, there was a false report led in my house some English spies, who ntion with Jewahir Sing, to surrender the Colonel Mouton was the only one who , and who, a short time previously, had ree, in order to solicit a new engagement; and paniard, Hurbon, and St. Amand, a painter, se being the only Europeans at Lahoresome soldiers whom I attended, told me the troops had resolved, if Jewahir should fortress into their camp on that afternoon, and kill him there. Their intention, they stile towards my dwelling, which they inand burn, as they thought I was concealing o were conspiring with Jewahir Sing to try to the English; they advised me therething of value to a secure place. It was the last moment, when Jewahir heard, by drums, that the troops were in full march s, that he resolved to leave his residence; happily for the city and myself, for had nore would have been plundered and sacked. ress he was riding on an elephant, holding g before him on his lap. In his Howda





(chair), there was a number of bags filled with gold and silver. He thought probably to ransom his life with it, but he was The Ranee and Mungela, with many slave-girls, followed him on several elephants. When the train arrived at the camp, the soldiers first took Dulleep Sing from his lap, and sent him with his mother in a royal tent, erected on purpose for the court. Scarcely was that done, when they fired at Jewahir Sing, without any further ceremony, and the same fate awaited two of his attendants, named Baba-Ruttun-Sing and Chetta Payah. This catastrophe made such a deep impression on the Ranee and Mungela, that for many weeks they were quite inconsolable; they appeared before the public for several days with their hair loose, as if mad. Every morning they went from the fortress on foot, crossing the pret (place for exercising soldiers) in the garden where Jewahir Sing had been burnt with both his companions and five living women; there they gave free vent to their tears, to relieve their oppressed hearts.

In the year 1845 the cholera arrived at Lahore, having travelled through Turkistan and Cabul. At the same time Gholab Sing was brought from Jummoo, a town in the mountains, a prisoner to Lahore, and he might have congratulated himself on having escaped the persecution of Jewahir Sing; for it was well known that at different periods attempts had been made upon his life. The reason of Jewahir's hatred against him was that Gholab Sing had persuaded a great number of the Sikh troops to follow his banner, to whom he trusted himself. He was brought from Jummoo to Lahore, in consequence of his resistance to some government exactions. It is a remarkable fact, that Gholab Sing, in spite of his fortress being blockaded by numerous troops, was bold enough to give an order to murder on the road the delegates of the Sikhs whom he himself had despatched with the subsidies requested by the government, as if he had regretted performing his duty.

During his struggles in the mountains, Runjoor Sing, well known to the English as the commander of the Sikh troops at

val, had the command in the mountains the most wealthy Brahmins of that cour t by some of his neighbours to take t o his custody, for which purpose the Brah or Sing a guard, which he obtained. g was apprised that valuables were store rahmin, he plotted an intrigue for obtain , and despatched a division of his men, to plunder the house. The Brahmins be violence had been perpetrated under oor Sing, flocked in numbers to Lahore ints to Jewahir Sing; but seeing they co tisfaction from him, they all returned to t min at whose house the robbery was c nly person who remained behind at Lah ot to leave the capital until he obtained as ing and vain expectation, he early one me -tree, declaring that he would not leave reparation for the injustice which had b Jewahir Sing was informed of the fact er to compel the Brahmin to descend. an comply, stabbed himself in the tree; u mmanded the faqueer Noor-oo-Deen to or surgeons) to cure the wound. On the s dent coming from the durbar, which that ortress, and met the faqueer, when we olab Khana, at the Hazooree Bagh, where iness during the day. There we found reported that the cure of the Brahmin wels having protruded from his body, While I was inquiring what was versation, the faqueer related to me the ested me to accompany the native surg or a moment, adding, that he wished me store him to health. I went there, all garden before the city gate (Tunkst

Derwazeh.) The other jerahs had already given him up as a lost man, and retired. On his abdomen I saw the protuding intestines, which, although unhurt, were of a blueish colour, by having been six hours exposed to the heat of the summer in that position. The patient, a lean man of about fifty years, was in the full possession of his senses. I sent for my instruments, and enlarged the narrow opening of the muscle and the peritoneum, so that I could replace the bowels, made a gastroraphy, and joined the wound. All this was done in a few minutes. During the operation, the patient said slowly "tenn, tenn, tenn," (saint, saint, saint). The assisting jerah gave me the title of ustad (master). After this, the patient was troubled by an annoying hiccup, which lasted for three days, and then he recovered. I presented him to the faqueer Noor-oo-Deen, and the minister. The latter did his best to appease him, and ordered some cows, utensils, clothes, and money to be delivered to him, and he retired satisfied. From this fact, every one will be convinced of the incapacity of the native surgeons, or jerahs, in the East.

After the death of Jewahir Sing, the rance conferred on her lover, Lall Sing, the title of prime minister. She had been several times enciente but had always procured abortion. The fact was a public secret. It is easy to imagine that neither civil nor military men respected or feared the ranee and her favourite. This was especially the case among the army, whose discipline was in the highest degree corrupted. Every batallion had two men called punches, or deputies, who dictated laws to the court, according to the resolutions taken by the assembly of This continued until the rance and her lover became objects of contempt and disrespect, and were often abused publicly, and threatened by the troops. There was no doubt any longer that their days were numbered, and at that time they thought it necessary to put themselves under the protection of the English. How was that to be effected? It could only be done by making war against the English, by which, although her troops might be destroyed, and their opponents take

untry, they would be personally benefit hich may have induced the rance to pl protection of the English government, ate might resemble that of her predecess son learn in what manner his father, er, had destroyed their own mothers (t th's History of the Reigning Family e was between two fires, and thought her o h protection. The difficulty was, how to ca they very soon found the means. At that t ernor of Peshawur, having succeeded Gen the only man who exercised a great influe nce the time of Runjeet Sing. The re is advice. On his proposal, false docume ich were read in the durbar, the contents e English had confiscated the incomes of on the other side of the river Sutlej, and us outrages, and that they were preparing hs; therefore it was said to be necessary ttack them.

oclaimed wuzeer, and Teja Sing commanders. The Sikhs received their guree persistent on the Summood (tomb of the royal familiantered an oath to each individually; e Koran, and the Hindoos on the water of

having named an auspicious day, they we diplomatic conferences, on their march. well acquainted with all those disturbation happened in the neighbouring counst idea of being attacked by their allies, not at all prepared for a war. On the otlej, the four battles were fought—at Moodiwal, and Sobraon; and the English, or in the last battle, became masters of





STAR TEST SING

RAJAH DBEMA-NAUTH





MANG INCHORON HISBURY

STRUCKS MOST MARONED

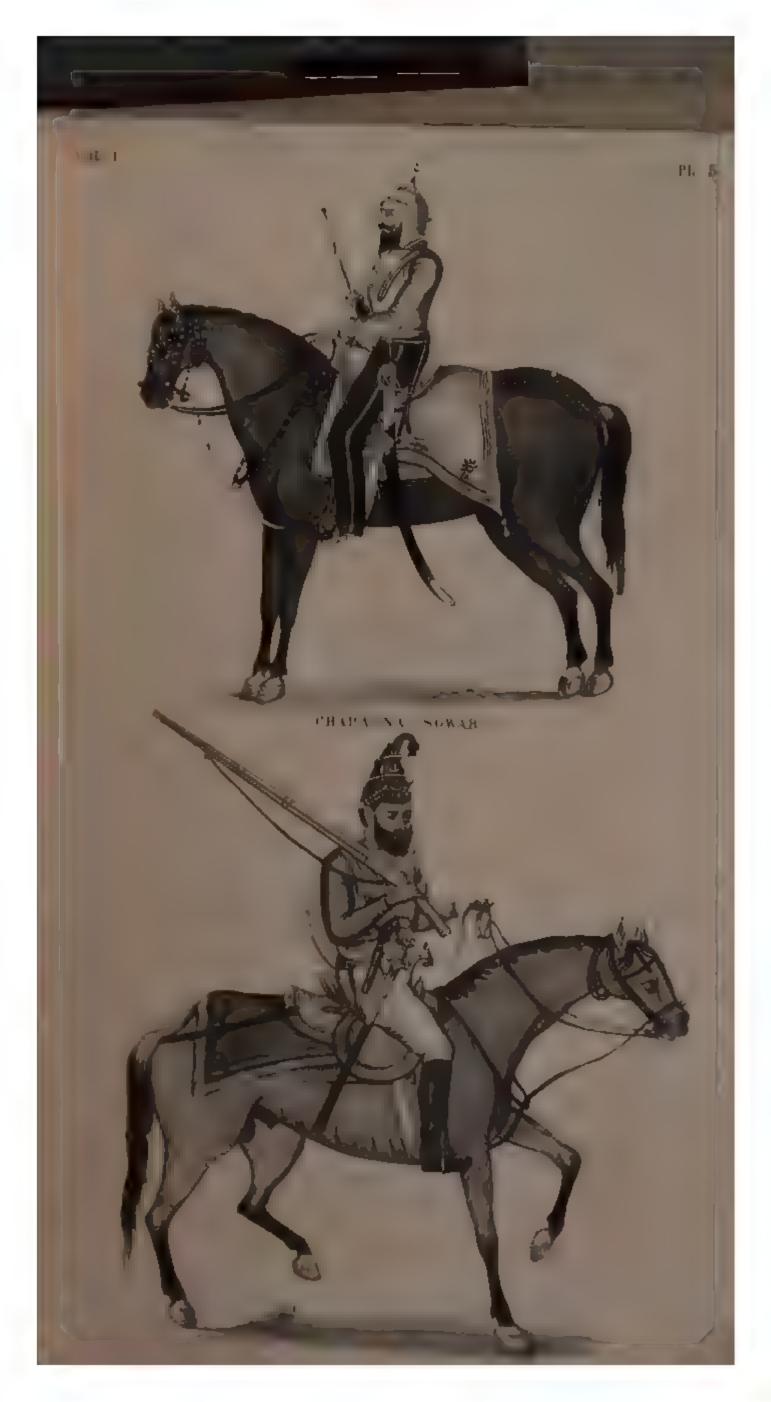


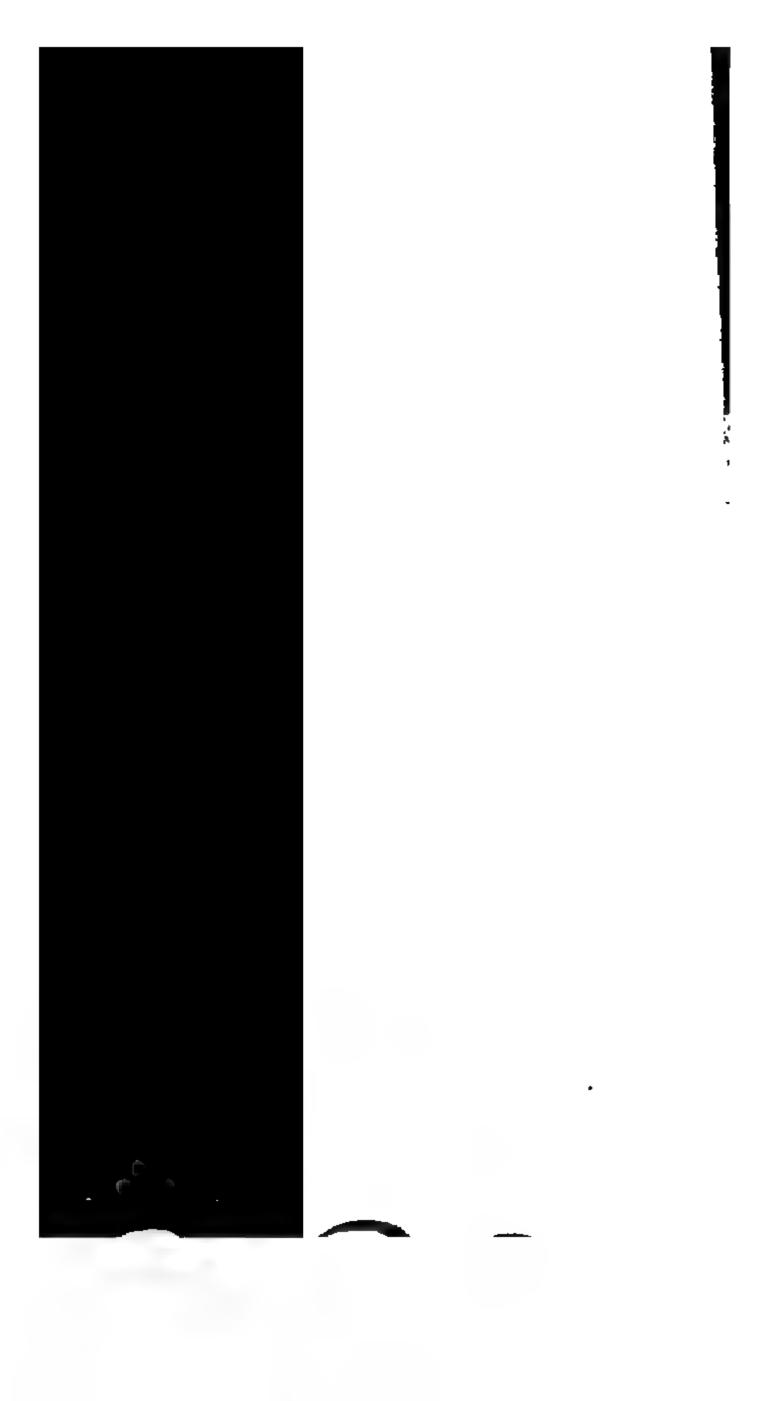
country. Teja Sing, whom I attended at Lahore, made to me the candid confession, that, in circumstances like those to which the country was reduced, no other remedy was left for its salvation but to surrender it to the English. It is well known, that on the 22nd of December, 1845, Teja Sing arrived on the field of battle with a reserve of twenty-five to thirty thousand regular troops, after the English had fought a whole day and night, and consumed all their ammunition, on account of which they had been obliged to retreat. But the Sikhs with whom they had fought, believing themselves defeated, retired also, and the English returned and re-occupied their abandoned camp. That was the critical moment in which the reserve army, under the command of Teja Sing, arrived; and he, being in correspondence with the English, did what he could to check the ardour of his troops by filling them with fear; and he was the first who turned his back in order to spare the English, he knowing their critical position. The army followed his example, and retreated also. That was the famous battle in which the confusion among the British troops reached its highest pitch—to such a degree, that they fired on each other. On this occasion, a Catholic priest, the only one in the whole army, lost his life, his long beard and turban causing the mistake. It is known, too, that the Prince Waldemar of Prussia was in the English ranks as a volunteer, and distinguished himself by his courage and calmness. Although he luckily escaped the peril, he was much afflicted by the sad accident of seeing his dear friend and travelling companion, Doctor Hofmeister, fall by his side, having been killed by a shot from the Sikh camp.

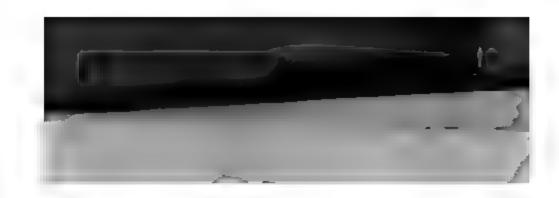
On the 10th of February, 1846, the battle of Sobraon took place, which decided the fate of the country. Teja Sing, the traitor, took to his heels, and, on passing the Sutlej, he ordered the bridge to be broken down, leaving the greater part of his troops behind in a helpless state. The betrayed soldiers cried, with their hands folded and grass in their mouths, making themselves emblems of their holy animals, the cattle. It is said, that some of them exclaimed: "We suffer only the just reward

d not deserve any better fate, for there, bey nd where we killed our gooroo with his co h, in his history, says very truly concern poroo:--"One of the first victims was the l egs was nearly knocked off by a cannon t hmere Sing, with some other sirdars, fell in ed; and numbers of their people were drow empting to escape. The Sikhs lost all the gooroo, the sight of the rich plunder wh being a temptation too strong for their pi now was to secure, every man for himself as he could; but for this they had to fi truggle was over, the Baba was found brea lamations against those of his own caste uced many of the letters which he had recei fore mentioned—to prove, as he supposed, my of the Sikh chiefs and officers, who, as , had written these letters, instigating hin Itter Sing. 'When,' said he to the Si and your chiefs and officers wrote these lett st solemn promises, both to myself and U our good faith, and agreed to your propos ning for Utter Sing and his family the me od; but you, calling yourselves Sikhs, redans. You have proved yourselves a v faithful race, without pity or religion. S to heaven is, may even your wickedness He then gave directions that his body sho river, that his bones might not be left on s &c., &c.

rers of Sheer Sing, and brother of Lena Si erers of Sheer Sing, Dhyan Sing, and Perta y were all members of the Scindawalla fam ret Sing; for this reason, Utter Sing embra mee Chund Kour, at the outbreak of the c the fortress of Lahore having been surn







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dered to Sheer Sing, Utter Sing took to flight, and selicited protection from the English. It was natural that Herra Sing and his councellor, Jellah Pundit, should endeavour to catch him, at any price whatever; so they managed to bring him over to the Baba Bear Sing, in order to implicate the hely man in the affair. I related before, that Jellah Pundit, through religious fanaticism, hated the Baba for having given an asylum to the two unfortunate princes, Cashmere Sing and Peshora Sing, after having been driven; by Heera, from the fortress of Secalkots, which had been allotted to them as their property. Utter Sing permitted himself to be deluded by false promises, and repaired to the appointed place, where directions were afterwards given to capture him alive. The plot miscarried, it is true. Utter Sing was overwhelmed by a superior force, but he shot at and killed the general who was about to capture him, which caused the ensuing battle,

The Sikh army having passed the Sutlej, the soldiers became aware that their leaders were playing the part of traitors, not doing anything they ought to have done. In the before-mentioned history of Smyth, we find the following passage:—

"They gave vent to their alarm and indignation in fierce reproaches on the treachery of their leaders; but that was all they could do. 'We knew,' they said to their leaders, 'that you had leagued with the court to send us against the British, and to pen us up here like sheep, for them to come and slaughter us at their convenience; but remember, that in thus acting, you play the part, not only of traitors to your country, but of ruthless butchers and murderers. You destroy a whole army, which, whatever its faults and crimes may have been, has always been ready to obey the orders of the state and its officers. We might even now punish you as you deserve; but we will leave you to answer to your gooroo and your God; while we, deserted and betrayed as we are, will do what we can to preserve the independence of our country,'" &c., &c.

During this war of the Sikhs against the English, the Rajah Gholab Sing remained neutral at Jummoo, in the mountains.

sed his support to the Sikhs, but them as long as possible. A short til settle, at Sobraon, some hundreds of t (deputies) succeeded in drawing out t o call him, from Jummoo, his den. Und the order from the rance herself and the ompanied by them, to Lahore. But th r to procrastinate. Arrived at Lahore, we were well acquainted with each othe my advice how he ought to act in the complained of the embarrassment he we he, "the same Sikhs who murdered m nd who, under Jewahir's administration , are now endeavouring to draw me into th against the English." I advised him no This agreed with his views, the Sikh aree battles; and it was more than probabl ch must decide the destiny of the country The treacheries of the chiefs having been I made him aware how prudent it would thteen English prisoners at Philoor, and to ouse, which he did. Meanwhile, the news on reached us, and that the English had They requested Gholab Sing to repair to tched the English prisoners (among whom net) on elephants into the English camp, ade them presents at the durbar; and three ing followed them.

accompany him as a private counsellor; at nekatch, about fourteen miles from Lahore, from the city which intimidated me. It the defeated Sikhs had collected the rest in intended to kill their commander, the and having done so, that they then into two parties, one to march towards Lahore, the revenge on the rance and her paramour;

201 لىكى كىلانى إندون وكروع مىلالم وي رك رسية بنفردر به معلى موه خرکور مورک مار کی مینود ناموانی los por



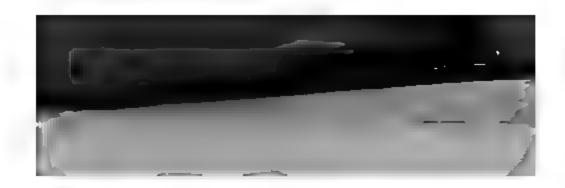


and the other to attack Gheleb Sing and Me setimes, for having first promised them his audstance, and instead of that, intending to go to Kuescer, to surrender the country to the English. Fenring to be attacked during the slight, no one allowed himself any seat. Gholeb Sing pleased four economy which he had with him, under the command of Captain Gardner, at some distance from our comp, and he bimedi assurted the whole of the night in going the round of the verious outposts. Happily the Sikhe did not execute either of their intended movements, and the next day we arrived summetated at the English camp, in the vicinity of Kussess. Chelch Sing with his suite were not received with much apparent confidity, but when all was settled, and the English had obtained what they desired, the scene changed its aspect; the young Dullasp Sing was brought from the capital to give his ametion to all the transactions, the English then proceeded to Labore, and thus ended the independence of the once powerful state founded by Runjeet Sing. The English forces encomped at Meean Meer, about five miles from the city. To enfueble the country, it was divided into three parts; one was left to the Sikhs, the second was annexed to the English possessions, and the third, Cashmere, comprising a part of the mountains, was appointed to Gholab Sing, as a reward for the survieus he had rendered, and also in consideration of a large sum of money he had delivered over to the conquerors. He was promoted to the title of Maharajah of Cashmere, which was made independent of Lahore, but under English protection. Dulleep Sing, after having paid the expenses of the war, remained the ruler of Lahore, and Lali Sing was appointed his wuzeer. Sir H. Lawrence was appointed by the English as Resident, into whose hands the reins of government were catrusted. One of his first measures was the reduction of the army, and the suspension of several establishments for the manufacture of military stores, including my powder-mill, &c. Instead of these establishments, an hospital was erected in the vicinity of the capital, under the direction of the durbar; and

the organisation of it. In this hospital, ties was established, and I also created ital for prisoners.

sho had risen from the rank of muleteer e, did not long enjoy the title of wuzeer; in, of great influence among his partisans, immense riches, which he acquired at the Runjeet Sing's treasurer (he never having t of the funds under his charge), such a English to be dangerous, and his removal ssary. Accordingly he was arrested as a d sent to Agra, with a stipulated pension. to Lall Sing, and at the same time was Seealkote, on account of his treachery to re Sutlej. At the ceremony of his inauguabited her son, Dulleep Sing, from making gn) on Teja's forehead, being fully peraused the removal of Lall Sing, in order This inconsiderate behaviour of the rance, influence on her son, caused the Resident siveness by exiling her to the fortress of not having even there remained inactive loultan), Sir Frederick Currie, the then r to be conveyed into another fortress on ipotentiary, Gangaram, and General Khan isly been hung, as associates in the conunning lady knew how to provide herself find out a method of escaping from her bried that she is now living in Katmandoo, i, not, however, to the displeasure of the ect a considerable saving.

perfectly acquainted with all the tricks of nowing well how to treat those people, ng their general esteem and approbation. time after the English had occupied the place at the bazaar at Lahore, which was so



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serious that the gates of the city were andreal to be about. The residency was still in the city; and at this critical massest, the resolute Resident, accompanied by Major Edwards and a few awars (mounted soldiers), appeared on the spot where the tenualt of the stob was raying, in order to establish tranquility; but they were welcomed by the stob with a valley of stume; Major Edwards received a slight would on his findand, and one of the sawars a sobre wound. On the request of the Resident, Lall Sing caseed the ringlesders to be captured; and one of them, a Realania, was long before the city gate, without commonly or besitation.

The principal cause of this by no more insignificant sist, was said to be that on Beglish soldier of the guarious gave a cut with his sword to an ox, which is esteemed by the Heshmins as a sacred animal. Since then, however, ones are not only killed at Labore, but at Umritsir, the holy city, and the mest is publicly sold at the bazzars. The Sikhs and Hindous, who consider the killing of oxen and cows to be a capital sin, can do nothing but grieve at the sacrilege, and weep at their inability to prevent it. Their feelings on this point, however, would sometimes take a more active and dangerous turn; and on one occasion. when the Resident gave an entertainment in the royal gardens, called Shallemar, to which many ladies and gentlemen, and their children were invited, and I also happened to be among the number of the guests, we were near falling victims to the people's vengeance. By good fortune, however, the Resident was apprised of the conspiracy, and all preparations were made for our security, otherwise it would, I am afraid, have gone hardly with us, as the quarters of the troops were at Anarkhali, five miles from the gardens.

Bad health induced the Resident to accompany the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, to England, and Sir P. Currie replaced him; but as he treated the Sikhs with more indulgence, not being so well acquainted with oriental policy as Sir H. Lawrence, the people soon began to abuse his kindness. Two officers also, named Agnew and Anderson, both of them unacquainted with

oms of the country, and therefore ignorant of dealing with such a people, were sent. native, Serdar Kan Sing, to Mooltan, to runts from the Mulraj, and to take their of that district. Both these officers were i; and the natives, as if by a given signal, the English. The troops of the provinces and Peshawur also joined the hostile moveacy was detected at Lahore, in which, as rance was implicated. Their intention was p Sing, and to bring him into the camp of earnest and bloody struggle arose: Dost Cabul, whom the English released a few son, took the conduct of the Sikhs, and English in two battles, at Ramnuggur ; and it was not before the return of at the English recovered their position, by battles of Mooltan and Gujerat, on the r which—viz, on the 1st of May, 1849—the ed to the English possessions; the Sikh d; and my official capacity depending only that body, was consequently at its end. I which I obtained. Dulleep Sing was sent to a, where he lived upon a pension, derived the same country from which I receive my ence between the two pensions being, that pend mine wherever I please. The receipt, at Lahore; my agent there presenting a d by an English authority.

European continent and my native country. re, on my return, of being the companion of ho was also hastening to India to resume his yage we had many conversations, among hich had happened during my absence from discussion. On that occasion, the general







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related to me an occurrence which at first I could scarcely believe, thinking it a pure invention or a mere joke; but I soon became persuaded that he was in earnest. I give it here with the remark only, that after having arrived at Lahore, I heard it confirmed by other persons, in whose statements I could also place confidence.

Runjeet Sing—thus runs the narrative—was told that a seat; or faqueer, living in the mountains, was able to keep himself in a state resembling death, and would allow himself to be even buried, without injuring or endangering his life, provided they would remove or release him from the grave after the expiration of a fixed time, he being in the possession of the means of resuscitating himself again. The maharajah thought it impossible. To convince himself of the truth of the assertion, he ordered the faqueer to be brought to court, and caused him to undergo the experiment, assuring him that no precaution should be omitted to discover whether it was a deception. In consequence, the faqueer, in the presence of the court, placed himself in a complete state of asphysia, having all the appearance of death.

In that state he was wrapped in the linen on which he was sitting, the seal of Runjeet Sing was stamped thereon, and it was placed in a chest, on which the maharajah put a strong lock. The chest was buried in a garden, outside of the city, belonging to the minister, barley was sown on the ground, and the space enclosed with a wall and surrounded by sentinels. On the fortieth day, which was the time fixed for his exhumation, a great number of the authorities of the durbar, with General Ventura, and several Englishmen from the vicinity, one of them a medical man, went to the enclosure. The chest was brought up and opened, and the faqueer was found in the same position as they had left him, cold and stiff. A friend of mine told me, that had I been present when they endeavoured to bring him to life, by applying warmth to the head, injecting air into his ears and mouth, and rubbing the whole of his body to promote circulation, &c., I should certainly not have bad the slightest

doubt of the reality of the performance. The minister, Rajah Dhyan Sing, assured me, that he himself kept this faqueer (whose name was Haridas) four months under the ground, when he was at Jummoo in the mountains. On the day of his burial, he ordered his beard to be shaved, and at his exhumation his chin was as smooth as on the day of his interment; thus furnishing a complete proof of the powers of vitality having been suspended during that period. He likewise caused himself to be interred at Jesrota, in the mountains, and at Umritsir, and also by the English in Hindostan. In the Calcutta Medical Journal about 1835, there is a full description of the faqueer, and we are there informed, that he preferred having the chest in which he was enclosed, suspended in the air, instead of its being buried beneath the earth, as he feared the possibility of his body being attacked by ants, whilst in that middle state between life and death. Having, however, refused to undergo another trial, several of the English people there doubted the truth of the story, and refused credence in so astonishing a power. But it is quite certain that had there been any deception as regards the interment of the faqueer, rendering his experiment easy of accomplishment, those engaged or associated with him, and to whom the task of restoring the vital energies was necessarily entrusted, would of necessity be acquainted with the mystery, and able, since his real decease, to emulate his example; that, however, is not the case. It appears, consequently, that the faqueer was the only one then in possession of that ability; and as a further corroboration of this view of the case, I may mention that I myself inquired in the Punjab, in the mountains and valleys of Cashmere, and in other parts of India, and used every exertion to find a person possessed of this power, in order to bring him to Europe, or at least to Calcutta, but without success. Several Hindoos told me that such faqueers set no value upon money; I replied to them

To corroborate the above, my renders can refer to General Ventura (Paris), and also to Colonel Sir C. M. Wade London, who were present, and assisted at the restoration of the faqueer, some accounts of whom have been published from the Colonel's statement.

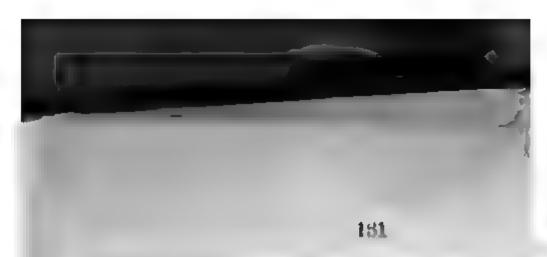


however, that at all events they fully appreciated other worldly pleasures. They did not like to hear this statement, implying that the faqueer was a debauchés. Several complaints had, however, been made of him, on which account Runjeet Sing intended to banish him from Lahore. He anticipated the intention, by eloping with a Katrany (woman of a Hindoo caste) to the mountains, where he died, and was burned according to the custom of the country. His elopement with this woman may serve as a proof (in contradiction to other statements) that he was neither an eunuch nor a hermaphrodite.

Doubtless, it is a difficult task, and not within the power of every one to acquire the skill necessary for the performance of this experiment, and those who do succeed must undergo a long and continual practice of preparatory measures. I was informed that such people have their framulum lingua cut and entirely loosened, and that they get their tongue prominent, drawing and lengthening it by means of rubbing it with butter mixed with some pellitory of Spain, in order that they may be able to lay back the tongue at the time they are about to stop respiration, so as to cover the orifice of the hinder part of the fosses nasales, and thus (with other means for the same purpose, which I shall mention) keep the air shut up in the body and head*. Novices, in trying the experiment, shut their eyes, and press them with their fingers, as also the cavities of the ears and nostrils, because the natural warmth of the body might cause such an expansion of the enclosed gas as otherwise to produce, by the violence of its pressure, a rupture of some of those delicate organs not yet accustomed by practice to endure it. This, I am told, is especially the case with the eyes and the tympan of the ear. For the better acquisition of this power, they are accustomed to practice the holding of the breath for a long period. They swallow a small strip of linen, in order to cleanse the stomach, and by a tube draw a quantity of water through the anus into the intestines to rinse them. This is

^{*} A similar process is explained in some of the Encyclopedies, in the article on "Engastrimythe," or the mechanism of the ventriloquists.

performed while sitting in a vessel filled with water to the height of the arm-pits. It is said that the faqueer in question, a few days previous to his experiments, took some kind of purgative, and subsisted for several days on a coarse milk regimen. On the day of his burial, instead of food, he slowly swallowed, in the presence of the assembly, a rag of three fingers in breadth and thirty yards in length, and afterwards extracted it, for the purpose of removing all foreign matters from the stomach, having previously rinsed the bowels in the manner I have before mentioned. Ridiculous as this operation may appear to the reader, and as it appears, indeed, to me also, yet these artists must of necessity be complete masters of their body and its organism, and possess a more than ordinary power over the muscles. We are scarcely capable of swallowing a somewhat long piece of maccaroni if it is not well boiled and moistened with butter, &c., to render it palatable. It is probable, however, that they may have lost the sense of taste, and their neck-muscles may be relaxed to such a degree that the long linen strip does not meet with any resistance in the throat. These preparations being made, the faqueer stopped all the natural openings in the body with plugs of aromatic wax, placed back his tongue in the manner I have before indicated, crossed his arms over his breast, and thus suffocated himself, in the presence of a multitude of spectators. On his exhumation, one of the first operations is to draw his tongue into its natural position; after this, a warm aromatic paste, made from pulse meal, is placed on his head, and air is injected into his lungs and also through the ears, from which the plugs are withdrawn. By this operation, the pellets in the nostrils are driven out with considerable force and noise, and this is considered the first symptom of his resuscitation. Friction is then strenuously applied all over the body, and at length he begins to breathe naturally, opens his eyes, and is gradually restored to consciousness. It is related that, two hundred and fifty years ago, in the time of the Gooroo Arjun Sing, a Joghee faqueer was found in his tomb in a sitting posture, at Umritsir, and was restored to life. This faqueer is reported to have been below the



ground for one hundred years; and when he reviewany circumstances connected with the times in lived. Whether this tradition be true or false, it is a say; but I am of opinion, that he who can pass four below the ground without becoming a prey to correlate remain there for one year. Granting this, it is important to fix a limit to the time during which a suspension of the functions may continue, without injury to their a power.

However paradoxical or absurd this statement may

and however persuaded I may be that many a reader. himself to be a wise man, will smile at the relation, a nevertheless, avoid confessing freely, that I do not entiall the details given respecting the circumstance, for as observes :- " In the interior of nature no mortal can pencus. happy is he who knows a small part, even of its surface." We find much credence given to such phenomena in the most ancient traditions. Who will not remember the history of Epimenides of Creta, who, after a sleep of forty years in a grotto there, is reported to have again re-entered the world from which he had so long been separated? Who will not remember also the seven holy sleepers, who, according to a Vatican manuscript, were concealed in a grotto near Ephesus, in order to escape the persecutions of the christians, during the reign of the Emperor Decius; and who, 155 years subsequently, in the time of Theodosius II, returned to consciousness? But even rejecting these traditions, have we not also similar examples in the animal kingdom? Have not animals, especially toads, been detected in rocks, wherein, according to the calculations made, they had been enclosed for several centuries, in a state of sleep or torpor, and which animals, after having been brought into the air, have recovered their vitality; and it is not necessary to remind the naturalist of the fact, that many species of animals invariably pass the winter season in a kind of sleep, awaking in the spring with renewed and unimpaired energies. Among recent cases, which demonstrate the great endurance of human life, is the

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following relation.—At Vienna, some years since, a Hungarian was, during a period of twelve months, in a comatose state, and his jaw-bones were so firmly closed that it was impossible to open his mouth; the physicians were consequently obliged to extract some of his teeth, in order to administer some remedies and broth, to preserve life; he nevertheless at last recovered.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1705 (Nov. and Dec., Vol. XVII., p. 2177), the history of a case is related, which supports what has been previously mentioned: - "A man of about twenty-five years of age, living in the neighbourhood of Bath, fell suddenly asleep, and continued for nearly a month in that state. Two years afterwards, he was again in a similar condition: his jaw-bones closed themselves; he was unable to eat, but fell asleep, and continued to be deprived of sensation for seventeen weeks. This occurred at the time when barley was being sown, and when he again awoke it was quite ripe. In the month of August he again fell asleep. He was bled; stimulating remedies were employed; and every means of restoration were used which the medical skill of the period could suggest, but in vain; he did not awake until the month of November." In Plott's Natural History of Oxfordshire (c. 8, sec. 11, p. 196, published in 1677). a case is alluded to, which, not being generally known, I will quote here, it being another evidence of the length of time during which a person may exist without nourishment.

"Rebekah Smith, the servant maid of one Thomas White, of Minster Lovel, being above fifty years of age, and of a robust constitution, though she seldom ate flesh (it scarcely agreeing with her), after she came from the communion on Palm-Sunday, April 16, 1671, was taken with such a dryness in her throat, that she could not swallow her spittle, nor anything else to supply the demands of nature; and in this state she continued, without eating or drinking, to the amazement of all, for about ten weeks, viz., to the 29th of June, being both St. Peter's and Witney fair day; by which time, being brought very low, her master made inquiry, and found out a person who gave him an amulet (for it was supposed



of this amulet, within two or three days time not suppose there was any connection between and the disease), she first drank a little wat broths in small quantities at a time, and nothing a Sunday again, twelve months after, when she begand bread and other food as she had formerly done; record states that she was then about the age of still living in the same place, ready to testify to the same the matter; as were also Thomas White and his wife, who the only other persons living in the house with her, at would confidently assert (for they carefully observe they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything whatever they did not believe she ever took anything they did not believe she ever took anything they did not believe they did

The London Medical and Physical Journal, Vol. XXXV., p. 509, states that:—

"An account of the sleeping woman of Dunnibald, near Montrose, was read by the Rev. James Brewster, at the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Her first sleeping fit lasted from the 27th to the 30th of June, 1815. Next morning she again fell into a sleep which lasted seven days, without motion, food, or evacuation. At the end of this time, by moving her hand and pointing to her mouth, it was understood she wanted food, which was given to her; but she remained in her lethargic state till the 8th of August, six weeks in all, without appearing to be awake, except on the 30th of June," &c., &c. This case is well authenticated.

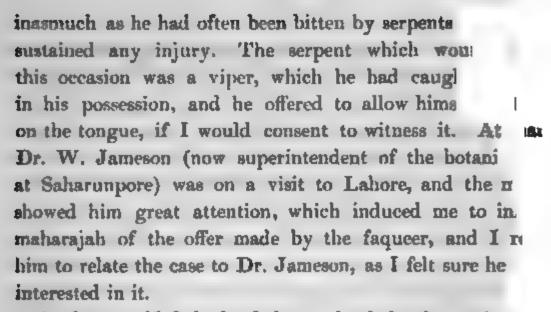
And in J. N. Willan's Miscellaneous Works, published by A. Smith, M.D., p. 339, he states that he had seen many, mostly Jews and other aliens, of a dark, swarthy complexion, sometimes lie six or eight weeks in the torpid insensible condition above described.

After this digression I will return to my own adventures, having first cited a case in which the remedy called *Mumiqi*,

has been frequently made in this book,

Isharajah Sheer Sing, it happened that if all the caution of the driver, and of ing the darkness of the night, fell into the ruins of old Lahore. Mrs. Van C—nowda, and had two of her ribs broken also mention that she was at that time her pregnancy. I began my treatmenting from the arm, and afterwards adgrain of mumiai daily, for three successing of mumiai daily, for three successing. On the fourth day, when I visited but in vain, to make the cracking of moving from one side to the other, the was already effected by the callus, and she was delivered of a fine healthy boy

me, under Sheer Sing's administration, from behind with a stone, whilst I was Lahore; I was told that he was insane, ved in the same rude manner to some nt I caused him to be imprisoned, placed and had him taken to my powder-mill good food, administered remedies, and smoking churrus or eating opium, to previously addicted. Scarcely was he when I was informed that he had been and at once sent him some medicaments to prevent the ill effects of the venom. I visited him, and found him in good tributed the circumstance to the effect edies I had sent, but was surprised on ot taken them, he being of opinion that rpent was incapable of affecting him,



As for myself, I doubted the truth of the faqueer's and was persuaded that no European physician wo it. Accordingly, I was directed to present the faque doctor, who was at that time stopping at Anarkullee. To test the experiment, I took a fowl with me. The doctor smiled, when I related to him the particulars, and, as I expected, expressed his disbelief of the faqueer's statement. However, the faqueer put his hand over the pot in which the viper was contained, and he was immediately bitten; he afterwards held the fowl near the pot, which was also bitten; but the doctor still appeared to think there was some deception in the matter. I took the fowl home, and placed it beneath a basket, where I found it dead on the following morning; although the faqueer, who was bitten first, was quite well. I then took him, and also the dead fowl, with me, to present them to the maharajah; and having given him a full account of what had been done, informed him that both the faqueer and the fowl had since been under my surveillance. At his request, the faqueer was presented to him. was accompanied by a mezur (workman), who had just caught a viper, which the faqueer had put into the same pot in which the former had been, and presented it for the inspection of the assembly. Maharajah Sheer Sing asked him whether he would really allow himself to be bitten by venomous serpents, and whether it was true that he would not thereby sustain injury? The faqueer answered in the affirmative, and offered to give

immediate proof of it. He uncovered the pot, and was about to present his hand, but the maharajah objected to the serpents which the faqueer had brought with him, and said that he would order some to be procured. He handed to the faqueer seven rupees, which he had just received as nazarana (present), but he immediately gave them to the mezur, saying, "That is a gift of the son of a laundress," and departed. Sheer Sing pretended not to have heard this insulting remark, although it was spoken so loud that every body noticed it; and I felt much annoyed, having been the cause of the introduction of the insolent faqueer. I reprimanded him, and gave orders for his re-imprisonment as a lunatic. He had not yet given the maharajah a proof of his assertion, and consequently had not deserved the reward of seven rupees. The bad consequences of his unruly tongue, however, did not fail to overtake him; I did not doubt that Sheer Sing would very soon procure the serpents which he had ordered, and therefore gave instructions to the soldiers who accompanied the faqueer to the mill, to bring him carly in the morning to my abode, so that he might be at hand, in case the maharajah should send for us. The next morning the faqueer, on his way to me, met with a friend of his, who inquired where he was going, and why he was fettered? He replied that he was bound to show to Sheer Sing his ability, and at once, as if in bravado, untied the pot which contained his two vipers, and caused himself to be bitten by one of them. Scarcely had he advanced two steps, when he staggered and fell. But he summoned all his strength, and rose again, in order to proceed, but again fell; and not being able to rise a second time, a charpai (stretcher) was brought, to convey him from the bazaar to my house. He was followed by a multitude of curious people, and I caused him to be taken into a neighbouring stable, belonging to the faqueer Chirakooddeen, who went immediately to see the patient, as he was then vomiting blood. Chirakooddeen was of opinion that he could never recover, and the injured faqueer being a Brahmin, he wished me to send him to a termsale (an Indian temple), in order to avoid

the unpleasant consequences which might attend hi on mentioning this intention to the patient, he preconveyed to a friend of his, who was living at the Shahburj, where he himself had previously reside accordingly done. I gave him some remedies, ser) i away; but scarcely was he removed from the ie, whi payahs (armed attendants of the SUD me to present myself with the faqueer to the durbar. that he had already received the reward of his insolence, as not expected to recover; but Sheer Sing, who was probe annoyed at the epithet, "son of a laundress," despatched messengers, ordering me to bring him to the durbar on l and I was obliged to obey. I arrived, however, too late, & assembly had already left the durbar, and Sheer Sing had departe. from the hazooreebagh to the interior of the fortress. On the same day, the faqueer had a swelling on his knee, and diarrhoea; but he soon recovered, and afterwards proved very useful to me, when I began to make my experiments with the serpents, which produced so many curious results, that I sacrificed upwards of two hundred fowls in less than six months. At that time poultry was remarkably cheap at Lahore, the English not having yet occupied that country, and four couple could be purchased for one rupee. The faqueer really possessed the secret of preventing his blood being affected by the bites of venomous reptiles; and, having at length succeeded in obtaining his statement of it, I now present it to the public. The faqueer was an arsenic-eater, and to this reason he ascribed the cause of his remaining unaffected by any serpent's venom. Perhaps he was right, because in India. arsenic is an ingredient in various compositions which are recommended as remedies against the bite of serpents. He told me, that during his stay under my control, he could not procure the poison, and that that was the reason why the viper's bite affected him, which might possibly have been the case.

On my journey from Cabul to Bokhara, I met with an Affghan physician and horse-dealer, travelling from Bokhara, who, it was stated, consumed every day one drachm of arsenic, in order to the habit of using it since his earliest nick-set, muscular man, of good intellihad a light complexion, and long black ed true with him:—

et aliis, alus est acre veneuum."
cat may be another's poison."

lection of serpents, I had only three -1. The annulated serpent (Aspidocloi capello (Aspis Naja); 3. Vipers, of The first (Aspidoclonion) is Sizes. Its poison affects the throat enomous. Indian name, sungchure (neck-strangler). will kill the strongest man in one hour, et known. The length of this serpent is and it is an inch and a half in diameter. ev colour, the beliy white, the head not dy, the tail long and pointed. One span pes of a white colour commence, similar distant from the other, which run down is stated that they live for five hundred sily be excited, and consequently they who brought me such a reptile, took it ed round his hand, opened its mouth luced the neck of a live fowl, and set The serpent held the bird for a few d it. The poor animal seemed to be car to suffer any pain, but was unable to I lifted it up, and examined sat down. ck. It was scarcely to be detected, and om a pin. After the application of some es, it seemed to recover a little; opening on its legs, and having two watery green colour. A quarter of an hour own again, and died. All this lasted



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about twenty-four minutes. Should not the endermatic application of this virus be the real and true remedy against the hydrophobia? as this poison affects the neck, as well as that of enraged animals. "Estremis morbis, estrema remedia!" It deserves to be tried, if not on man, at least on animals. But many will ask, how can we procure those serpents? to which I reply, that as soon as the efficacy of this substance is proved in a satisfactory manner, it can easily be procured in sufficient quantities from the natives. The reptile can be preserved in Europe as easily as others, especially as its term of life is stated to be of such a long duration. Having found in the slough or cast skin of serpents manifold medicinal virtues, when employed in the way I use them in my system, it is possible that they would also produce a good effect endermatically (introducing them in a prepared state), acting as a substitute for the virus. That is also the case with inoculation; in want of the lymph, the crust dissolved in water, will answer the same purpose. The cobra di capello is less venomous than the annulated serpent, though its venom is stronger than that of the viper. joghees in Hindostan earn their livelihood by exhibiting the cobra to the public. They carry them in boxes, and when the box is opened, they begin to play on a sort of bagpipe; on hearing which, the serpent erects itself, its neck swells, and it moves its head alternately to the right and left, keeping time to the music as if it were dancing, which affords much amusement to the spectators, and sometimes terror to those who do not know that their venomous fangs have been extracted. The bite of the cobra can, as well as that of the vipers, be cured, for which purpose spirit of sal ammoniac, hartshorn drops, or Eau de Luce, are excellent medicaments; but being seldom at hand when they are wanted, I advise, in all cases of bites from venomous animals, that the poison should be at once vigorously sucked from the wound, which will not be productive of any prejudicial effect on the healthy mouth or the stomach. It is also advisable immediately to bind a ligature under the wound, until the venom is sucked entirely out. Even if the animal

to committee it quantity it is quite harmless, which I want busic, we work who was a Mahomedan, we want too the taker with great repugnate our harmy been that is, killed in the harmy their blood than, but had periahed the them in them; my sweeping man, however, a real cases, cut them with avidity, and grew then

the contrary, sometimes even useful. One caught a large one in the surdekhana or hich they had killed and thrown it into the beerved its extended stomach, I was desirous tents, and having caused it to be opened, we had been swallowed by the serpent whole, regretted having destroyed such a brave rat-

ents, I may mention here a particular disease, ate at Lahore, Mar-ashekh (serpent-love), and o their statement, occurs only in the Punjab. in any other place; and I mention it, hoping physicians, particularly those now living in ake the trouble to investigate the subject, and this disease is peculiar to the Punjab, and between the Indus and the Sutlej.

stigation of this curious disease lead to a and should any one be successful in capturing the Punjab, I should be much gratified, and triched.

or-oo-Deen, at Lahore, who at present enjoys the English, for his extended knowledge and is the first who directed my attention to the tioned, a short time before my first departure year 1832, and who introduced to me at that icted with it. It was a laundry man, of the





age of sixty, although he appeared nearer eighty. He allowed himself to be bitten every month by serpents. He was of short stature, and of a cachectical appearance; his perspiration, which I perceived at some distance, was peculiarly offensive, and was similar to that of serpents. He told me he had been troubled with that malady upwards of thirty years; that at the commencement he permitted himself to be bitten once a year, afterwards twice, but at that time, once in every month, and that the serpents followed him even into the water. He stated that only four days previously he had been bitten on the upper part of his hand, on which I could perceive a cicatria, and he showed me numerous scars on his hands and feet, so that I could not doubt the truth of his statement. He added, that he had often sucked the venom or poison from the wounds of bitten people. I am of opinion that he, in sucking the poison from others (unless it is neutralized by his saliva) extracts or diminishes it; but, in their own cases, a similar virus being existent in their system, every time they are bitten the fresh virus neutralizes temporarily the other. Query—May not such persons be able to neutralize even hydrophobiac poison?

The before-mentioned learned faqueer and his four adult sons, as also other native hakims, may give a full explanation of the above case, and procure for the English physicians some such patient, so that they may be able to satisfy themselves of the fact, and investigate the matter. I have seen at least a dozen of them at Lahore, who were all males; and I am told that the number of such patients in the Punjab is very large. The nature of the disease is, that the patients, at certain periods, have an irresistible inclination to be bitten by serpents; which they say does them a great deal of good, as for a few days previously they are troubled with fainting and dizziness, nausea, want of appetite, disinclination to work, and heaviness in the limbs. These are the symptoms of the disease in question; and at these times the serpents are attracted towards them by the scent, and the patients, looking upon them as their welcome benefactors,

willingly stretch out their hand or foot, when the reptile is advancing towards them, after the serpent has bitten them it retires, and the patient then feels relieved. The greater part of such patients are, once a year, viz., in July or August, visited, wherever they may be, by their reptile friends. I met with only a small number who required to be bitten twice a-year; and with only one indeed who wanted to be bitten monthly. What I have related is certainly a singular fact, and highly interesting to naturalists. But how is it that this disease is peculiar to the Punjab? The natives assert, that the bite (when it is with young) of the Amphisbana (erroneously called Dumuha, two-mouthed serpent), which is generally believed not to be venomous, is the cause of the disease, and that the virus at certain periods ferments in the human frame. This species of serpent being indigenous in America, it is worth inquiry, whether the disease is not also to be found in that part of the world? A patient thus afflicted told me, on one occasion, that he was advised as a curative process, to seize the serpent at the moment it approached him, and having previously wrapped a cloth round its head, to bite it off. By neglecting to envelope the serpent's head, he was told that he would lose two of his front teeth.

Some hakims at Lahore recommended as a remedy, the fruit of Crataeva Tapia, mixed with oil, which is used externally as an ointment.

After this digression about serpents, the relation of which may have been of some interest, it will probably not appear superfluous, if I explain the meaning of the expression used by the faqueer who performed the experiments with the vipers, in calling the maharajah, the "son of a laundress."

One of the wives of Runjeet Sing gave birth to a girl, at Vetalah, and in those countries the birth of a female child is not considered as a happy or fortunate event. By chance a laundress in the neighbourhood brought forth at the same time, a strong boy. The rance having been apprised of this, and wishing to have a male child at any price.

arranged with the laundress to exchange the new But nothing beneath the sun can remain or the proverb; Runjeet Sing became acquaint fact; but he showed no displeasure at the bargain, the child as his son. He gave him an excelle: and the abilities of the adopted son soon developed th and caused the maharajah to entertain great regard for hum he was treated with equal respect to the royal prince; a instance, he ordered both to be presented with chairs (an bo paid only to the highest rank), whilst the ministers and a were obliged to occupy inferior seats. Ultimately, wit assistance of the minister Dhyan Sing, and that of the ta after three days' hard struggle, he ascended the throne. Runject Sing, he was a friend to all Europeans, especially his neighbours the English, to whom he gave support arter the catastrophe at Cabul. The murdered royal prince, No-Nehal Sing, might not have acted in the same manner, and the English may regard his death as a fortunate event. Having thus given a brief account of the political events, &c., of the country in which I spent so considerable a part of my life, I will now present to the reader a more ample detail of the medium system. to which I alluded in my preface, and also a full account of the incidents which prompted me to adopt that system, feeling persuaded it will prove an interesting subject.

My readers are aware that besides the Alloeopathia which I practised for many years, I also tried the Homosopathic method, and my own experience, as well as that of others, brought me to the conclusion that a rational physician may derive successful results from both systems. Nevertheless, I found that the enormous doses generally administered by the Alloeopaths, and also the infinitesimal ones used by the Homosopaths, were both of them far less beneficial than they should be. This observation induced me to investigate the matter with much earnestness; and in the extensive practice which I had at Lahore, I was induced to adopt the medium between those two extremes. I know well, that in politics the system of juste

milieu does not enjoy a great degree of credit, especially since Louis Philippe has lost by it the throne of France; but that which is incongruous and inconsistent in politics, may be otherwise in the empire of science; and the numerous successful results which I have found this medium system to have effected, have tended most strongly to confirm that opinion. To support my assertion, I may cite the two well-known words of the Greek—Mηδὲν ἄγαν—Ne quid nimis—" Too much is as bad as too little." as they say in England.

Soon after the death of Runjeet Sing, in the year 1840, I began to experiment upon this new principle; and five years afterwards, the epidemic cholera raged at Lahore. It proceeded slowly from middle Asia, or Turkistan, through Cabul and Peshawur, as we learned from the Delhi Gazette, in which it was stated that the epidemic was taking a direction towards the East Indies. I thus had sufficient warning, previously to its arrival at Lahore, to prepare myself for its reception. It was a dreadful spectacle, to witness the fury with which it swept away its victims. At its first appearance, the Hindoos and Sikhs conveyed the bodies of the deceased through the gate called Tunksallee-Derwazeh, because of its being near to the river Ravee, on the banks of which they were accustomed either to burn the corpses or throw them into the river; but owing to the progress of the cholera, the number of funerals became so great that the passages of the bazaars were interrupted, and the government was obliged to issue an order that the dead should be carried through other gates also; and thus the Sikhs and Hindoos were, like the Musselmen, carried through the respective twelve gates of the city. When the epidemic had reached its height, there were upwards of eight hundred deaths daily, out of a population of about 70,000. During that fatal period I had the opportunity of making a large number of experiments; but the six weeks during which the disease raged passed rapidly away; and, but for the horrible suffering which its longer duration would have entailed upon its victims, I could almost have wished, for the interest of mankind, that my opportunities of observation had

been still further extended, in order to enable me to arrive at results which might have been more prolific of benefit to suffering humanity. For instance, I began, during the decrease of the cholers, namely, during the last three weeks, to try the effect of galvano-electric rings as a preventative. I caused a few hundreds to be made, some of copper and zinc, and others of silver and zinc, which I distributed gratis, and observed, that whilst some of those who wore the rings of copper and zinc fell victims to the disease, those who wore the silver and zinc rings were all saved. It is true, that some of the latter became infected with the disease, but the attacks were of so slight a nature that, in my opinion, they would have recovered without any medical assistance. But I must repeat, that this was only at the time when the disease was already on the decline; and since that period, I have had no other opportunity of making further observations in that country; consequently, I cannot assert that this preventative is infallible. However, to ascertain still further the value of these rings for the purpose indicated, I ordered some hundreds of them to be made during my stay at Vienna, in the autumn of 1850, at the period when that Asiatic guest took up its residence in that capital. I presented them gratuitously to many persons, and I have not heard of a single fatal attack attending the wearers. Many medical men and others expressed their opinions upon the subject, and thought the idea a ridiculous one; but the future will show whether I am mistaken or otherwise. Some of the wearers of these rings at Labore stated that they diffused warmth in the finger on which they were worn, in fact I observed a sort of rash to break out on the part on which they wore the rings, and they were obliged to discontinue wearing them for a few days, or place them on the other hand. One ring is quite sufficient for one person, although the wearing of several would do no harm. Bracelets, buckles, and chains produce still greater effects, and I am of opinion that such rings, &c. are not only useful during the cholera, but are beneficial in many other respects. I have myself enjoyed the best of health during the last six years, which I attribute

wearing of a ring of this description. rose who make use of such galvanoto be anxious when experiencing any should avoid resorting at once to strong ts of those remedies should be attributed stroy the confidence of the wearer, and While advising persons to wear lowever, to be considered that they are their virtues are of another character, We know well what ar to explain. lectric and magnetic fluid exercises on that it produces many of those wonderful wisdom of antiquity was unable to rn naturalists have succeeded, if not in he hitherto hidden secrets of nature, at ton of the veil which conceals them. t an electro-magnetic fluid is diffused ile nerves, its source or battery is the le that the wise Creator, for that reason, se organs of sensation. Through the it stimulation which these rings produce em, in consequence of their affinity with ng in the body, we may believe them to logous to lightning conductors, and thus ns of the nerves in their normal state. gards the construction of these rings, to se which I distributed at Lahore and second volume of this work.

y sojourn at Lahore, 1849, I observed, in trnals, a description of a galvano-electric one zinc and one silver plate, united by statement of its effects, especially upon

This induced me to make some experiscription, in which I succeeded; especially d, where two brothers had on their feet hich were completely cradicated, the one



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in four, and the other in six weeks. At the same period, it happened that several cases of sporadic cholera occurred; and having ascertained the before-mentioned apparatus to be efficacious, and persuaded, as I was, of the benefit of my rings, which ere compared of the same materials—alives said sino-I determined to make in experiment with the apparatus upon these cholers cates, which proved to be of the greatest utility. It was quite natural that when I imagined I had solved that enigmeticial question—the positive method of curing cholers. should endeavour to put my method in practice during the raging of that epidemic in Vienne's and I accordingly made application to the Minister of the Interior, addition him to allow me to attend some of the cholera patients at the hospital. The minister consented; but the interval between my soliciting and obtaining the permission was so long, that the real type of the disease no longer existed: the cases were mere malignant choleratyphus. Scarcely one of those I saw at the hospital recovered. I only attended three patients. The first removed the apparatus from her body, without any one being cognisant of the fact, and died on the following day; the second was brought to the hospital in a senseless, dying condition, so that I thought it unnecessary to apply the plates; and the third patient continued to exist until the eleventh day. As the cholera-patients, however, with or without appetite, were compelled to subsist on ment soups containing paraley, celery, onions, &c.; and the medicines which were administered were prepared by their own apothecary; and as the disease was on the decline; I discontinued my attendance, without arriving at any definite conclusion.

At Lahore, I performed some operations while the patients were under the influence of chloroform; and among these were two boys who were troubled with stone in the bladder. Both were operated on with the apparatus altus, with the assistance of Dr. Hathway, the surgeon to the Residency. But the operation on one of them, the most healthy-looking lad, terminated fatally, which may be attributed to the stone being attached to the mucous membrane of the bladder. The mother of this boy gave

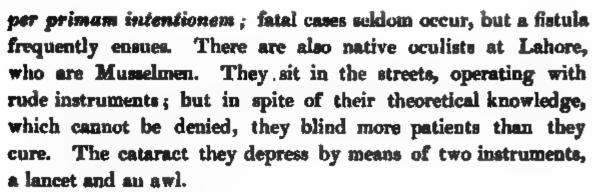
vafter the operation, a quantity of butter with would strengthen the patient. The boy began to manner, felt oppressed, and started from his possibly have accelerated his death. The other wear previously, assisted by Dr. A. Hening, I labouring under the same disease; the operater he had inhaled the vapour of ether, and he three days. The cure, however, was speedily wo large stones had to be extracted from the which were with great difficulty withdrawn, a to doubt, whilst I was operating, whether sted. But instead of one, there were, as I oned, two large ones.

pplication of chloroform, although I must a depends on its being properly prepared ninistered. Dr. Hathway performed, in my successful operations with chloroform, from Kanpore. I also performed, assisted to amputations at the gaol hospital, whilst under the influence of ether, without either word; nevertheless, I adhere to the opinion that the tenth part of chloroform mixed with rable composition.

the acquaintance of a native Mahomedan o, like the other native surgeons of the stone through the perineum, according to Celsus. Two fingers of the left hand are al as far as possible into the rectum, whilst es with his right hand somewhat above the

Thus the stone is felt with the finger en it is drawn down and cut out of the e middle flesh. But if they are not able to the is often the case with adults, they are comping ignorant of the use of European surgical e lateral operation. They cure the wounds





The three jerahs (native surgeons), also Mahomedans, whom the durbar appointed to be my assistants at the hospitals, did not possess much skill, and besides their ointment boxes they had only some razors, lancets, pincers for drawing teeth, and cupping-apparatus. Of operations with other instruments they had no conception. They did not even know how to bind an artery, and amputation was a process of which they had never heard. My operations for the extraction of the stone seemed to them a miracle; they soon, however, became proficient in the operations of tapping and vaccination, for both of which they had a strong inclination.

In the Punjab, the inhabitants practice a sort of animal-magnetism, which they call jara, or manter. It is employed for inflammatory, rheumatic and nervous pains, especially in the eyes, ears, teeth, &c. The operator, a man or woman, places himself opposite the patient, holding a green branch or a small stick in his hand; with this he drives, according to his assertion, the evil spirit from the affected parts, by striking the patient's body occasionally with his instrument, in a downward direction. With that he mixes a little hocus-pocus, by murmuring odd-sounding words, and at intervals blowing upon the affected parts.

The pulse is considered of very great importance in the east; and they believe the doctors are able to investigate by it the most latent diseases. Uroscopy is also in credit among the natives. Sometimes I could not forbear laughing, when at consultations with the hakims; but I thought that when among wolves one must howl also. On one occasion, we deliberated about curing a chronic generates, on which occasion a hakim proposed the

local balneum cucurbitae citrulli: a water-melon was proposed to be procured and opened, the contents of it to be crushed, and the membrum virile una cum scroto introduced. Another, boasting of his ability, brought a still better remedy on the carpet, recommending it as a probatum est. This highly praised remedy consisted in roasting a sugar-melon, wrapped in dough, and while luke-warm making a hole therein per quod foramen penis erectus inserendus et semen virile injiciendum esset. Risum teneatis amici!—But we did not employ cither, a bakim of Peshawur prescribing pills of camphor, convolvolus argenteus, opium, pyrethrum and zedouria; these, together with some injections of solution of sulphates of zinc and copper which I administered, produced the desired result, and the patient was cured within a month.

These consultations were generally held in the presence of the patient, so that he might choose whichever remedy he preferred. In the assembly of the hakims, the Persian language was spoken, and the technical terms used were Arabic, which no patient could understand; but if there were present any Hindoo physicians or pundits (astrologers), which was always the case when consultations were held at respectable houses, then the Indian language was spoken, because generally the Indians are not versed in the Persian.

Alms are given on every occasion of illness, but mostly at the time when the patient's last hour seems to be near; and consequently large numbers of poor faqueers and Brahmins assemble on these occasions at the entrance to the houses, especially of those inhabited by wealthy people.

Chronic diseases are temporarily treated with a composition of myrobalons; and in the following spring china-root decoctions are employed. This is their last resource; which corresponds with the "change of air" recommended by our European physicians, that being the panacea invariably resorted to by the latter, when they are at a loss what to do with their patients.

I have already mentioned the asylum for lunatics which I







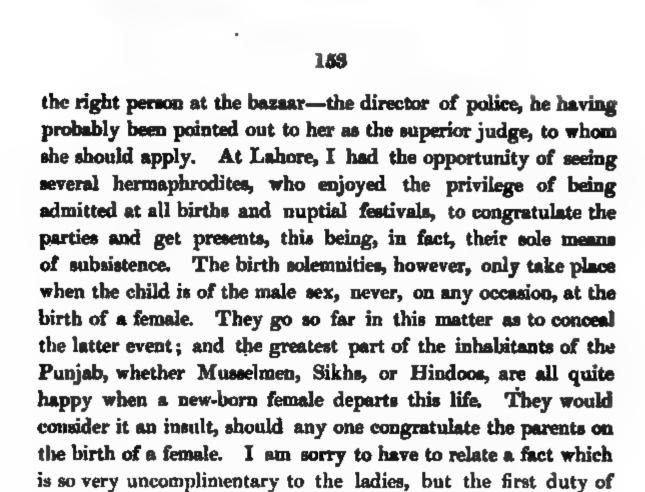
Major Mac Gregor, the director of the police at Lahore, on passing the bazaar on horseback, was one day stopped by a woman, who was believed to be insane. On account of this accident, the Resident issued an order that the durbar should establish an asylum for such persons. I was consulted upon the subject, and it was resolved that such patients should be received into my hospital. Accordingly, many lunatics were brought there, and they were generally followed by a great many curious spectators. I succeeded in curing, in the course of two months, the first five individuals under my superintendance, which fact I communicated to the Rajah Teja Sing, and he ordered me to present them to the assembly at the Residency of Anarkullee: which I did. But they manifested no desire to see them, and looked upon the matter with indifference, by which I began to perceive that my stay at Lahore was near its end, and that the best thing I could do was to return to Europe. Neither did I think it necessary to wait for the arrival of my assistants, whom I had, with the permission of the government, requested to come over; namely, an apothecary and a surgeon, from Europe. Both of these gentlemen had received from me 3000 florins for the expenses of their journey, and I intended also to pay their salaries from my own private purse; for as my health was on the decline, in consequence of the many affairs to which I had to attend, I was really longing for some relief.

The indifference shown to me, however, in the Residency, did not prevent me from presenting the restored lunatics to the native durbar at the fortress, and I was ordered to send them to their respective homes. The woman who stopped the police-director at the bazaar I presented to Major Mac Gregor when he was in the Kotchery (office). They had committed her to me in a most miserable state, nearly naked, and fettered like a wild beast; now she was dressed in a white gown, and looking quite genteel. Without having been invited to sit down, she

tly between the Sherishtedars, or clerks, and decorum. The people looked first at one the woman, as if, though conscious of her scarcely credit the evidence of their own r Mac Gregor was astonished, and asked me make her behave so well? My answer was, ne physic, douche-baths, decent dress, good occupation, presents, promises, &c., &c.; all good treatment, scarcely ever fails to bring atures to a state of reason. I never beat t them, but I prevent them from doing any r to themselves." This reply highly pleased man in question was about forty years of as committed to my care, she was so furious her. She was jumping about, beating all I would have flung stones and other pronear her, if she had not been prevented; subsided, she became as quiet as she had erous, and was scarcely able to walk. On found her suffering from the syphilitic r how long she had had that disorder; she ie. Probably she had a lues occulta, which cause of her mental complaint, only when gain she got rid of the disorder. I regret at opportunity of trying what effect syphinight have produced. This woman gave of what had occurred to her, and which she he primitive cause of her madness. She told time since spent all she was worth on the iage of her only son, but no sooner had the the discovered her to be an hermaphrodite. aint to the kardar (magistrate) of the village v satisfaction, because the judge inclined to noney was in greater abundance. This fact Lahore and apply to the English for redress. lost her reason. Nevertheless, she stopped







an historian is to tell the truth. If the fair sex in Europe are

desirous of knowing why such little regard is paid to their charms,

they need only ask the first Hindoo they may meet with, and

he will give them the ungallant answer, that a son brings money

into the house, whilst a daughter carries it away.

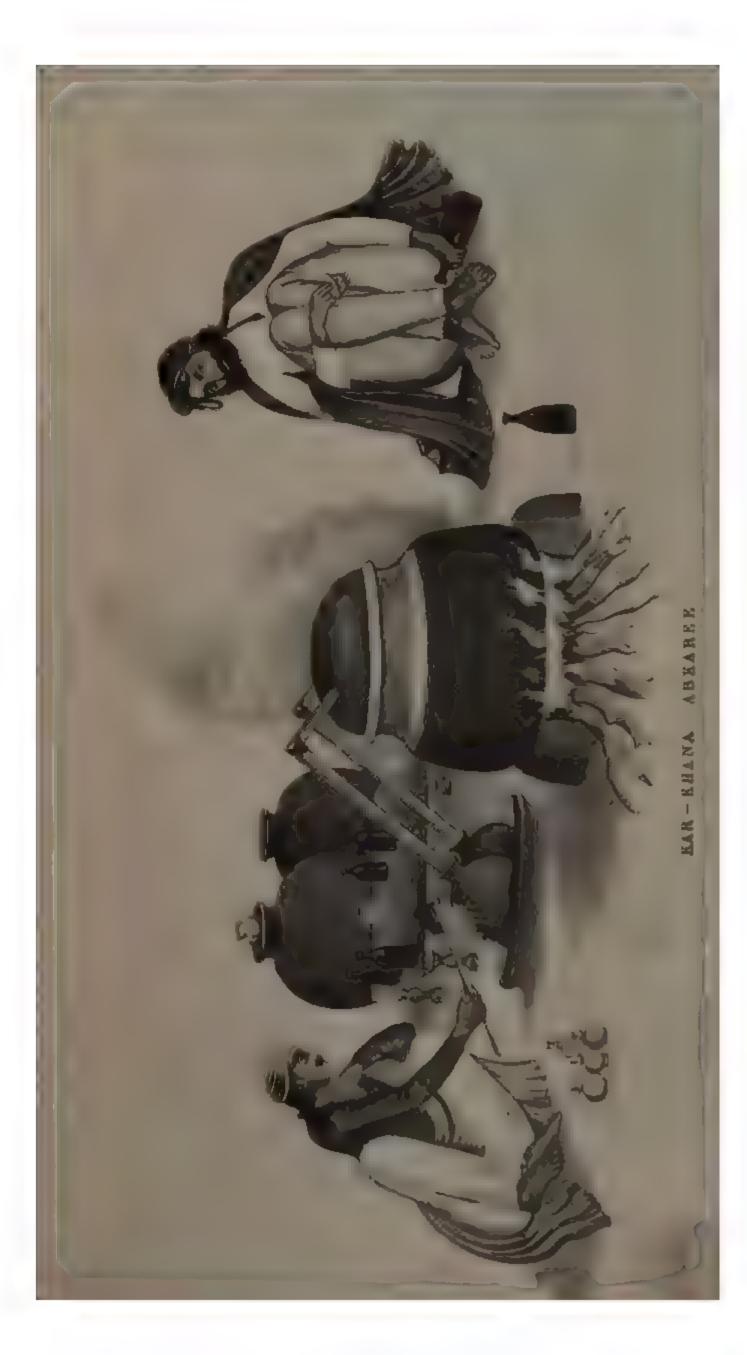
One of the before-mentioned lunatics, whom I cured, was a brother-in-law of the Maharajah Runjeet Sing, namely, Mirza, brother of the famous Goolbegum. He was fond of smoking churrus, and used to quarrel, when intoxicated, with his brother and sister (Nobab and Goolbegum), about the estates which Runjeet Sing gave them. He again became insane, and they committed him once more to my care, where he remained until he promised them in writing never thenceforth to smoke churrus, or quarrel with them. On account of this, Goolbegum took him to her abode in the fortress, so that he might be properly watched. I met him there several months afterwards in perfect health.

Having mentioned the habit of smoking churrus, I will make the reader acquainted with some other intoxicating materials that are used by the natives. An agreeable intoxicating beverage is prepared by the inhabitants of the Punjab from the hemp plant. It is especially indulged in by the Nahungs, faqueers, and the poorer classes, as they are unable to procure more expensive spirits. Those who abstain from opium and poppyheads, also make use of a draught of this hemp liquor; for it is notorious, that those who are addicted to opium must daily get their accustomed draught, otherwise they suffer pain in all their limbs. This, however, does not occur in using the hemp plant, as they can abstain from it without any unpleasant effects; and in my opinion it is the least prejudicial of all the intoxicating beverages generally used. The longing for this drink, especially among the lower classes of the population, induced the late government at Lahore to devote a certain sum for its preparation and distribution. Not far from the outside of the Delhi gate, near the road to Umritsir, close by my hospital, there was an establishment called Seid Gunge, where this beverage was delivered gratuitously. As might be expected, the Nahungs flocked there in hordes, and this munificence was greatly abused. I made several trials on myself, my friends, and my domestics, to ascertain its effects; and I found that inchriation commenced about half-an-hour after taking it, and lasted about three hours, upon which a sound sleep ensued. Those who have partaken of it, feel no ill effects on the following day; there is none of that headache, giddiness, or nausea, &c. which generally follows inebriation from wine or spirits. The intoxication is accompanied by a good appetite, and the imbibers become excessively jovial; laughing, joking, and talking, often without control. Even if the stomach is surfeited, no ill effect is experienced; the digestion is not thereby impaired, and no costiveness is to be feared. In the Bengal Dispensatory, p. 584, it is stated that the composition of cannabis indica, called majoon, is most fascinating in its effects, producing extatic happiness, a persuasion of high rank, a sensation of flying, voracious appetite, and intense aphrodisiac desire. In the same Dispensatory, p. 594, it is mentioned that in several cases of acute and chronic rheumatism, half-grain doses of the resin were given, producing unequivocal aphrodisia, and great mental cheerfulness; alleviation of pain in most in-tances, and remarkable increase of appetite in all.

Disorders of the mind, occasioned by continual inebriation from the hemp plant, have been cured by blisters placed on the nape, leeches on the temples, and exciting nausea by very small doses of tartar emetic or salt purgatives. The preparation of the hemp-plant beverage is as follows: - Any quantity of the dried hemp plant is washed in a vessel with cold water, to cleanse it from the seeds, stalks, earth, and other impurities; it is afterwards pressed, dried in the sun, and kept for use. A portion of this clean dried hemp herb, mixed with a few kernels of pepper, is put into a saucer, and crushed with a wooden rubber, pouring thereon occasionally a little water; when it is completely crushed, and becomes a pap, more water is then gradually added; it is then filtered through a piece of course linen, that the fine particles of the herb may flow equally through, and the liquor must be drank before it makes any sediment, the effect being principally produced by the resinous particles of the herb, which are not very soluble in water. For beginners, one or two scruples of the dried plant will produce intoxication; those who are confirmed in the habit can take from two to four drachms, and a few inveterate drinkers can take even an ounce. If the hemp herb is mixed with almonds, melon or pumpkin seeds, sugar, spirits, &c., or if milk is used instead of water in its preparation, the beverage is of course more agreeable.

Majoon is an aromatic confection of cannabis indica, and is used in Turkey, Arabia, Persia, India, and Egypt. Some people adulterate the majoon with the seeds of datura stramonii, which increases the intoxicating effect. Sometimes, instead of using the bemp-plant beverage, they use a butter containing the effective parts of the plant. In the preparation of this, they take equal parts of cleansed bemp herb and of butter, to which is added some water, and they are boiled together until the water becomes entirely absorbed. Whilst warm, it is pressed through a loosely woven linen, into a vessel filled with cold water; and this butter, which is of a green colour, may be washed again, either with pure water or rose-water. They sometimes boil a

caned hemp herb in half water and half aporated; it is then strained and curdledrds, in the usual manner, separated from contains the effective (i.e., the resinous) e to ten grains of this composition is a be flavoured with spices, such as pepper, ger, &c., and sweetened with sugar; and r gum tragacanth, it can also be converted I used as bon-bons at Lahore. er them only to Musselmen; the Sikhs iwilling to take any medicines prepared opean hands, but invariably obtaining dry state, mixing them in their own ter procured by themselves. This diffiafterwards removed, when the hospital is patients of every nation met with a kh government, aware of the religious rery, appointed a certain number of Hindoo the remedies were prepared, and took with some water from the river Ganges the medicines. The intoxicating drug or smoking, is prepared as follows:—the ant is held over a mild fire to soften it, I in a mortar till it becomes a compact curious method of obtaining it is, by er breeches passing through the hempme in contact with the hemp-plant, by the resinous substance attaches itself to nd other parts of the body, which they id collect. But the best way is to gather rubbing the plant in its growing state bazaars of India, the different sorts of various names, as Bokharian, Jarkandian the best is called churrus mumiai, i.e.,







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Churrus is never used as an interior remedy. I have usede different trials with it, and refer for a further description of its qualities to the second volume of this work.

The general use of churrus consists in mixing it with tobacco, and smoking it in the hooks (water pipe), and the natives sometimes place themselves in a circle around the hooks, each taking a few inhalations, and then passing the tube to another. The inebriating power of churrus manifests itself immediately, but also cesses very speedily. Its immediately produces mental derangement.

The Sikhs are forbidden smoking tobacco, and consequently from smoking churrus also, inasmuch as it is always mixed with tobacco. As a compensation for this deprivation they are permitted to use opium and spirituous liquors to any extent, whence the great number of opium-eaters among those people, both males and females, in all classes of society.

The cannabis indica, has a similar appearance to our cannabis sativa, but they are very different in their properties, and it is remarkable that the former loses its effective virtue when transmitted to Europe. It is asserted that even the resinous extract which was prepared at Calcutta, was less energetic at London than in India. If that be the case, I ascribe the circumstance to the difference of the climate, or its conveyance over the sea, having myself experienced that several medicaments, which I had brought with me from those countries, lost their virtue during my six months' voyage down the Ganges and across the ocean. It has yet to be ascertained whether our cannabis sativa would be of the same effective nature in India as in Europe. The apparent difference between those two plants consists only in the size of their seeds, those of the cannabie indica being smaller than those of the European plant.

Opium, as I have already mentioned, is also extensively used in India, and is still more detrimental than the other intoxicating drugs whose preparation and use I have been describing; ample particulars respecting the effects produced by it will

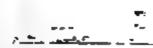
be found in the second volume. The abuse which the inhabitants of India make of this poisonous drug is frequently carried to such an extent that all medical assistance proves vain and futile. As an example, I will mention the case of a lady who poisoned herself by the excessive use of this drug, a short time previously to the annexation of the Punjab. This lady took poppy juice mixed with oil, which is the usual method adopted when they wish to baffle medical assistance. Her motive for committing suicide, was jealousy, her husband having another wife, whom she believed to enjoy the love of her consort in a higher degree than herself. The magistrate, on hearing of the circumstance, requested me to attend her. An hour had passed since she had taken the opium, and I found her in the full possession of her senses, which she retained up to her last moment. She was sitting on her bed, and related to me calmly what she had done. In order to lose no time, I began to administer some remedies, and ordered her to be conveyed to my hospital. But she was past all remedy, and after having been for twenty-fours in a sitting posture she fell back dead, as if struck by apoplexy; she had previously complained of feeling severe pains in her limbs, and requested her son to pinch them continually.

Those who desire to abstain from the habit of taking opium, or drinking the cold infusion of poppy-heads, are recommended to take a large quince, and baving cut away a portion, and made a cavity in the centre, to weigh it, and then to put in the tenth part of its weight of opium; the opening is then to be filled up with the piece of quince; and, enclosed in a paste, it is placed amidst hot embers, and left until the paste has become charred. The quince is then to be taken out, cleaned from its burnt coat, and the remains of the opium thrown away, the effective part of it having been absorbed by the quince. Of this preparation they should take daily the same quantity as they had been accustomed to take of opium. At Bokhara I saw a hakim of Kashgar, who acquired some reputation for his skill in curing opium-cating, which he per-

formed in the course of three days. On the first day, he gave one drachm of a powder, probably smilar china, mixed with water; on the second, he ordered four other smaller powders, (probably cortex radicis daturce stramonii, with sugar) to be taken at intervals of three hours, each of them weighing 10 grains, which produced a stupor. On the third day, he gave a drastic purgative, the principal ingredients of which was semen crotonis tiglii, after which he gave them a decoction of liquorice root ad libitum. On this critical day the patient was allowed no food, and during the three days of that treatment he was carefully watched, lest he should taste brandy or other intoxicating beverages, which would produce injurious consequences to the patient. On the fourth day the patient was set free, and felt no desire to take either spirits or opium, the effect of the cure having been to produce an aversion to them. In Europe also, spirit drinkers are weaned from their land habits by mixing some spirits with all their provisions, which has the effect of diagnsting them with the flavour. In a Persian book, the following remedy for the above-mentioned abuses is recommended, and which professes to have the advantage of effecting the cure in one day; namely, the beforementioned bark of the thorn-apple root, mixed with water; this is administered until it produces intoxication almost to madness; when the patient is in that state, his body is to be rubbed with warm oil, and continued till he falls asleep. In that state he remains generally nine hours. On his awaking he appears like a drunken man, but on continuing to rub the body with oil for about two hours after his awaking, he becomes perfectly cured. His first drink must be milk and water. It is said that the decoction of China root is efficacious in preventing the pain in the muscles which is experienced after abstaining from opium, and in curing those which owe their origin to the immoderate use of it. It would, perhaps, be worth while to try the effect of abbing the body with warm oil, either with or without the administration of the bark of the thorn-apple, or China-root, &c. in cases of intoxication, or poisoning by opium. The following

experiment by Magendie proves that narcotm may produce different effects, according to the different combinations in which it is administered. One grain of narcotin, dissolved in olive oil, killed a dog in twenty-four hours, but 24 grains, dissolved in acetic acid, were administered to another without any prejudicial effect. In its natural state it is still less energetic, and 129 grains did not do the least harm. From these experiments, it may be conceived how easily medical skill may be baffled by the combination of the drug with oil, as in the case of the lady whose suicide I have already mentioned. I cited a receipt of a Kashgar physician, and another taken from a Persian book, and I could cite a still greater number of similar receipts, which however, are all possessed of some peculiarity or oddity. It is true, that we cannot deny the utility of some, but most of them are of such a nature, that it is scarcely conceivable how the human brain could invent such ridiculous imaginations. The following may serve as an example of Persian wisdom, and I mention it for the benefit of our accoucheurs, who may make use of it if they choose. It is nothing less than a method of replacing an abortion of two months, and of carrying it to maturity. For that purpose they say, the embryo must be wrapped in some raw yellow silk, bestrewed with sugar and semen sisymbrii irionis, and then swallowed by a wife or girl, which will produce the desired result. It is quite indifferent whether it is swallowed by the mother or any other female, only that when a girl is to undergo this operation she must be of the age of puberty. When the child is born, it will come forth with the silk on its feet! I hope the reader will feel much edified at the recital of this new revelution of medical science; but we must remember that this outrageous operation is described in a dingy manuscript of very ancient date. But what shall we say when, in the year of grace 1850, in the most civilised part of Europe, viz., in the city of Weimar, in Germany, there was a work published which surpasses in its absurdities all the oriental manuscripts with which we are acquainted. The book in question was probably written for the





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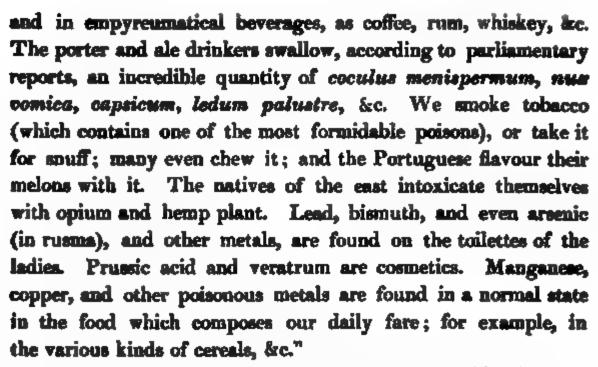
mere purpose of making money, and bears as its title, "The Wonders of Sympathy and Magnetism, &c., by Gerstenbergk."

In India, where the palm, cocos nucifera, grows, the bakers use the juice of it, which is called toddy, to leaven the dough. At Lahore, where toddy cannot be procured, they employ in place of it a mixture of different spices; and, as the ladies at Lahore would probably like to know what spices they are daily eating in their bread and pastry, I therefore take the liberty of giving them the recipe of my Hindostanee baker. It is true the mixture is composed only of innocent drugs, which are taken in such minute quantities that they can never injure health, and that most of them evaporate during baking. The recipe runs thus:---Musk, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, saffron, cardamum seeds (lesser), ginger, fennel seeds, root of the betel plant, bind-weed (convolvulus argent.), mild inderjuo seeds, shell of the cuttlefish, sugar of bamboo, gum-tragacanth, mastic, and liquoriceroot; of each, one scruple. Some people take also the kernel of the cotton-seed, or the flowers of euryale ferox (a water plant). These different materials are pounded and mixed together, and kept in a small box. When required for use, a small portion is mixed with pollard, or wheaten flour, and made into a paste with sour milk, in the proportion of one scruple of spices to three ounces of the meal. The paste is then enclosed in a cloth, and in summer the leaven is ready for use on the next day, but in winter not till the third day. To this they add three pounds of flour, and, with water, in which a little salt is dissolved, make it into a hard dough, which they knead on a board for half an hour, and then put some sugar into it. Instead of the latter, I used some sweet potatoes (convolvulus batatas), when they were in season, boiling, peeling, crushing, and mixing them with the dough. These potatoes communicate to the bread an excellent flavour, and keep it for a longer time soft and elastic. The bread is made in loaves of about the third of a pound in weight, and is put to leaven on the leaves of butea frondosa, and afterwards baked. How strange a mixture to replace the toddy, and the office of which is performed in our own country by simple yeast.

In Ainsli's Materia Indica, we read:—"Toddy is a sweet, aperient, most delicious drink. Taken fresh from the tree, early in the morning, before the sun is up, it is certainly a luscious and most pleasant beverage, cooling, refreshing, and nourishing; it is besides employed for making the best kind of Indian arrack, and yields a great deal of sugar. Europeans, especially delicate females, in India, who are apt to suffer much from constipation, find a cupfull of this toddy, drank every morning at five o'clock, one of the simplest and best remedies they can employ."

It may, perhaps, be of some interest to my readers to cite here a passage from a scientific work, unknown to the greater part of the public, which may serve as a comment on the above subject. This passage is taken from Smith's Encyclopædia, Vol. III., p. 382 :- " There is no food which may not be made a medicine in one form or another. Water, bread crumbs, eggs, gelatine, and osmazome (brown soup), are thus used. And we find, also, that food, taken improperly or immoderately, may become poisonous; for instance, flour and sugar, to persons affected with diabetes; bread and potatoes, in scrofula; meat, in cases of fever, &c., &c. Again, as civilisation has progressed, several medicaments and poisons have been discovered to be valuable for habitual use as dietetics, spices, stimulants, or cosmetics. In fact, there is scarcely any class of medicines which does not afford some aid to our culinary operations, even resins, acrid poisons, and narcotics not excepted (asafætida, Peruvian balsam, capsicum, saffron, cherry-laurel, &c.) A certain Tyrolean peasant took arsenic as a stomachic, for which it has also for a long period been used in veterinary medicines*. We enjoy beverages containing poison or narcotics, as tea, hops, alcohol, and carbonic acid. The Russian soldiers drank even nitric acid instead of whiskey. Empyreumatic substances, which contain, according to the opinion of Reichenbach, the strongest poisons, as creosote, picamar, and kapnomar, we enjoy in roasted and smoked meats,

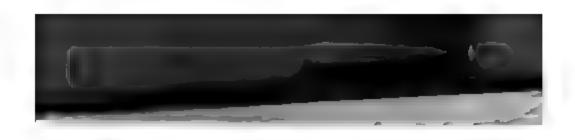
^{*} This carcumstance confirms the probability of the story of the Affghan physician, whom I mentioned as habitually using arsenic; and, it will be recollected, that he was also a horse-dealer, and therefore likely to be acquainted with it- use in veterin inv medicine.



The before-mentioned tree butes frondoss, yields the well known gum called Bengal Kino, which, with copperas, affords a good ink; and it bears yellow-reddish flowers, which are recommended for use in hip baths, by the native physicians, in urinal disorders. They are used also by the poorer classes for dying or colouring their clothes on the Holy (carnival) and Besanti (yellow feast). The light powders called altah, which they throw over each other, during the holy, and which are of variegated colours, are prepared from rice and water-nuts (trapa bispinosa); the yellow one is tinted with the same colouring substance. The water too, which they throw on each other during the holy, is coloured with the same flower, because of its fugitive nature. The dried leaves of the above tree are also in requisition among the natives for a variety of purposes, and are sold at the bazaar at Lahore in bundles. The grocers wrap their spices and other articles in these leaves instead of paper, and the confectioners and curd sellers do the same; the latter knit two or three of the leaves together, either with wooden pins or with thorns, so that they have the shape of a cup, in which they exhibit the curds for sale; and the Hindoo mountaineers, who are not permitted to use glass or china, employ them as plates in which they serve their food. The Rajahs Dhyan Sing, Soochet

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Sing and Heera Sing were accustomed to take their repasts from similar cups and dishes, sitting with their retinue on white cloths, spread upon the ground. Every guest has one or more of these cups placed before him, and they only employ their fingers in eating, as forks, knives or spoons are not used by the native inhabitants. The Maharajah Gholab Sing, however, does not dine in company, but invariably takes his meals alone, in the kitchen where the dishes are prepared, having previously passed an hour or two in performing his ablutions, and repeating his poojah (prayers). It is a common custom in India for every Hindoo to prepare his own dinner. He makes a circle, washing the hearth within it, beyond which no person, even of his own caste, is allowed to pass; and if any stranger, ignorant of the custom, should place his foot beyond this sacred circle, the dish he has been preparing is considered as polluted, and is thrown away untouched, no matter how expensive the ingredients may have been. There are a large number of Hindoo castes, and much diversity prevails in their habits and customs. In some of these, a person will not eat of a dish prepared even by his own brother; and should be be dangerously ill, would rather confine his diet to dried fruits than take any food which another person had touched. This extreme peculiarity, however, attaches only to a few of the Hindoo castes, as by far the larger number resemble in this respect the Sikhs (reformed Hindoos), who do not object to eat of any dish which has been prepared by a Brahmin. One of my orderlies, i.e., attendant of my house, who was a Brahmin, had eaten of a cake which had been bought at the bazaar, but which by accident had been touched by one of his companions who was a Musselman, and in consequence, he was looked upon by those of his caste as being polluted. In order to purify himself, he was, by way of penitence, obliged to give a splendid dinner to the Brahmins of the neighbourhood, the cost of which absorbed about a month's wages; and to eat a sugared paste compounded of milk, butter, urine, and excre-



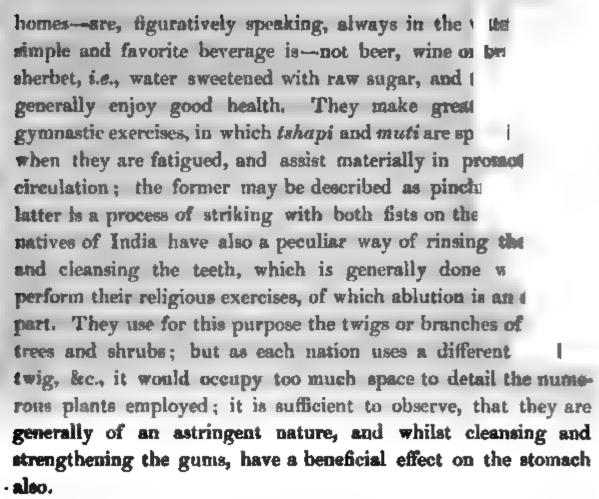
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ment, the four being derived from the sacred animal of the Brahmins; which, although he knew its disgusting composition, he devoured with great devotional avidity, and which completely effected his restoration to purity in the eyes of his fellow Brahmins.

In the hot season, ginger beer is a great favourite in India. as a beverage, especially when cooled by immersion in a freezing mixture of ice and saltpetre. It is prepared much in the same manner as in this country. Milk-punch and grog are also extensively used, as well as cooled soda-water (with a small quantity of wine), lemocade, orgest, &c. These beverages, however, are used mostly by Europeans; the natives prepare a variety of cooling drinks from almonds, the seeds of melons, pumpkins, curumbers, &c.: adding to them arkh-e-goolah, arkh-e-keora and bedemuek, i.e., the distilled waters of roses, sweet scented pandan, and the flowers of the Egyptian willow. They use also a symp made from the berries of the greecia asiatica: a vinegar wrup flavoured with mint; buttermilk; milk-and-water; and cordled make with salt and water; those who can afford to incur the expense of artificially cooling these beverages, use, when ice cannot be obtained, a mixture of water and saltpetre, agitating in it the vessel containing the liquid to be cooled. It is not always, however, that cold drinks are the most effective for quenching the violent thirst experienced in the box season: on the contrary, my own experience teaches me that the more of these which are taken, the more the thirst increases: whilst a cup of warm tea or coffee with milk, produces a contrary result, and should therefore be used in preference to cold beverages in such cases.

Cold baths are much used in India, both by Europeans and natives; but especially by the latter; in fact, it is almost impossible to over-estimate the benefits arising from them. I have myself experienced the restoring influence of cold-bathing, and from the commencement of April till the end of August, I refreshed myself with at least two cold douche

metimes took one even during those inwhich so often deprive the European of can afford to employ servants day and nd otherwise administering to their comlimates, but the poorer classes must perg or cooling processes for themselves as sides the inconveniences arising from the summer, there are other annoyances to prevented; such as the prickly heat (as acks of mosquitoes, and those troublesome occur regularly in the Punjab about the These dust-storms are sometimes so thick lit, they will occasionally, for a few minutes, darkness as that of night. Another dissitor is the simoom (hot winds), which for six weeks, during which the inhabitve and European, are compelled to pass the day in cellars beneath the ground, t cover every aperture to their dwellmats made from the root of the andro-), which they keep constantly sprinkled ...che-baths I used were produced by causing lled with fresh well-water, and poured over he cleanliness and cooling effect which these ercise a beneficial influence on the skin and lso on the lungs, stomach, kidneys, and even ts of the body, by stimulating their action. ever, to be careful in the use of the cold bath, g one when the body is in a perspiration, ed scarcely say, is often the case. The same as regards warm bathing in winter; and it to leave the bath too suddenly, and expose fluence of the cold air. The natives, both doos-male or female-whether winter or d -whether in the Ravee or the Gangeselves at the wells, or washing in their own



The Sikhs generally employ an hour or two in the operations of the toilet; and before ablution they rub their hair (which in most cases is long and black) with curds. When the hair has become silvered by age, they dare not dye it, being strictly forbidden by their religious tenets. The Musselmen, however, are very fond of dying the hair, and for that purpose make use of a great variety of compositions containing oxide of iron, myrobolans, Lawsonia inermis, Indigofera Anil, &cc. They also darken the eyelashes with black sulphurets of lead or antimony.

The following are the recipes for two of the hair dyes which are principally in request:—Of Lawsonia inermis and Indigofera Anil, take each two parts, and of dried myrtle leaves and emblic tayrobolans, each one part; these are made into powder and mixed with water to the consistency of a soft poultice, which is applied to the hair. It is stated that this composition stimulates the growth of the hair, blackens that which is grey, and prevents its splitting. The second recipe is one which I have myself used in earlier years,

in India and in Persia, for colouring my beard; and is generallyrecognised by the orientals (who are extremely fond of possessing fine long black hair), as the best preparation for the purpose. The powdered Lawsonia inermis is made by water into a soft. pap, and applied in that state to the hair, taking care that all the hair is completely overspread to the roots. It is then covered, and fastened up with leaves, or by a piece of waxcloth or oilskin, and having been suffered to remain for from half-an-hour to an hour, the preparation is then washed off. The effect of this is to dye the hair a bright red colour; which colour, by the next process, is converted into a beautiful black. The second application is a paste prepared with water from the powder of the indigo plant which I have before mentioned a it is used in a similar manner to the first, but must be allowed to remain on the hair for three hours; being then washed off; the operation of dying is completed, and the hair is rubbed with oil or pomatum, to give it lustre and suppleness. The only inconvenience of the processes I have described, which are so cheap in the east, is that they require to be repeated about once a week, for, as the hair grows from the roots, it. would otherwise, after a few days, show at that part the natural colour of the hair, and consequently present a very unsightly appearance. These operations are generally performed at noons a time when every one is at home, either for rest or indoor occupation.

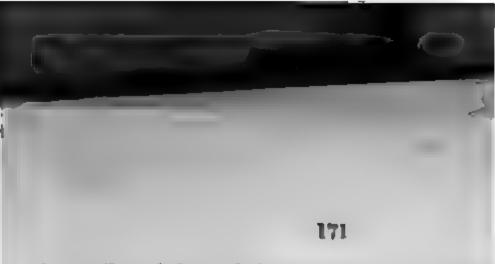
A weak solution of nitrate of silver is sometimes used in Europe for dying the hair, but if this be used after the preparations which I have just described, instead of darkening, it will convert the colour into a grey like that of ashes;—this fact I learned from the Nabob, Jubber Khan, at Cabul, who having admired the colour of my beard, and ascertained it to be produced by nitrate of silver, forthwith applied it to his own hair, which had been previously dyed with the compositions are have described. The result was as indicated, and the nabob became for some time the laughing stock of the community.

Besides the solution of nitrate of silver, they use in Europe

a compound powder of litharge, soap, chalk, starch, and a little sulphuric acid, &c. This is also well known in the east, but is not in esteem, inasmuch as it is productive of noxious effects as regards health, and also renders the hair stiff and rough.

With regard to this digression on medical and domestic matters, I may, before I return to my narrative, mention to my readers, that at the end of this volume they will find a short rhythmical essay by the well-known Dr. Triller (which I have translated from the German), on the means of ensuring a merry old age, and although it does not evince much poetical fervor, is nervertheless valuable for the advice it contains.

The Maharajah Sheer Sing, was, in his private character, extremely polite and amiable; he had an intense desire for knowledge, and devoted great attention to European skill, industry and learning. In these matters, he could, of course, only acquire information from Europeans, and would enter freely into conversation with them, without the slightest observance of the etiquette which his position might have commanded. On one occasion, in the course of our conference, he inquired whether I had any relations in Europe; and learning that I had a younger prother at Kronstadt, who had formerly been in the military service, but was at that time exercising the profession of a watchmaker, the maharajah inquired whether he could repair machinery of that description which was out of order; and, on my replying in the affirmative, he asked whether I thought my brother would make up his mind to leave Kronstadt and come to Lahore, if he should send for him. His reason for asking this was, that (being a patron of the fine arts) he had in his possession a large number of English musical boxes, clocks, watches, and other similar machines, many of which were damaged or broken. I assured him I had no doubt my brother would willingly respond to his invitation, and that I would myself provide for his family, which would remain in Europe. The maharajah at once requested me to send for my brother, and to take the necessary steps for his voyage, &c , and several times subsequently made many inquiries I sent, and if he would come, whether he was other he might soon expect to see him. iterated requests was such, that I strongly er to accede to the maharajah's desire; and out on his journey from Kronstadt to Lahore. mus of Suez, he heard, to his consternation, e maharajah and his wuzeer, and of the other the capital, which I have before described. purney, however, and arrived at Ferozepore, the Punjab, in the beginning of February, e reader may recollect, was the epoch when e powerful wuzeer of the young Maharajah e time when all Europeans were dismissed from khs and sent from the country. I was myself y ill; and the minister, having heard that no was entertained, permitted my brother to pass it me at Lahore; thus verifying the proverb, ood cometh." On the very day on which my .ahore, my recovery commenced; but whether pleasure I derived from his arrival, or a new oved on that day, I am unable to say; both asted in producing that result. My illness had ome time slumbering in the system, for I had g, as a beverage, a wine made from Cabul raisins ad not been properly fermented; and this may d the foundation of the disease I am about to ving exposed my sight to the powerful rays of ome hours, the stomach being empty, one of ery much inflamed. Not having properly reumstance, and, as was necessary, immeches or bleeding, I found myself on the totally blind; an Amaurosis being formed, ble to seek for any of my medicines. n being at Lahore, I was obliged to have tive drugs, and consult with native doctors. collyriums, &c., later employed, seemed of



no avail, and for a whole fortnight I was unable or day, and was without food of any kind; for on 1 to take the slightest nourishment, even pure water. rejected it again immediately; and from the circuacrid fluid sometimes rising to my mouth, and feeling of heaviness in the stornach, I was led to that there was an ulceration there. Erratic sw joints, accompanied by dysentery, followed; and a weakened, that on the morning of the day when my ton arrived, I was in a piteous state of blindness and exha-On that day I commenced using that simple reme contributed to my restoration from the very dangero at Kheirpore, on the Indus (as the reader may remember) masticating some of those large raisins, called there monak which I found to act as a balm to the stomach, or rather, perhaps, to the ulceration there. From that moment I grew visibly better, my appetite and strength gradually increased, and I was at length restored to health.

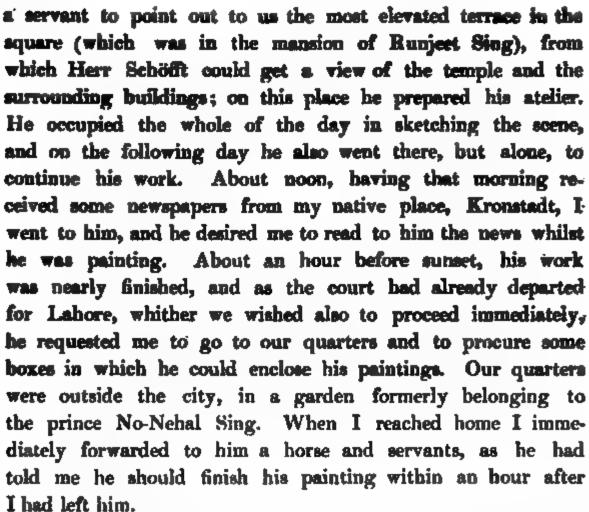
As regards my brother, it soon became evident, that in the altered state of political affairs in the Punjab, there could be no probability of his obtaining any engagement which would justify him in remaining; he therefore returned again to Europe, accompanied by Colonel Steinbach.

As an instance of the fanaticism of the Nahungs (the robberpack I have before mentioned), I may relate an occurrence
which took place at Umritsir, in which a German friend of
mine, Herr August Schöfft, was near losing his life by their
fury. This gentleman is an artist of some celebrity (at this
time in St. Petersburg), and he, accompanied by his lady, visited
the East Indian Presidencies shortly before my severe illness;
and having met with great success in consequence of his skill
in oil painting, he came to visit me at Lahore. At this time the
court happened to be at Umritsir, and I received an order from
Sheer Sing to present myself at that place with my guest. On
our arrival, it happened that one of the principal Sikh priests,
named Baii Goormuck Sing, was present, and the maharajah

desired Herr Schöfft to furnish him with a specimen of his abilities, by sketching a portrait of the bail; which he accordingly did, in pencil, and the likeness was a striking one. They result was, that the maharajah and several of the principal persons of the court sat to him for their portraits, and Herri Schöfft accordingly met with great respect and consideration.

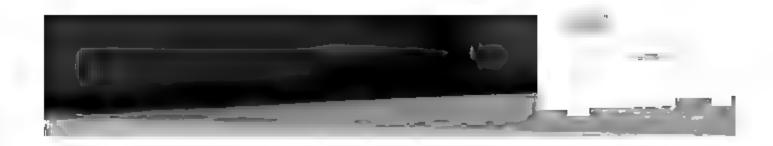
I may mention here, that Herr Schöfft had kept copies of these portraits, and that on his return to Europe he painted, from these and other sketches which he had taken, a large picture of the Durbar of Lahore, which is considered to be his masterpiece, and which was purchased from him by Louis Phillipe, and is still, I believe, at Paris.

In the centre of the city of Umritsir is a gigantic reservoir of water, from the midst of which rises a magnificent temple, where the Grunth (the holy book of the Sikhs) is read day and night. Around this sheet of water are the houses of the maharajah, the ministers, sirdars, and other wealthy inhabitants. 'The square itself is called Durbar Saheb. At the time of Runjeet Sing and Sheer Sing, the scene which presented itself at this temple, when the court was at Umritsir, was of the most brilliant description, and at certain periods all the notabilities of the Punjab were to be seen collected together in all the splendour of oriental pageantry. During our stay at Umritsic it happened that the inhabitants gave an invitation to the court to visit the sacred temple at night time, when it was gorgeously illuminated; and Sheer Sing honoured me with his commands that we should accompany him, sending us a richly caparisoned elephant for our accommodation. Sheep Sing inquired of my friend, Herr Schofft, if he could take for him a drawing of that brilliant scene. He answered in the affirmative, but proposed to the maharajah that it would be better if the scene was sketched under the effect of daylight instead of the imperfect one of the illumination. He was accordingly ordered to adopt that suggestion. On the following morning we went to the house of the Baii Goormack Sing, who had promised, on the previous evening, to send



Herr Schöfft was a great smoker, and attracted attention in Umritair from his scarcely ever being seen abroad without having a cigar in his mouth. Now smoking is considered by the Nahungs and the Sikhs as sinful, or rather criminal; more especially in or near such a holy place as their chief sanctuary; Herr Schöfft was aware of this, and therefore studiously avoided smoking whilst engaged in taking this sketch. It happened however, that, as is customary with painters, he now and then in the course of the work placed one of his pencils in his mouth, in order to keep it separate from those in the left hand, whilst using another with the right. This was observed by those who stood watching his operations from beneath the terrace, and they imagined, in consequence, that he was smoking. The rumour first spread about in whispers one to another, and as the impression became confirmed, a general indignation manifested itself; and loud exclamatious were soon heard, that the feringhee (frank) was committing sacrilege by smoking in their sacred place.

v increased in numbers, and a clamorous mobe palace. The artist was at first unconscious e gathering, but he soon became aware by breats, that he was in some way the object of he was consequently in a dangerous position. , however, made up his mind that his best o effect his escape, if possible, unperceived; ringlesders of the mob, who had made their ilace, rushed upon the terrace, and attempted g a strong and vigorous man, he succeeded in rom their grasp, and made his way to the stairdismay he found crowded by the mob, who way up. Knowing that his only chance lay in hem as quickly as possible, he struck out right g the advantage of being always uppermost empted to stay his progress, he succeeded ttom with some few bruises. Here, however, d a still more formidable aspect; for no ched the foot of the staircase, than he was and other parts of his coat by half-a-dozen at a little distance the glittering of several He gave himself up for lost, and in the threw open his coat, and taking advantage tion at the moment (caused by a struggle the gold watch which he had held in his the same instant relinquished to them), he it, which was held on all sides, and pushing of him, he succeeded in reaching the street; ments fell, in some unaccountable manner, l he stumbled and fell into a miry puddle tely before him: he instantly sprang to his the entrance of a dark stable close adjacent. d they had now secured their prey, but they Schöfft had, fortunately, whilst passing this occasion in my company, entered it, and trance, which led into the bazaar; through



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this back door he then gained the bazaar, and from thence (the mob all the way at his heels), reached the house of his protector, Baii Goormuck Sing. The door was immediately shut, and Schöfft was saved.

He there met with a kind reception, and on cleansing himself from the mire and blood with which he was covered, it was found that he had not only received several contusions on the head from the iron knobs on the shields of the Nahungs, with which they had struck at him; but also a sword wound on the back, by which his braces had been cut through, which at once explained to him the cause of his fall into the mire at so critical a moment. The mob not evincing any inclination to disperse, the police interfered, and compelled them to retire.

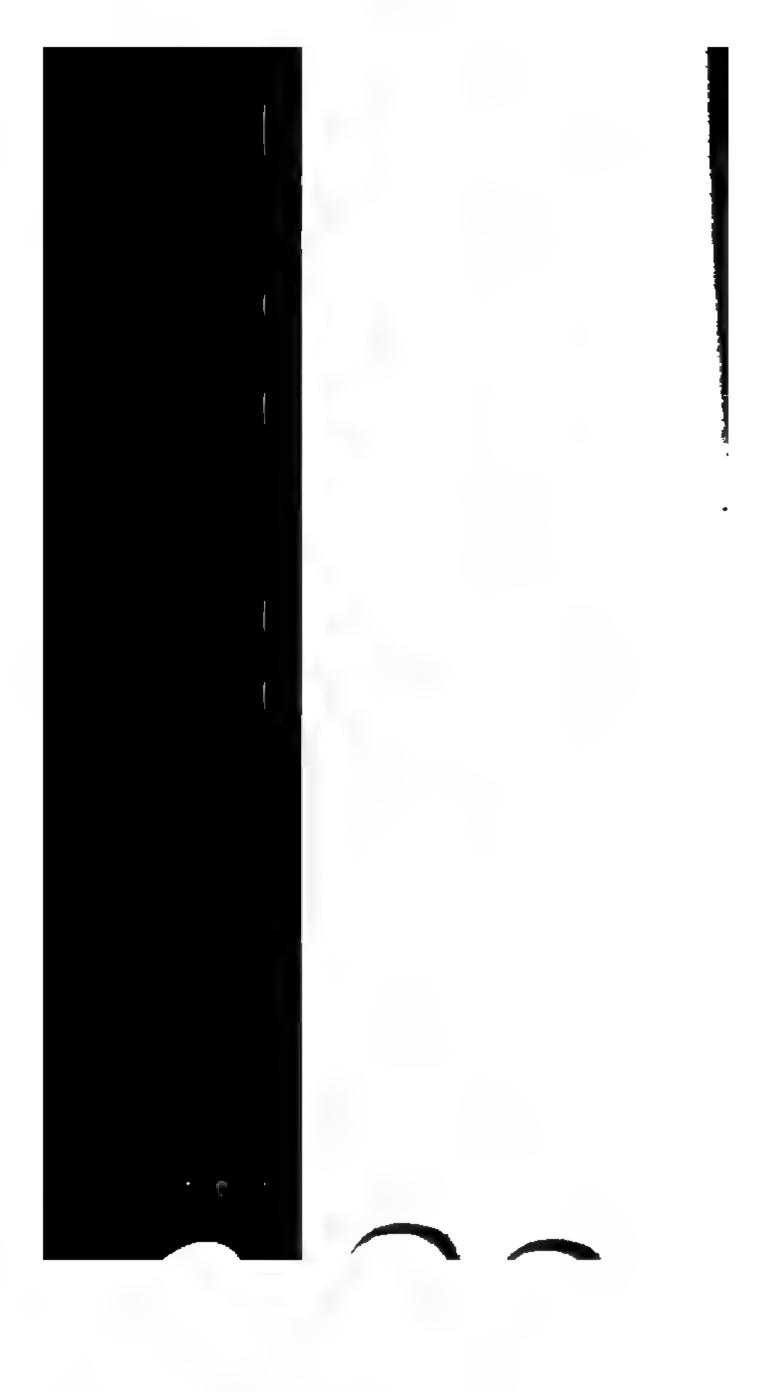
During all this time I was at home, expecting his arrival every moment; and at length, when it was quite dark, some of the persons whom I had sent with the horse, came back to me with the news of the riot, and informed me that he was in the hands of the mob. This filled me with consternation, and I immediately sent to the commander of the fortress (a friend of mine), soliciting him to assist and endeavour to save the unfortunate painter. With great promptitude, he despatched a whole company of regular troops to the city, and on their way they met Schöfft on his road home; he having been disguised in an oriental costume, and sent on horseback accompanied by an escort of police. My first care was to dress his wounds; and early on the following morning we left Umritsir for Lahore. I may add that the watch, and the plate, &c., which I had sent with his luncheon, were of course lost; but the painting was subsequently recovered.

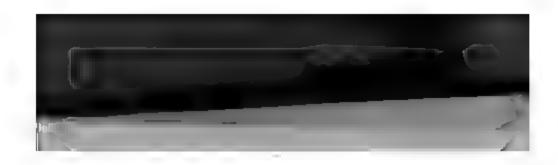
It was a fortunate circumstance for me that the Ranee, during the war with the English on the Sutlej, in consequence of the many abortions she had experienced, was affected with ophthalmia, and had not consented to the demands of the Commander-in-Chief, Teja Sing, who was also suffering from fever (or from fright), and wished my attendance in the camp. I had, therefore, the advantage of remaining in the city (avoiding the inconvernience of compromising myself with the English, by becoming an attaché of the hostile Sikh camp, which subsequently caused the dismissal of Colonels Mouton and Hurbon), and also of becoming personally acquainted with the Rance, whose portrait I have presented to my readers.

The result of the war on the Sutlej, I have already mentioned and, as my office at Lahore was almost annihilated on the annexation of the Punjab by the English, I made up my mind to return to Europe; but the season not being favorable for the homeward voyage, I determined to employ my leisure in visiting the valley of Cashmere, which is rich in historical, physical, and industrial interest, hoping not only to obtain a collection of the plants of that country, and thus enrich botanical science; but also, at the same time, by excursions into the surrounding mountains, to improve my health, which had been sensibly impaired by the duties and unceasing exertions of the past two years.

Having obtained the necessary permission from the English government at Lahore, and also from the Maharajah of Cashmere, Gholab Sing, I departed from Lahore, and reached the valley of Cashmere in three weeks, without the occurrence of any incident worth noting. Arrived there, I entered into communication with the maharajah, and he proposed that I should enter his service. This, however, I declined, more especially as it would interfere with my proposed journey to Europe; but I promised him that I would hasten my return to India, and pass a few years in his country, not only in cultivating ground on my own private account, but also according to his desire, in attending to his personal service. The maharajah was anxious to know what sort of farming I intended to adopt in Cashmere, when I informed him that I had observed that, notwithstanding the great consumption of tea and sugar in his dominions, the cultivation of them had never been attempted, and that they were consequently imported from foreign countries. The sugar used in Cashmere is imported from India, and is conveyed with

المركان فالمركان ع يون را موده درند ريده کارئ نه نارتنا مرزمین زند معمول کارکر





much difficulty over steep mountains through almost impracticable passes, the journey occupying three weeks; and the tes is brought from Thibet, in the shape of cakes, and is very much inferior to that which is produced in India. I explained to the maharajah, to his great astonishment, that the soil of Cashmere was favourable to the production of both these articles; and also that the sugar cane (which will not grow there) was not essential for the production of sugar, as it could be prepared of equal quality from a kind of beet-root, for the cultivation of which that soil was eminently adapted; and informed him that I should therefore solicit permission to establish a sugar manufactory, both land and labour there being exceedingly cheap. The maharajah agreed entirely with my plan, and gave me an order for the purpose of enabling me to carry it out, which will be found among the plates to this volume. God willing, I shall endeayour to carry that intention into effect.

As I have acquainted my readers, my hopes were to re-establish my health in these hilly countries; but I had reckoned without my host; for the greater part of my domestics being natives of Cashmere, and aware of my activity and zeal in assisting the suffering part of mankind, they did not fail to trumpet my medical success at Lahore to their countrymen, who flocked to my abode with patients from morning till night. For two months, there were not less than a hundred persons daily, to solicit my assistance: I accorded it to them gratuitously; and from their incessant attendance, I was not only compelled to expend the whole of the day in distributing medicaments, which were administered in the form of lozenges, but was also obliged to devote my evenings to the preparation of those which were to be used on the day following. In fact, it frequently happened that whole families came from some of the more distant villages, and bringing their provision with them, they encamped in my garden, and remained there for two or three days, until I was able to furnish them with the requisite medicines and advice.

to a great extent, repaid for the labour to objected, by being able to make many experiractically convince myself of the medicinal its and drugs of Cashmere, which were those there. I had also the opportunity of introwhich had been hitherto unknown in that istance, tapping in a case of dropsy, which presence of the maharajah and several others, by amazed at the quantity of liquid drawn

now writing, the news has just arrived from aharajah Gholab Sing is himself suffering had the arrangements which I had made a permitted, I should certainly have returned is, and have probably been able to have assistance. I have, however, forwarded to some medical advice, and also instructions of medicines which can be procured on the ered by his own people; for the Hindoos, mentioned, will not take anything which has en touched by a stranger.

hen I was at Cashmere, the maharajah had sitors, whom he treated with the greatest of them had come from Simla via Thibet. I previously, it was the custom for every tever nation he might be, who visited the to be received as a guest, and entertained as not of his entering the country to the moment wen the hill-porters who carried the baggage to employ animals heavily laden, on account he roads in that hilly country) were by the sarajah placed at the disposal of the visitors, however, which I had with the maharajah, he may of the servants of the European visitors pitality displayed towards them, for they had the them very large quantities of saffron, and

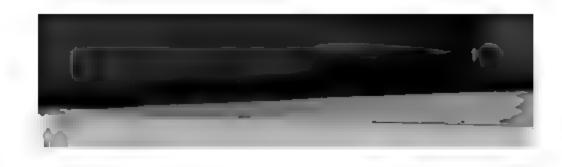
other products of the country, much beyond what they could really use during their sojourn. This circumstance, I believe, has led to an alteration in the custom.

The most eminent of the visitors at that time, were Lord Gifford, brother-in-law of the Governor-General of India, and the unfortunate Colonel King, who afterwards (in consequence of imagining that imputations were thrown upon his courage and ability) committed suicide. We sometimes dined together at the Maharajah's; and it may, perhaps, appear very ridiculous to those who are unacquainted with oriental customs, to be informed, that on these occasions, we were obliged to send our own cooks, our own wines, and our own plate, and other culinary, or, gastronomic apparatus. The Maharajah would make his appearance during dinner, but, of course, would never partake of our repast; and, to show us particular attention, he ordered preserves, fruit, ice, and sweetmeats, to be sent to us from his own kitchen. Besides this kind of hospitality, he would frequently minister to our entertainment in other ways, as by exhibitions of fireworks, illuminations on the river, music, dancing-girls (bayadères), &c.

The kings of France professed to cure the king's-evil, by laying the hand upon the patient; and the kings of England to cure epilepsy, by blowing thrice upon the person affected with that disease—the Maharajah emulates their example, by professing to cure all cases of paralysis, although he adopts a snore substantial and effective method of operation. He administers, for this purpose, a majoon (electuary) the ingredients of which, as he informed me, are cinnabar, anacardium orientale, and nur comica, with thirty-five spices. It is prepared as follows—The cunnabar is boiled in butter, and the nux vomica, anacardium, and spices, are then added; these ingredients are then ground, or, rubbed together, with a sufficient quantity of honey, in order to form an electuary, a process which occupies three days. The dose (twice a day) is from five to ten grains. The electuarium nucis comioce of Timor Shah, which the Hakims still consider a valuable remedy, is a similar compound,

the preparation of which I now give-Any quantity of num vomica is macerated or immersed in warm milk, the milk being poured off, and fresh milk substituted every day, for seven consecutive days, on the eighth day the nux vomica is sua pended by inclosing it in a linen cloth, in a stewpan filled with new milk, and boiled; the nuts are then peeled and split, and the internal germ removed and thrown away (the latter being considered poisonous) they are then washed, dried, and rasped to powder, which is afterwards boiled in honey. The following spices, mixed with twice their weight of honey, are then added to complete the electuary, viz.-white, black, and long peppers cinnamon, nutmeg, betel-nut, mastic, English galangale, Emblid myrobalon, Indian spikenard, cardamoms, cumin seeds, fennel seeds, small fennel-flower seeds, saffron, ginger, cloves, alocal wood, guiacum wood, sandal wood, and Xytobalsam. The dose of this medicine is half a drachm to one drachm; and it is recommended as an anodyne, hypnotic, and aphrodisiac; also as being valuable in removing palsy, curing gout, stopping catarrh, strongthening the stomach, &c.

I could introduce a great variety of anecdotes illustrative of the manners, customs, &c. of the inhabitants of Cashmere and the peculiarities of their country, which have never vel been published, did the object of my work permit. I niny however, mention a curious species of theft which is sometimes perpetrated there. On the lakes in Cashmere are large numbers of floating gardens, or, masses of weeds, upon which earth is thrown, and they serve as beds for cultivating melonacucumbers, turnips, carrots, cabbages, egg-plant-apples, and different other culinary vegetables. If, however, the gardener does not keep a watch over this moveable property, he may perhaps find, that during the night, the garden itself has been cut from its fastenings and removed; and as, in these cases, the thief joins the stolen mass to a similar one of his own (thus completely altering its shape, position, &c.) it is rarely possible to identify the garden, or, discover the perpetrator of the robbery



During my stay at Cashmere, I did not neglect any oppor tunity of acquiring a knowledge of its botanical treasures, or, of collecting such plants as appeared likely to be of any service for medicinal purposes; I thus gathered a considerable Aerbarium vivum: The drawings of those which I considered as most valuable in medical botany, may be seen in the second volume, and their properties and effects (as far as I was able to discover) are also detailed in the pages of that volume. Besides the Flora Medica Cashmersana, there are also descriptions of other plants, which I collected in the plains of the Punjab, the virtues of which I tested, and now communicate. Many of them are, probably, already known to European physicians, but, as I have written not for Europe alone, but also for the East, I have introduced them, because many of the Indian physicians are not thoroughly acquainted with them-not even with their forms or properties. It would have been easy for me to have doubled or tripled the number, had the limits of this work permitted.

Many of my readers may possibly question the utility of these descriptions, on the ground, that, even supposing the efficacy of the plants to be established, and their utility in medicine practically and successfully proved, the knowledge of them cannot be of any service to European physicians, as they will not be able to procure supplies. This, however, is not the case; for, although their principal use may be in India, the shawl merchants of Cashmere, who are in constant communication with France and England, would willingly forward whatever might be required, to any part of India or Europe. On this point, I have only to observe, that their transport should not be by the long route round the Cape of Good Hope, but by the Red Sea and the Mediterranean; or, if possible, entirely overland; because, unless they are in hermetically-sealed packages, they invariably suffer by a sea passage. I may further mention, that my catalogue of Cashmerean plants is not by any means complete, and that, should Heaven permit me to fulfil my intention, of again visiting that country

for a couple of years, and then of returning to Europe, I shall publish a Supplement to this work, in order to supply the deficiencies, and therein state any occurrences of interest which may happen.

Having passed the months of July and August in Cashmere, I left that beautiful country, on my way to Europe, in the month of September, taking with me a quantity of Cashmerean produce. After calling at Lahore, where I staid till the end of October, I passed the Sutlej, and went, via Ferozepore, Loodiana, Umballa, Saharunpore, and Rajpore, again to the hills, viz. to Mussoorie, in order to visit my two daughters, whom I had placed at an educational institution there, which is under the direction of some French ladies. I spent threedays at that place, and then continued my journey, passing from Meerut to Goormuckteesur, on the Ganges; where I had previously engaged a small vessel to convey me to Calcutta. The voyage down the Ganges was an exceedingly pleasant one, in many respects, and lasted two months. Among the incidents which excited my attention on the river, the relation of which may interest the reader, was that, as we approached Bengal, I observed, on both banks of the Ganges, a gradually increasing number of cane-mats, coverlets, drinking vessels, &c. and also many sick persons lying upon mats, &c. On inquiring the cause, I found that it was the custom of the country, among the poorer classes, that when a patient was supposed to be past all hope of recovery, his relations conveyed him to the banks of the Ganges, so that he might die in the vicinity of the sacred river. The relations or friends of the patients, visit the spot, to ascertain whether they are still living; when death ensues, they purchase a sufficiency of wood to make a funeral-pile, and commit the body to the flames; when their means do not afford the expense of doing this, they merely burn a portion of the face, and then push the body into the sacred river. When a patient, thus situated, happens to recover, he considers that he has, as it were, acquired a new life, and thenceforth all

his former relations and friends are treated as strangers; he never returns to the dwelling in which he had formerly resided, but wanders down the Ganges, until he arrives at Santipore, near Calcutta, where he settles himself; and it is a curious fact, that nearly the whole population of Santipore is composed of such persons. These people never again hold any communication with those who had been nearest and dearest to them; and they contract marriages amongst themselves only. This town or colony, the only one, perhaps, of its kind in the world, may be called the *Colony of Convalescents*. The Ganges teems with crocodiles, and wild geese are found in great abundance.

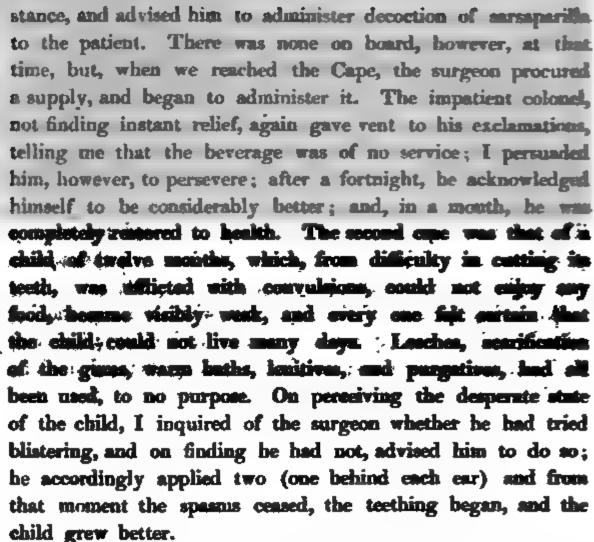
When I arrived at Calcutta, I found that one of the finest merchant vessels, called the "Prince of Wales," belonging to Messieurs Green and Compy. was about to sail for England. I made arrangements for my passage homeward, and after a week's stay only in Calcutta, went on board. This short stay at the capital of Bengal, prevented my observing any of the operations of the celebrated Dr. James Esdaile (now in Scotland) whose cases of amputation, &c. performed without pain, and without the use of chloroform, &c. while the patient was under mesmeric influence, were then attracting considerable attention. The Delhi Gazette of India observed — "Though Dr. Esdaile's performances are not yet countenanced by the faculty, let us hope that he possesses moral courage sufficient to prosecute his mensures."

We enjoyed the most delightful weather during the voyage; the only annoyance being the frequent calms, which caused us to be two months in reaching the Cape of Good Hope. In the beginning of April we reached Cape Town, the aspect of which, at the foot of the Table Mountain, is exceedingly picturesque. The town is constructed with much regularity, and the houses are very comfortable dwellings, principally of one flat only. Almost every European comfort is to be found there; they have good hotels, elegant shops, handsome public buildings, an exchange, a theatre, and several others, and the town is well lighted with gas; I was surprised at not

being pestered at the Cape by beggars, a peculiarity I do not recollect to have met with in any other place I visited in my travels.

On our arrival at the Cape, the harvest season was just over and we were able, on our walks through the town, or in country excursions, to refresh ourselves with some of the most delicious grapes I ever tasted. To some of my readers, it may, at first, appear strange, that the harvest season should be over so early in the year as April; but, be it remembered, the Cape is in the southern hemisphere, where the seasons are precisely the reverse of ours; January being the hottest, and July the coldest month of the year. After a stay of four days, we again put to sea, having, during that time, taken in a supply of fresh water, poultry, &c. but we had not long been out of sight of land, when our poultry were attacked by an epizootic, and destroyed, so that we were obliged to call at St. Helena, to procure fresh provisions. There were a few cases of death on board, viz. some invalids and a sailor who had been notorious for his immoderate drinking. The bodies were, according to the custom of mariners, wrapped in linen cloths, and weights having been attached, they were committed to the deep, accompanied with prayers.

Besides these cases of disease, which terminated fatally, there were a few others, with regard to the treatment of which I was consulted. I may mention two of them, as the diseases frequently occur, and I had the good fortune to extricate the ship's surgeon from an embarrassment respecting them. The first was that of a testy old colonel, who, according to his own assertion, was troubled with severe rheumatic pains to such a degree, that he was on the verge of despair. In this perplexity he addressed himself to me, with the avowal, that the medicines he got from the surgeon were not worth a penny, and that if I could not assist him, he must die. I asked him, whether he had ever been affected with syphilitic disease, which he admitted to have been the case many years before. I, therefore, acquainted the surgeon with this circumbefore. I, therefore, acquainted the surgeon with this circum-

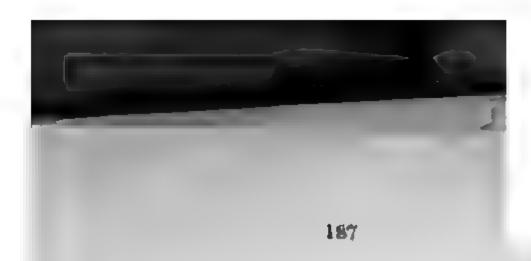


Divine service was regularly performed on board the ship, the captain performing it every Sunday, morning and evening. There were about two hundred persons on board, but, we nevertheless had plenty of provisions; in fact, we may be said to have fared luxuriously; for, besides an abundance of necessary food, we had pastry of some kind or other daily, as well as delicious cakes for desert, and many sorts of wines, malt liquor, and spirits. Twice a-week champagne was served at our table. One day we met with not fewer than nine ships, with some of which we entered into communication, inquiring the name of the vessel, whence it came, whither it was bound, what was its cargo, how long it had been on the voyage, and what other vessels it had spoken with on its way. These communications, unless the ship be within speaking distance, are all made by fing-signals, of which every vessel possesses a book, or index. Previously to the day on which we met with the vessels just mentioned, we had not come in sight of any during

several weeks, when a sail was reported to be visible on the horizon; the passengers immediately went on deck to behold the sight. It was an American whaler, and many of the sailors were sitting on the tops of the masts to get a distant view of the ocean. On the coast of Africa, near the Equator, we encountered a vessel, which, from the account given us by the captain, was coming from Bombay, bound for Calcutta, and had been driven by adverse gales into this part of the Atlantic! The crew and passengers were sorely distressed for want of provisions, and, without knowing even the name of the captain, we supplied them with rice, potatoes, beer, &c. gratis.

At various periods of the day, even when the sun was but slightly visible, the captain and officers took observations with their nautical instruments; and, after making their calculations, would point out to us, on the map, the exact spot on the watery plain which we were then traversing. In the early part of our voyage, as we approached the southern hemisphere, we gradually tost sight of the northern constellations, and when we reached the equator, we could not any longer descry the polar star; but, we were compensated for this, by the appearance of other constellations in the south, which were gradually manifested within our horizon, among which that of the Cross is the most magnificent, the others being considerably inferior to the northern. These incidents may probably appear superfluous to those who have made the voyage; but, to numbers who have not crossed the waste of mighty waters, they may possibly afford some interest.

The various events which I have described in this volume, have all been written from memory; as the only time which I could spare for committing any observations to paper, was fully engrossed in noting down those which related to medical subjects; therefore, it can easily be imagined, that some of the minor details may be slightly inaccurate, and that many an important fact, which would have been worth recording, may have escaped my remembrance. I can, however, assure my readers, that, as far as my memory serves me, I have presented to them a faithful record, and that I never have, in any instance, wilfully swerved from truth.



In conclusion, I now insert (in a Translation by a professed literary character) Dr. TRILLER's Rules of lealth. This reputable author flourished towards the closs of the 17th century, and published a highly esteemed as of Epic poems, entitled, The Abduction of a Sazon Pri

RULES OF HEALTH.

T.

There is a charm in health and length of days,

Which all men covet, and which most might gain;

And I shall now attempt, in humble lays,

To tell how I my aged-life did gain.

However man the debt of nature pays.

He may, at least, longevity obtain;

Learn how I lived, and note what I advise,

As proper means to win so rich and rare a prize.

TV.

Tis to divine beneficence we owe

Not only life, but that great blessing—health;

Yet, man must ever carefully bestow

Attention on himself, to aid the wealth

Which nature has bestowed, as though,

Without our will, she would do good by stealth;

Nor should we treat her rudely, lest we feel

That nerves and muscles are not made of stone nor steel.

111.

This lesson have I learned in nature's school—
To act as she dictates — A calm, contented mind
I sought; took food and exercise by rule;
And hence, was able year to year to bind.
Our delicate construction, man's misrule
Too oft destroys body, and, with it, mind.
It was not by the aid of drug, nor herb, nor charm,
I reached old-age, and kept life free from harm.

IV.

tues which in med'cines dwell, isease alone be in request;
them when you are well, pect them to disturb your rest.
ob them of their power disease to quell, rvice they are idly pressed;
ld not medicaments forestall, health no medicines at all.

v

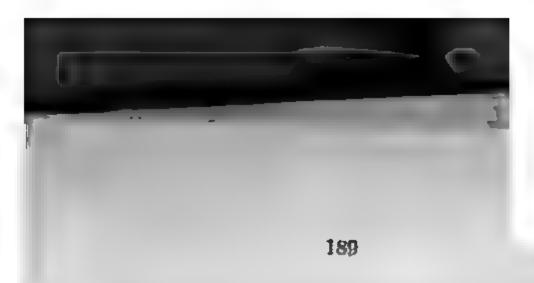
lation for a host of ills,
away from life degrees of length:
till wanted, might give health and strength;
till wanted, might give health and strength;
for its destruction takes

VJ.

taken who in every Spring
is fancy that they physic need;
sherself both man and thing
to her laws; to purge and bleed
sike, what is it but to fling
ength, and life away? Blockhead indeed
allows medicines he does not require;
ine, shall such a dunce expire.

vii.

spend an aged life in ease,
habits, keep within due measure;
and sleep, the medium seize,
women take not too much pleasure.
ounsel of Hippocrates,
it good health was an important treasure;
of six score years, expired,
d, reverenced, and much admired.



VIII.

Night into day let no man think of turning,

Nor sleep by day to wake up when 'tis night,

A brain confused, or with strong potions burning.

Cannot conceive of men or things aright.

Let me remark, such feasting folks concerning,

They are not wise; but act as if in spite

Of sense and reason; for, surely, every one

Requires some rest after hard labor done.

IX.

Why should we, glutton like, our bodies feed

As if we wished grim Death to cast his dart?

Why should we hasten to the grave with speed,

As if from all our friends we longed to part?

Of temperance every man on earth has need,

To save him from affliction's direful smart;

Then why use food as if it held the germs

Which make ourselves rich nourishment for worms?

Χ.

Suppose that we should wish our lamp to burn,
We trim it, nicely, with sufficient oil;
But, if we overcharge the feeding urn,
Of course, the brilliancy of light we spoil,
Or, put it wholly out: hence, we may learn,
Without much labor or fatiguing toil,
If man his "feeding urn" (his body) surfeit,
The darkness of the grave must prove the forfeit

XI.

A little generous wine makes glad the heart;
Unbends the mind o'er which dull sorrow reigns:
Lightens sad melancholy of its smart,
And makes infirmity forget its pains;
Invigorates the blood; performs its part
In quickening circulation through the veins;
It prompts digestion, and the stomach braces,
Languor dispels, depression, too, displaces.

XII

o for Death require—
n o'erheated, ice-cold water;
which, when freely you perspire,
we of health a complete slaughter;
of fully act to your desire,
mfort leave but little quarter;
ang, slow, yet sure decay,
tet sufferings, life, at length, away.

XIII.

things, let us never fail
freshest and the purest air;
ssing in the world's vast pale,
easants, courtiers, or the fair;
creation would grow stale,
usurp dominion everywhere;
nature through its aid
of from destruction stayed;

XIV.

trength, and general health bestowing:
slight it, set themselves at strife
reator's aim, with good o'erflowing:
ung air when Spring is rife
odors, gentle zephyr's blowing;
tores of nature's vital wealth,
agth of days and perfect health.

XV.

ar gaily yourselves disport.

tues full supply acquire,

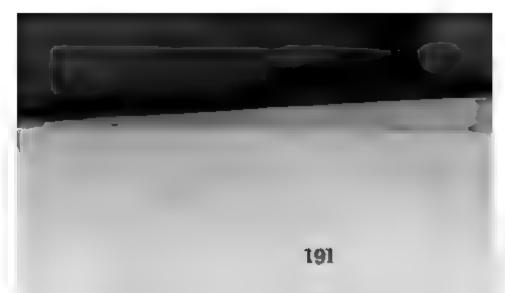
exercise and merry sport;

me most healthfully respire,

when every outwork of life's fort;

reise the body thrives.

sense thus lengthen out their lives.



XVI.

But, while I thus commend the bracing air.

I must enjoin, in terms not less emphatic,
That you avoid all drafts; for they prepare
The way, and bring on pains rheumatic.
Which to remove may baffle all your care,
And leave, for years, those twinges so erratic:
Air is of use, but drafts are dangerous things.
And spare not peasants, merchants, bankers, kings.

XVII.

Also avoid, as you would shun the pest,

Air that is foul, no matter how created;

In crowded rooms be not a frequent guest,

Nor sit for hours with wine or grog elated;

Foul-air and drinking will disturb your rest,

And bring on pains not easily abated;

And should you feel such fumes affect your brain,

Rush to fresh-air to make you well again.

XVIII.

Cleanliness is next to Godliness, says Paul;
And common-sense corroborates his saying;
Some wash but seldom, others not all—
Yet, washing is as needful, oft, as praying:
If once you into filthy habits fall,
You are from prudence and religion straying;
Keep pure your body by such free ablutions
As may preserve you from unclean pollutions.

XIX.

Neglect not bathing, as too many do,

For, thereby, you may ward off many an ill,

Sometimes a warm-bath may your strength renew;

But, of the cold, be sure to take your fill.

The Easterns, old and young, this course pursue,

Nor shun the water though it should be chill;

Hence, such diseases as fell gout and stone,

To Indians and to Persians are scarce known.

XX.

as a comfort we esteem,
nent changes of our underdress;
ential to our health, I deem,
fore urge them on you with some stress:
rtance, trifling though it seem,
ould now upon your minds impress—
that whene'er you are attiring,
on cold garments, while perspiring.

XXI.

ect the sea, nor flowing river,
ne season, go to beach or brink;
stand undressed, to shake and shiver,
the healthy plunge affrighted shrink;
nr limbs, e'en though muscles quiver,
to swim, nor be afraid to sink;
nvigorates all the limbs and breast,
lay cheerful, and at night brings rest.

XXII.

th, let Diet have your care,
in healthy action most depends,
rts you may well despair
imprudences to make amends.
it, therefore, I again repair,
it repetition sometimes tends
it truth more strongly on the mind,
revance to our practice bind.

XXIII.

inore, and then, I shall have done—
consider well our nature's laws;
rtal underneath the sun,
c consequent upon some cause;
and united are in one,
affects the other; therefore, pause
aperance blasts the body's health
c mind of intellectual wealth.



XXIV.

All who these Rules will wisely lay to heart,
May hope to reach a venerable age,
Nor wish to stay, nor fear hence to depart;
For what is Death but freedom to the sage?
Death has no terrors that can make them start;
And when they quit, at length, this mortal stage,
Pleased with the life of prudence that is past,
In hope they quietly shall breathe their last!

T

To Dr. Triller's Rules of Health, I add one more,
Though at the hazard of your condemnation;
For, there are thousands now, as heretofore,
Who will not thank me for my observation:
I also know, that you may quote from lore
Of ancient days, of some consideration.
To show the error of the Rule I want
To give, regarding the Tobacco-plant.

IL

Poisons (as arsenic, opium) may, from use,

Lose much of their intrinsic, mortal power;

Yet, they are poisons still: 'tis the abuse

Of the pernicious weed (on which I shower

The censures of great men—whether as juice,

Or leaf, or dust) that at this hour,

Many conceive it innocent; but, know

It is to health a deleterious foe.

111.

Urban the Eighth, we read in history's page.

Passed on snuff-takers excommunication.

The Czar of Russia, in a former age.

Punished the crime of this abomination

By cutting off the nose. The still more sage

Senate of Berne, on due deliberation.

Forbade the Swiss to snoke Tobacco, as a crime

Great as was theft or murder in the code divine

IV.

lalois, I have read or heard, prohibition of its use in Youth; wait until he gets a heard smakes. And 'tis a well-known truth the First, of England ("the absurd") e, to put Tobacco down; foreooth, in that pedantic king; nen, by force, will not do anything.

V

rad the Fourth, to death condemned
rs of Tobacco. And that great man
whose conduct I commend,
rous obligation, formed a plan
rom the Sikhs; he did forefend
onous weed, and through the nation ran
tion; e'en as a remedy for pain,
administer the weed, prove vain.

VI.

t barbarous Sikh, preserves his race
no noxious plant; while boasting Europe tries
ats filthy use. Governments have the face.
I health, to form monopolies
I haneful weed—What a disgrace!
land's Rulers common-sense defies,
I health
people, for a little wealth!

VII.

ans often have asserted,

If up Tobacco, also smoking,

from its true use much perverted.

If sex it ever is provoking

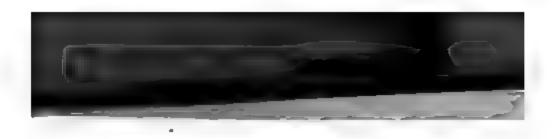
If disgust—in short, it is diverted are's purpose! and I end, invoking of the British Isles, to banish hence o contrary to Common-sense!

J. M. H.



17 DTS. . ems.





EXPLANATIONS OF THE PLATES.

The lithographic engravings in this, the first volume, are faithful copies of Portraits and Sketches, taken by a native at Lahore—excepting only the likeness of the Faqueer Haridas, which I had from Captain Gardner; and though I never saw Haridas, I rely on the resemblance; for, on showing it to several natives, who knew him well, as also to General Ventura and Colonel Sir C. M. Wade, who were present at the restoration of the Faqueer, they recognised the likeness.

Before entering upon the Explanations of the Plates, I shall give some account of the manners and customs of the Sikhs and Hindoos, in addition to the communications already made.

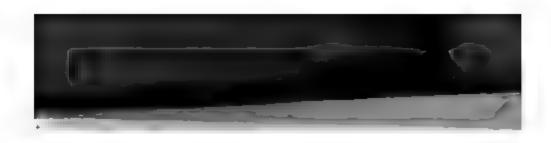
Sikh, Sing, Singh, Khalsa, are names of that people known to the English by the appellation Sikhs. Sikh is a derivation from Sikhna, to learn; hence, the Sikhs are disciples (pupils) of Baba Nanuk, the Reformer. Sing, signifies a lion, or hero; the Sikhs conceiving themselves to be a powerful race, a nation of warriors.

In their religious principles, they are Reformed Indians Formerly, the Sikhs inhabited the Punjab only, but, are now to be met with in various parts of Hindostan; as in Cashmere. Thibet, in the North; in the South, at Moultan and Scinde: as far as Calcutta, in the East; and, in the West, at Pishawur and Cabul. Notwithstanding their Reformation, the Sikhs, like the Hindoos, burn their dead, and were they not prohibited by the English, they would burn living beings also with the dead. Their hair, as elsewhere stated, is long; it is wound up in a knot, placed on the fore-part of the head, around which, beginning at the knot, they wind a long and narrow muslin of fine texture, which they denominate Destar, i. e. head-dress, bearing the appearance of a helmet. The more opulent add to this head-dress pieces of silk, embroidered with silver and gold; also hooks and clasps, with projecting feathers, and a variety of pearls and precious stones. They wear corrings of gold and gems; armlets and bracelets, and a profusion of neck ornamentsas exhibited in the male and female portraits in Plates 1, 2, 3, 4.

The Hindoos wear their hair short, which may be seen below the vol. 1.

4. Every morning, after ablution, durit	ıg t	heir
selves on the nose between the eyes, with	safi	ron,
ich their different Castes may be disting	zu i s	hed,
rmance of ablution is visible. In Plates	1, 5	2, 3,
being the sign of majestic eminence.		
uh, or, Maharajah (King) Runjeet Sing, v. 1	nege	92.
sjh (King) Kurruck Sing		
r (Heir-apparent) No-Nehal Sing	10	
uh (King) Shere, or. Sheer Sing,	11	
Queen) Chunda,*	**	108.
ath (King) Dulleop, or, Dhulleep Sing	11	
(Nobleman) Jewahir, or, Jowahar Sing,	.,	
(Prince) Lall Sing,	**	
oh (King) Goolab, or, Gholab Sing,	90	115.
Princel Dhyan, or, Dehan Sing,	,,	
Prince Soochet, or, Suchet Sing,	84	
Prince) Heerah, or, Heera Sing,	**	
(Prince) Teja Sing,	**	119.
Prince) Deena-Nauth, or, Deenanath,	**	
r or Fakeer (Devotee) Noor-oo-Deen. or,	,,	
orudeen, or, Nouredden,	,,	
Noblemen) Dost, or, Dhost Mohamed,+		
a Sowar (a Cuirassier)	7*	121.
g, or, Akalee (Immortal) fanatic Sikh	**	• • • • •
opahee (Sepoy)	**	96.
nan, or. Mussulman Sipahee (Mahome-	**	
n Sepoy)		
Lee Sipahee (Napaulese Sepoy)	1.	
	10	127.
m, or, Hakeem (Mohamedan or Mahome-	**	141.
		141
an Doctor)	97	141.
reconage from Maha-Ranee Chund Kour, wife of		
hal, who for a short period was Queen; and was es, as related on page 105. Though employ		
er saw her; much less was she visible to any	pai	nter;
tot obtained a likeness; but, in her stead, I	giv	e the
ds. at of Cabul does not strictly belong to this	i in the	iee of
notorious in the history of the last Sikh		
ing likeness of him, I present it to my reade		





District.

197

The Doctor is feeling the pulse of his patient, behind when is a urinal bettle. A medicine chest, containing simply electronics and pills (in wooden boxes) in beside him; before him lies his notebook, and near it his inhatand, with a cane-pen sticking in it, together with penknife, scissors, recipes, and a couple of pomegranates.

Faqueer Postee (Poppy-head Drinker) smoking his hooks, while rubbing poppy-heads with his hands in a vessel with water, which he afterwards strains through a cloth and drinks. He is tattooed on the arm. Behind him may be seen the goat-skin containing water.

✓ PLATE XI. Kar-Khana Abkaree (Stillatory) r. page 157.

The Distiller, as well as the Drinker, is a Mahomedan. This mode of distilling is, however, very imperfect.

Cashmere. It is headed with the signature of v. page 177. of an Order, issued by the late Sikh-government, work, to receive and entertain as Guests, the oners taken at Aliwal, and forwarded from Philoor, his Order, also, is headed with the Signature of the absence of Lall Sing, was then temporary Lahore v. page 192. enting these Copies to the public, is as follows—In ar, I was informed by the Chief Director of the Printing Office at Vienna, that there were 500 tive, and 104 foreign types, in that establishment: ved the Goormukee characters of the Sikhs, mennon of Plate XII: yet, amid that vast collection. gnature of Maharajh Gholab Sing, as exhibited on ng document, is not to be found-a curiosity -and, at the request of the Director of that famous iter hereof has undertaken, on his return to the intherto unknown character in Europe, to the Imafter having ascertained the reality of the existence and that it is not merely a Monogram belonging lajahs of the Hills.

Plate, is added a similar Signature of the late hew of Gholab Sing.

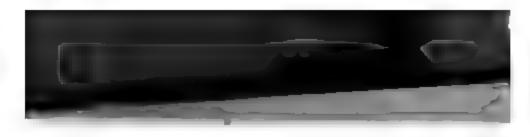
ern view of the Fortress of the city of Lahore. The built Fortress, having two Entrances, is in a servation, though erected by the Mohamedans, 200 cs the nort-west angle of the city. It has an imple of the city of different colored be represented on a Plate.

Plate, indicate the inner and outer gates of the Durwasa; between which gates, some houses of ned.

a-Indian House-of-prayer.

n Entrance from the city to the Fortress.

Court yard; on the north of which is the Takht and before it is the Khabgha (formerly the cooling the heat of the day) the front of which, as seen





in the Plate, extending along the Fortress, was occupied by the Lodins of the Harem. On the south, were formerly, the assumption magazines, the guastock manufactory, and the guadoundry; behind these were the royal stables.

No. 6 is that part of the Fortress called Sussansa Boorj; where, in the winter season, the Durber (State-council) frequently assembled.

No. 7 is the western Entrance from the royal garden, called Hasser-esbagh.

No. 8 is the royal Flower-garden; in the centre of which stands an elegant marble building (erected by Runjeet Sing) wherein the Durbar occasionally met. To this Garden there were four Entrances; the eastern, from the Fortrean; the western, from the royal Mosque; the northern, from the Parade; and the southern, from the City.

No. 9 is the fatal Gateway, above the inner extremity of which stood the purspet that was dashed down upon No-Nehal Sing (the Heir-apparent) and Meean Oodum Sing (Maharajh Gholab Sing's eldest source recorded on page 102.

No. 10 is the Entrance from the royal Flower-garden, up a flight of magnificent stone steps, to the Mosque, named Badshai Musjit.

No. 11 is one of the four colorsal Minarets of the royal Mosque; below which Runjeet Sing, his son Kurruck Sing, and his son No-Nehal Sing, together with their numerous Wives, were burned, and a splendid tomb erected on the spot, with a Cupola in sight, wherein the Granth (holy-book of the Sikhs) is read by the priests.

No. 12 is the large Court of the royal Mosque, which was occupied by Sheer Sing, for three days, during the blockade of the Fortress, v. page 106.

No. 13 is the royal Mosque itself, Budshai Musjit; which, in former times, was devoted by the Mahomedan kings to Divine-worship; but which the Sikha appropriated to an Arsenal; and their example has, I believe, been followed by the English.

No. 14—Below this No. is an arm of the river Ravee; which, in the dry-season has scarcely any water. To the right hand of this No. is an extensive Wall, beyond which stands an Artillery establishment.

The Barber is represented shaving the head. His apparatus near him.

y sagacious taste, the ruthless king asts, on blood and slaughter only lives; ger, formed alike to cruel meals, d at the manger starve; of milder seeds enerous horse to herbage and to grain nes his wish-though fabling Greece resound hracian steeds with human-carnage wild. sted by instinct's never-erring power, creature knows its proper aliment; an, the inhabitant of every clime, all the commoners of Nature feeds! ed, bounded, by this power within, ravings are well aimed: voluptuous man superior faculties misled; from pleasure e'en in quest of joy, with Nature's boons, what thousands seek, dishes tortured from their native taste. ad variety, to spur beyond ser will, the jaded appetite! for pleasure? Learn a juster taste; now, that temperance is true luxury.

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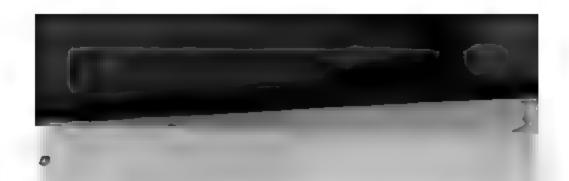
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1852.





to run

MEDIUM SYSTEM.

The diagnostics and prognostics of diseases, do not within the scope of my treatise; they have been at treated by other physicians. I shall restrict mystherapeutics; and communicate various specifics, efficacy of which I have tested, during a long successful practice.

Notwithstanding I am convinced that specifics act not mechanically, but, physically, being in connection with maladies (as iron with the magnet), and that not the quantity, but, the quality of the remedy, produces the desired effect; yet, I have (with or without reason) in the administration of medicaments, adhered to a certain Order; arranging all medicines, according to their violence, in the three following classes.

CLASS I, contains the milder plants, earths, charcoals, salts, metals, and the weaker vegetable acids, &c. These are the remedies commonly administered by Allœopathists in doses of scruples, drachms, and even ounces; for instance: Bitter-almonds, Poppy-heads, Quick-silver, &c.

CLASS II, contains the acrid plants, some of the crystalized vegetable acids, mild chymical preparations, &c. namely, those remedies which are usually administered in doses of grains; for instance, Prussiate of Potash, Opium, Calomel, &c.

CLASS III, contains all matters denominated poisons—animal, vegetable, mineral—as strong acids, &c. which are generally administered in doses of less than a grain for instance: Hydrocyanic acid, Morphia, corrosive sublimate of Mercury, &c.

Remedies of the first class I administered in dose of from $\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ of a grain; those of the second class, in doses of from $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain; and those of the third class, in doses of from $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ of a grain.

By thus administering them, I obtained the result communicated in this work.

The question may be raised, and with some appearance of reason, why I have not arranged animal venoms, such as those of beasts when mad, of serpents, scorpions, &c. among the milder medicinal agents, inasmuch as they are obnoxious only when they come in contact with the blood or with an abraded surface, since, when taken internally, even in large doses, they do not exercise any prejudicial influence? I reply, because, I have observed that they produced marked effects when administered even in doses of $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain; it may be, that in larger doses they might have operated otherwise—perhaps, just the reverse.

Besides, the usual animal medicines, as ambergris, castoreum, musk, &c. I have admitted various other animal substances, opening a wider field for naturalists and physicians.

It was not owing to any scarcity of plants, herbs, or minerals, that I have added such substances to my already rich collection of medicaments; but having, out of curiosity, tried several of them, and obtained satisfactory results, I retained them in my Manuscript, and now present them to my readers: among them may be

found Anguineum, Cataracteum, Leporineum, Locusteum, Nycterideum, Piscineum, Scorpioneum, Tigrineum, &c.

The mode of preparing them is very simple, and may be seen under each head, in the *Materia Medica*, of this volume.

Whether my newly introduced animal medicines may be considered as curiosities only, or, whether they may be brought into general practice by my fellow-physicians, I leave to their examination and judgment.

I make use of the three following modes in the administration of my remedies—

I. I give one drop of the essence, i. e. tincture, or a spirituous saccharine preparation of the medicine, on a lump of sugar; so that those who are averse to taking medicine (as also children and lunatics) may be induced to take it without disgust, and often without their being aware that they are taking medicine.

II. I give the prepared remedy in a dry state, in powder; a manner preferred to any other by the inhabitants of India, who feel a repugnance against taking liquids from the hands of Europeans.

III. I give medicine in the shape of lozenges (pastils, cakes) which is a simple and expeditious mode. They are prepared in two ways; namely; in the one lozenge, or cake, the medicine is amalgamated throughout; in the other, it merely forms the external part (being a coat, cover, or crust to the sweetmeat) the one mode of administration is as effectual as the other. Both have their peculiar advantages; for preservation's sake, I prefer the former manner; the latter, however, is more easily and readily prepared.

he former, I invariably use some spirit in e substances while pounding them to water; partly to prevent the dispersion and partly to dissolve the medicine, as ute drying.

ion, electricity is evolved, and its propere medicine; therefore, they recommend ituration for hours; but, I am of 1 15 to 60 minutes, is, in most cases,

e (medium) in the preparation of mecetable sugar, which I prefer to animal at of its prevalent sweetness and pefor, it is well known, that vegetable ach substances as readily undergo de-

animal charcoal, &c. are used in the gar, no particles of the heterogeneous in the sugar itself; consequently, the ed, is pure. Admitting that some interest of the substances employed in reto the sugar, still, such particles could all use, have any medicinal influence, tend towards the decomposition of the high they had become combined.

mees are the most liable to decomthle, less so; and mineral, resist th of Time, which gnaws all sub-

lozenges I prepare from a paste comsugar with an adequate quantity of



vii

starch-pulp. They are made in a machine adapted to the purpose, similar to an ordinary pill-machine. One dracks of the paste is placed on the machine and rolled to a cylinder, which, in pressing, is cut into sixty long-shaped lozenges, and then dried.

I prefer the long-shaped, or, the flat lozenges to the round, because they are easier handled. Pills are round for the convenience of swallowing, but lozenges are intended to be dissolved in the mouth.

Physicians themselves ought to prepare the medicines they prescribe, or, at all events, to see them prepared, never trusting their prescriptions (as is customary) to ordinary apothecaries; for, besides their own reputation, the health and the life of their patients depend upon the accuracy of the preparation. I hold every physician responsible for whatever mistakes arise in the preparation of his prescriptions; whether from the apothecary's ignorance, from involuntary mistakes (which are of daily and hourly occurrence) from the common practice of substituting one drug for another, or, from what cause soever.

At Lahore, I often found, that on sending for the same article to different shops, I received as many different articles; and I have pretty solid grounds for supposing that the like may not be a rare case in Europe.

As the druggists at Lahore and other places in the Punjab, receive their drugs from Umritsir (one of the most important cities, in a commercial point of view) I recommend all physicians in that quarter to procure such drugs as they require, from Umritsir, where there is more abundant choice, and where the articles are less expensive than at Lahore.

on or pounding of medicines, seeks
suld be used, as they not unfrequent
perties to the drugs, changing the
d-stone, glass, or china mortars, are
a or spoon used to clear the pestle of
the which may adhere to the more
llic, but ivory or bone.

three Recipes may suffice as specime rent modes of preparation:

ned and dried Turkey fig-seeds, from 1 to ite sugar, 15 grains; starch-pulp sufficient easte; begin by putting the fig-seeds into a stening them with drops of proof-spinen into a mass; add the sugar, in staluring trituration, reducing the whole to powder; then, add starch-pulp, sufficient te, from which 25 lozenges are to be made of the first class to be prepared in

y cut fulminating cotton, from 1 to 2 grave, 40 grains; starch-pulp sufficient to male which mass 50 lozenges are to be made of the second class to be prepared i

inating silver, from 1 to 2 grains; white su starch-pulp sufficient to make a paste: 1 100 lozenges are to be made.

of the third class to be prepared i

ents from the explosion of fulminating metals, they, repared in small quantities, and kept moist with subverized state when added, and before proceeding loroughly mixed, by the ivery speed or spatule.



ix

The mode of preparing the medicines, which are to form the external part of the lozenges, is similar to the former. Thus—

For the first class of medicines, it will be sufficient to take from 1 to 5 parts of sugar; for the second class, sugar from 5 to 10 parts; and for the third class, sugar from 10 to 20 parts, to each part of the medicine; which, when sufficiently triturated, must be dissolved by the addition of as much proof-spirit as may be requisite to reduce the whole to a liquid sufficient to moisten the lozenges (composed of sugar and starch) when put into the mortar—stirring them round, with the spatula, until they have absorbed the whole of the liquid.

As already mentioned, animal substances easily undergo decomposition; and, on that account, like volatiles, are better preserved in a liquid state—as a sugary essence—which may be dropped on lozenges, or lumps of sugar, just before administering them.

With respect to the administration of these remedies, One lozenge constitutes a Dose, whether the patient be an adult or an infant; as the medicine operates more specifically than mechanically; for instance: a like quantity of matter produces a like effect in the vaccination of a babe and a giant. In acute cases, the dose may be repeated hourly; in very urgent cases, every fifteen minutes; in protracted cases, once or twice a day; in chronic cases, every other day, and sometimes once every third day.

If the case be acute, as much medicine as is sufficient for one day should be delivered at a time (unless necessity demand an alteration); if less orgent, sufficient o, may be delivered; and, in chron lly if the patient reside at a distant ent for a month, or more, may

o be allowed to dissolve gently in tants at the breast, the lozenge may wder, and administered in a powder of in a teaspoon with milk or water.

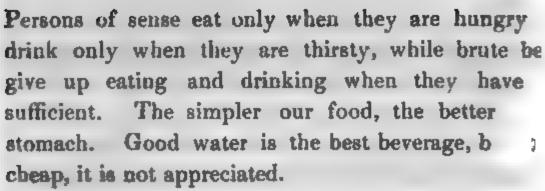
babes are mostly occasioned by the nother's milk, she ought, invariably, medicine which is given to the bat not good health, these medical box but, under any circumstances, be injuriously of a patient is dry, as it of and there is a deficiency of salivation that the lozenge or powder—which is present the medicament in a spoon.

m not so rigid as other physicians.

nere is seldom any appetite, and patient of the larged to take any nourishment with the larged to take what is repugnant to the

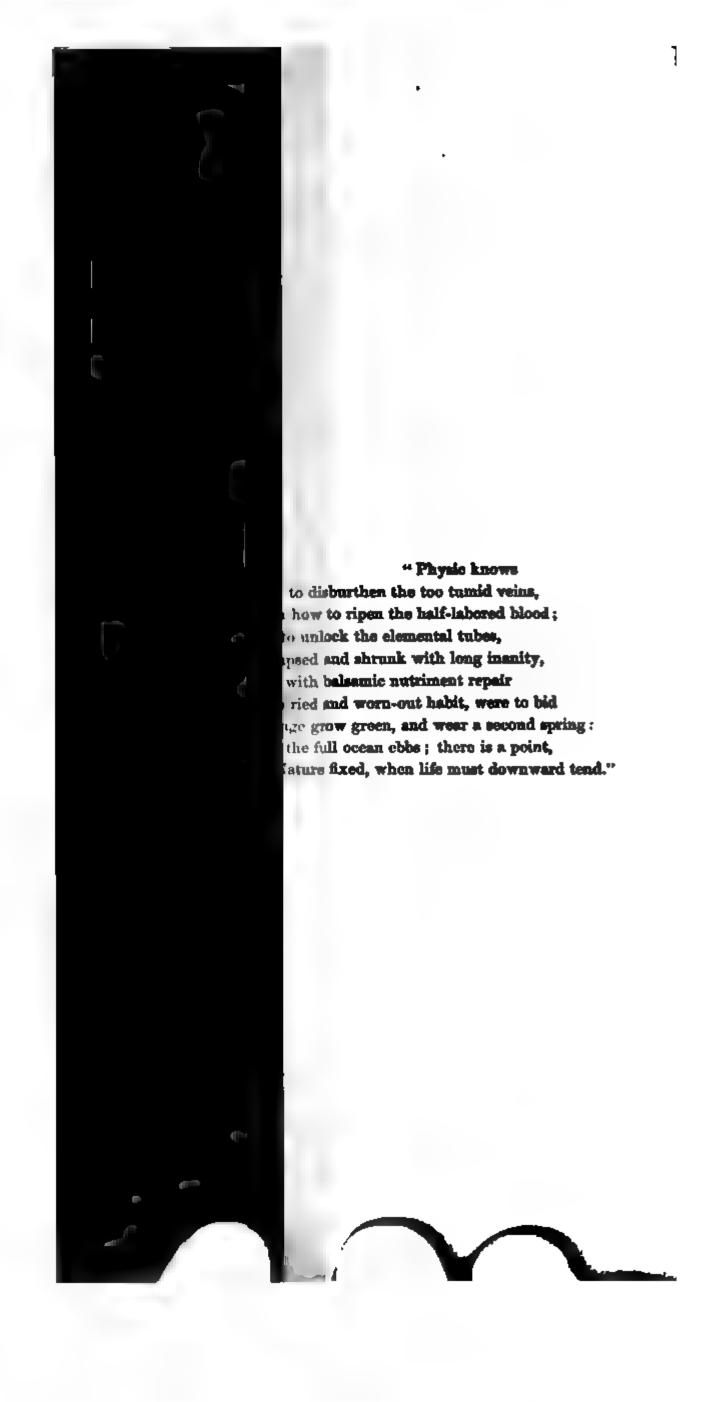
the bounties of this fertile globe, as not such a selutary food its with every stomach. But, the experience, soon you may discern pleases, what offends.

any desire for food exists, liquids verred to solids, and vegetable to animalic complaints patients may industrically opposed to their constitution



Patients accustomed to tea and coffee may couse them, in moderation; the like may be observed to deer—though beers are frequently adulterat pernicious drugs; similar remarks appertain to As for spirituous liquors (brandy, rum, gin, &c.) never recommend them to the healthy, much less sick, for they are decidedly deleterious; and the proversis, alas, too true—More perish in the bottle than in the ocean!—and, certainly, more English fall in Hindostan by the intemperate and injudicious use of ardent spirits, than by the sword.

Having long known the efficiency of the endermic application of medicines, I regret not having made more trials of its efficacy; and I am considerably strengthened in my conjectures regarding this mode of healing, from having seen the recently published work entitled, Précis de Médecine Rationelle et de Thérapeutique endermique et Spécifique: par M. T. Drouot. Paris, 1850.





Medical Part.

The Different Diseases.



Ars longs, vita brevis



EXPLANATION

OF THE

ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNA

USED IN THE FOLLOWING MEDICAL PART.

- A., alternately; i. s. the two specified remedies to be taken alternately.
- E., evening; * e. to take a dose at bed-time.
- g., good. Wherever this mark occurs, the remedy has twice (at least) proved beneficial. Where no letter stands behind the disease or symptom, there it has but once been proved available.
- \$., mercury; or, mercurial complaint.
- M., morning; i.e. a dose to be taken on an empty stomach.
- M. 7., every morning; i. e. a dose to be taken every morning, for seven consecutive days.
- M. and E. Example—M. and E. 60, i. s. two doses a-day, for thirty days, to be taken morning and evening.
- N., not; i. e. the medicine not given as an approved medicine—it has failed; yet, having failed but once, it is recommended for further trial. Such medicines as have failed twice or thrice, are not inserted in this work.
- P., producing; i. s. the medicine produced the symptom or disease. When P. stands alone, it signifies, that notwithstanding its having produced an effect, it was not further tested whether it might be beneficial in similar cases. Where P. and G. are found together, the medicine has produced, as well as ameliorated or cured the malady. Such were the remedies on which I most confidently relied (similia similibus curantur) nevertheless, they occasionally failed, which has induced me to mark them P. G. N. (i. s. producing, good, not) for further trial.

trial; not tested. ereal disease.

Mahomedan Materia Medica.

bk at the thing to which the sign refers.

of a grain, in accordance with Hahnema

e millionth.

ules of the decillionth part.

behind part of a Latin, or Oriental word:

.inacardium—unless at the end of a period.

lay; i. s. four doses are to be taken between rice

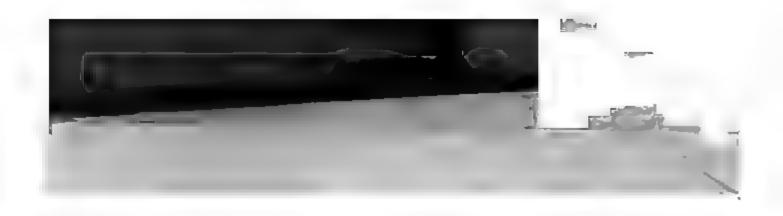
loses a-day, to be taken for three consecutive de a-day; i. s. a dose to be taken every hour, du

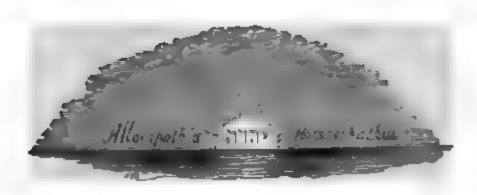
(words which have a marked space between rd selajit) are Eastern terms.

breviations used in the Latin of the Medical parties and Medica of this volume, where the won justify of the medicines to be taken at once, the reach tested article, and classed (I.) (II.) (In the second of this volume, and classed (I.) (II.) (In the second of this volume, and classed (I.) (II.) (In the second of this volume, and classed (I.) (II.) (In the second of this volume, and classed (I.) (II.) (In the second of this volume, and classed (I.) (II.) (In the second of this volume, where the won justified in the second of this volume, where the won justified in the second of this volume, where the won justified in the second of this volume, where the won justified in the second of this volume, where the won justified in the second of this volume, where the won justified in the second of this volume, where the won justified in the second of this volume, where the won justified in the second of the

ce) of Vanilla is a medicine of the first chartery, hourly doses, 12 times a day, in 3 days, doses taken every 3 hours, 4 times a days, 28 doses, did not prove beneficial.)

I sometimes proved beneficial, sometimes not.





Amountment Diseases, s. irregular action of the bowels.

Assense, v. ulcars and tumours.

Aboution, v. diseases of females,

AFFECTIONS OF THE HEART, v. diseases of the brain, &c.

APPECTIONS OF THE THEOAT, LIPS, MOUTH, FAUCES, UVULA & TONGUE, (v. also ulcers of these parts.)

Acac. cort., sore throat.

Acon. fer., soreness of the mouth and throat. P. a. N.

Acon. Nap., sore throat. Croup. In-

Ajuga Deals., soreness of the fauces. Inflammatory sore throat. Vesicles on the tongue, with catarrh.

Ajuga dec., soreness of the mouth and throat. Pain of the tongue. P.

Alcense, soreness of the mouth and nose. Dryness of the tongue by night. P.

Alliem sot., quinsy. Sore throat. Dryness of the throat. Dryness of the tongue at night. Soreness of the mouth and throat, with difficulty of swallowing, P. Aloss, dry mouth. r.

Alth., screness of the mouth, inflammation of the throat, and difficulty of swallowing. r.

Amarant. cr. sem., dryness of the mouth and throat.

Ambra gr., swelling of the lips. Dry lips, with sore throat.

Ammon. gummi, inflammation of the mouth. r. Pricking of the tongue. r. Anac. occ., inflammation of mouth. r.

Anac. or., soreness of the mouth. P. a. Dry throat. Sore throat. P.

Angust., dry tongue by night.

Ant. tart., sore throat and mouth. P. c. Araneum, soreness of the mouth. Sore throat, partial. Dryness of the mouth by night. P.

Arg. fulm., inflammation of the mouth, tongue, palate and throat. r. o. Burning in the throat. Catarrhal hoarseness. w. and z. Tongue blackish, dry with fever. (v. Carbo. veg.)

Arg. nitri f., inflammation of the mouth. r. c. Acute inflammatory swelling of the tongue. 4 times 12.

Armor., hoarseness and roughness of the voice. Soreness of the tongue. P. Dry throat, with difficulty of swallowing. P.

Arm, mont., cracked and fissured lips.

and cracked.
of the tongue,
nation of the

, ♀ r. Le moπth and

of the month the throat. P. stion of the

voice Sore

of the mouth.

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the mouth. Q c mouth and l and prinful.

the fauces,
Dry lips. P.
the meuth and
unful tongue.
tongue. P.
lowing. P.
to th, tongue

re throat with salivation and le moath, p

the mouth, r.

s of the mouth

With honey,

soreness of the mouth. r. o. In-

Bor., soreness of the mouth. P. c. Thrush. Cracking of the tongue. P. Bor., periodical abscess of the throat. Ulceration of the throat. Dry mouth and throat. Soreness of the mouth. P. c. R. Dryness of the throat and sore throat. P.

Bryon., dryness of the tongue.

But. fr. gummi, sore throat. Dry throat. Cracked lips. r.

Cacal. Klein., dryness of the mouth. P. Cact. Tor succ., soreness of the throat with cough.

Calam. ar., enlarged glands of the neck. Calebr. opp., soreness of the tongue, fauces and throat, in Q P.

Calotr. gig. fol., inflammation of the throat. r. c. Inflammatory swelling of the lower lip. r.

Calotr. gig. succ., cracked tongue. r. Inflammatory swelling of the tongue. r.

Camel. coag., dryness of the mouth with burning in the stomach.

Campech. lign., cracked tongue with salivation.

Cannah. Ind. Cashm. fl., ulcers of the mouth. Q.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. rad. cort., hourseness. Difficulty of deglutition.

Cannob, Ind. clect., soreness of the tongue r., which Gentian removed.

Cannab. Ind. Lah. hb., soreness and dryness of the throat. P.

Cannab. Ind. Lah. sem., sore throat.

Dryness of the mouth, tongue and throat.

Conth., sore throat, r. c.

Cops., burning and cracking of the lips. Scorbutic swellings of the gums. Vesicles of the mouth with burning and smarting.





Cope. seen., elongation of the uvula. Soreness of the mouth and infismmation of the throat. r.

Cardo. v., sore throat with selivation in Q disease. Hourseness after quinsy. Dryness of the tongue. Boreness of the tongue. F. With ary. fulm. A. dryness of the tongue. Cardon. maj., soreness of the mouth and tongue.

Cardam. miss., screness of the mouth, of its corners, and of the tongue. P. Cards. Car. fol., screness of the mouth and throat. P. o.

Cariss. Car. fr., screnass of the mouth with vesicles on the tongue.

Careiol, s., soreness of the tongue, P. Cascor., soreness of the mouth P.

Cass. Abs. sem., soreness of the lips and mouth. P.

Cass. Fist., as a gargle in inflammation of the throat. Toke.

Cass. Khurn. N., inflammation of the throat. Sore throat. Hoarseness.

Cass. lign., soreness of the mouth. Swelling of the throat.

Cass. lign. fol., cracking of the tongue.

Swelling of the lips, soreness of the mouth, vesicles of the tongue and sore throat. F.

Catecha, hourseness with accumulation of mucus in the throat. In clongation of the uvula. R.

Colastr. pan., soreness of the lips and mouth with vesicles on the tongue. Soreness of the tongue. P.

Capa, soreness of the throat.

Cervia. s. s., sore throat. r. o. Soreness of the mouth and throat with fever.

Cotac. ol., dryness of the tongue by night. v.

Chel. maj., diseases of the throat. Soreness of the mouth. P. Chen. s., soremess of the mouth. Dryness of the mouth and throat,

Chie, cord, soreness of the mouth and throat. P. G. Inflammation of the throat. P.

Churrus, sore throat, Q. Dry throat. Inflammation of the throat. P.

Cich. Ab., soreness of the tongue. r.

Cich. rad., internal pain of the throat. Screness of the tongue and throat.

Cic., difficulty in swallowing.

Cinn. cort., hoarseness in cough. 2.

Class. M., sore throat. P.

Citr. Galgala sem., sore throat. P.

Cleam, pent. Ab., ulceration of the mouth, fauces, and throat; putrid, scorbutic, and ♀.

Cleam, pent, sem., inflammation of the mouth.

Clerod. inf., periodical pain in the throat. M. and E. Dryness of the mouth, as also pain in the throat and hourseness. r.

Coccin., hoarseness in cough. P.

Coccul., hoarseness. r. c. n.

Coc. nuc. cort. ext. for., inflammation of the throat. r. o. Hoarseness. P.

Colch. aut., soreness of the mouth.

Coloc. pulpa, dry mouth and throat. Inflammation of the mouth. r.

Color. rad., pain in a part of the neck and chest. Pain of the top of the windpipe. P.

Comp. Pokermool, soreness of the tongue. r.

Concha flue,, dry throat. Swelling of the throat. r.

Con., hoarseness.

Conv. arg., dryness of the lips, month, tongue and throat, inflammation and ulcers of the same. Hoarseness, Q. Dryness of the lips. P. G. Cop. bals., dry tongue. Periodical

hrost, Inflam-P. Ont. Tongue

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dryness of the

on in the fauces

le throat. P. G.

ath, Q; slight nell Dryness ight, Rough-

urning in the

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Lls. M. and R.

Le tongue and

P. Screness

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onstriction in

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f the mouth

of the mouth irseness. P. O. and throut.

I soreness of

ic throst. r. hroat. Тонг. Cyc. rec. sem., soreness of the throat, 2. c. Dry mouth.

Cyp. long., sore mouth.

Dactyl, sucl., dry throat, with fever,

Detice. Cann. rad. cort., dryness of the tongue. n. and n.—4 times. Inflammation of the throat in Q n. Soreness of lips, mouth and tongue. r.

Datisc. Cann. sem., dryness of the mouth, with a bitter taste in the morning.

Dat. Stram. A., sore throat, with difficulty of deglutition. P.

Deals, root for fever, screeness of the lips and mouth. P.

Deals, root for sersum, sore threat.

Dryness of the throat.

Deals, root for torkes, thirst with dryness of the tongue.

Delph. passeiff., soreness of the mouth . and inflammation of the throat. 2.

Diorit., soreness of the mouth. P. O.

Inflammation of the throat, r. c. Diese, sat., burning in the throat, r.

Dehendalos, sore throat.

Dule., inflammation of the mouth.

Hoarseness. Dry tongue. Riongation of the uvula.

Eben., burning in the throat. P.

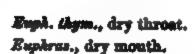
Eleagn. ang., cracking of the tongue. Embel. Rib., sore throat. P.

Embryopt. gl. fr soreness of mouth, r.e. Euph. Agr. (aff. spec.) swelling of the lips. Soreness of the lips, mouth and throat. Hoarseness. Burning in the throat. Dryness of the tongue, with internal burning.

Euph. epith., cracked tongue Q. Ulceration of the fauces and of the throat. Q

Euph. long., soreness of the mouth and hourseness. Soreness of the mouth and tongue, r.

Euph. ten., soreness of the mouth. P.



Fici Cor, sem., scremes of tengue. Q. Fig. Ind. fol, sore throat with discharge of blood. Inflammation of the throat, P.

Fornic. rad., sore throat with difficulty of swallowing. Dryness of lips. s.

Frit. cirri., soreness of the mouth. Fuligo, soreness of the mouth. v.

Gagerming, dryness of the nose, mouth, tongue and throat by night. Gainer, coreness of the corners of the mouth, and sore throat. r.

Gelle Twe, inflammation of the mouth. Gard, dum., soreness of the lips and mouth. Contraction of the throat. Gent. rad., soreness of the tongue. (v.Cann.,) Hoarscness with cough.r. Geran, prat., soreness of the corners of the mouth, P. c. Sore throat. Vesicles in the mouth. P.

Genom el., soreness of the mouth and throat. Catarrhal dryness of the throat with cough. Sore throat c. Glin. dict., sore throat.

Gmel. as., hourseness, Q. Soreness of the mouth, P.

Goss. sem., inflammation of the mouth. P.

Gourbooti, ulcers of the throat mouth in 🗣 P.

Graph., screness of the mouth. P. c. Grat., inflammation of the mouth and tongue, and soreness of the same. Phlegm in the throat. Pricking in the tongue, P.

Guej. gummi, inflammation of the mouth. P.

Guil. Bond., ulcers of the fauces, Q. throat dry and sore, r.

Harm. But. fl., hourseness and sore throat. P.

Harm. Rut. hb., inflammation of the throat in cough. r.

Haroontootia, dryness of the tongue by night. P.

Heliot. is., soreness of the fances. P. Hemid, Ind., soreness of the mouth. r. Hibiac. Tr. fl., screness of the lips.

Hollow, pill, sol., cracking of the tongue. Vesicles on the tongue. throat.

Hoya vir., soreness of the nose, lips, mouth and fauces. Soreness of the throat. P.

Hyose, s., difficulty of swallowing. Wry neck. s.

Hyose, sem., soreness of the tengue, and of the soft palate. P.

Hyssop., soreness of the mouth and tongue, with salivation.

Ichtyoc., sore throat. Dryness of the nose, mouth and tongue. P.

Indig., inflammatory swelling of the throat. Sore throat and swelling of the throat with difficulty of deglutition. P.

lod, external swelling of the throat. Thickening of the neck. Inflammation of the mouth. Dryness and redness of the tongue. P.

lpec., soreness of the fauces. P.

Ipom, casrul., soreness of the throat. P. Ipom, cusp., inflammation of the mouth. Bleeding from the mouth and burning in the throat. P.

Ipom. dasysp., sore throat with fever. Jal, mir, rad., cracking of tongue, r.

Jal. mir. sem., soreness of the fauces. Inflammation of the throat, and hoarseness. P.

Lips, mouth, fauces, tongue and ! Jasp. m., ulcers of the mouth and throat. P. G. Q.

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of mouth. P.

. Soreness of Broat, r.

throat P. c.

n mouth and m inflammaLiquir. rad., thrush. Hourstness, Inflammation of the throat.

Litheathr., soremess of the mouth, tongue, palate and fances. P. G. 4 times 12. Dryness and roughness of the tongue by night. Quinty with external swelling of throat. P. G. A dose every hour, or every half or quarter of an hour.

Lupin. a., sore throat. 2.

Lup, Hum., soreness of the tongue.

Lyc. M., ulcers of the mouth, Q. Sore throat. Hourseness, r.

Lyc. Ab. 'R, soreness of the mouth.

Moc., cracking of the tongue.

Magn. carb., eruptions of the mouth.

Lryness of the mouth. Inflammation of the throat. Inflammation of the mouth. P.

Magn. mur., soreness of the mouth. r. Major., in Q, hoarseness. r.

Males mont., sore throat with cough.

Malrac. To dree, dryness, inflammation and soreness of the throat. Bureness of the mouth. v. a. x. Hourseness. v.

Mameera Cashm., pains in the eide of the neck. r.

Mang. carb., inflammation of the throat. P.

Manna Treghul, dryness of the throat with cough. Cracked and red tongue. r.

Marrub a. R, inflammation of the threat. r. c. Catarrhal hoarseness with cough. Soreness of the mouth. r.

Most., soreness of the mouth. P.

Mecc. bals., sore throat. Dryness of the throat.

Melandr. tr., v. Palsy of the organ of speech.

Meline Acad. fol., dryness of the mouth. r.



Meline samp, sem, ulcuration of the mouth, Q.

Melil. sem., soreness of the tongue. Burning in the threat. Houseness. Soreness of the mouth, P.

Molong. sam., scremens of the fances. Inflammation of the throat. P.

Meniep. gl., dry tongue.

Menico, gl. face., coreness of the mouth and throat. r.

Month, pip., III, dry mouth. Inflammations of the mouth and lips, as also scremes of the palate and dryness of the threat. v.

Merc. fulm., dry mouth.

More. v., soreness of the mouth, funces.

and throat. v. c. Influmnation of the throat with salivation.

Methon, glor., burning and constriction in the throat. Vesicles of the tongue, and also dryness of the throat by night, r.

Mimoss abst., soreness of the mouth.

Dryness of the tongue. Soreness on the tip of the tongue. F.

Min. Pud. sem., soreness of the mouth. Sore throat and hourseness. r. c. Dry mouth.

Moring. Son. gummi, sorement of the lips and sore throat. r.

Mor. Soh. rad., soreness of the mouth and throat with or without difficulty of swallowing.

Mor. Soh. sem., sore throat. Hourseness.

Mori. a. fr., soreness and dryness of the throat with difficulty of swallowing; a feeling of pain extending from the throat to the stomach. Pain in the lower part of the . throat r.

Mosch, nur., cracked lips. Dry throat. Moschus, croup. n.

Male rep. fol., soreness of mouth and throat. v. o. x.

Maje rep. red. cart., vericles in the mouth and screeness of the tengue. v. Myrico cop., inflammation and soveness of the mouth. v.

Myres. Beller., scremes of tongue. r. Myres. n., bleeding of the mouth. Scremes of the mouth and the corners of the mouth, r.

Myrt. ione, inflammation of the threat. 12 times. Dry threat. Pain in the threat and chest, with discharge of blood. v.

Navier, screeness of the light. Dryness of the result. Inflammation of the mouth, tongue and threat. Screeness of the fonces. r.

Natr. mur., cracking of the upper lip.

Nelumb. spec. A., cracking of the lips
and tongue. Hourseness 2. Dryness of the mouth and throat.

Pain of the tongue and throat.

Nepet, sair, λb_{ij} , whispering voice. Q.

Nep. salr. rad., dry throat. P.

Nerium antidys., soreness of the mouth and burning in the throat. P.

Nov. Odor. rad., dryness of the thron: by night.

Nigeli. ant. sem., sore mouth. Dryness of the throat, with constriction and difficulty of swallowing.

Nirie. ec., ulcers of the mouth, Q. Offensive smell of the mouth. Sore throat. F.

Numel. Shudmuj, soreness of the lips and throat. Dry mouth. Soreness of the corners of the mouth, and dryness of the throat. r.

Nyeter., quinsy. P.

Nympi. a. ji., dryness of the mouth and throat.

Nymph, a, sem., ulcers of mouth, 2.4.

of the thront.

sof the mouth,

Burning of it of the tongue, night, as also

f swallowing, al glands, and some foreign

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f the lips and

gnesia. Sore

welling of the with difficulty

the tongue. P.
throat and
of mucus. P.
sore throat. P.
oreness of the
flammation of
a.t. P.

the corners

velling of the ation of the of swallow-

d sensation of Dried peaches kernels and an external application) remove disorders of the throat, as inflammations, &c. m.;
'An Affghan medicine.)

Phall, escul., tongue cracked and dryness of the throat. P.

Phas, acon., dry throat. P.

Phas. radiat., soreness of the threat. P. Phall. aqu. sem., inflammation of the windpipe. 2.

Phosph., croup and other inflammations of the throat. u. With honey in hoarseness with accumulation of phlegm.

Phosp. sod., inflammation of the throat. P.

Phys. Alkekengi, dry throat. P.

Phys. flex. sem., inflammation of the mouth. r. o. Soroness of the mouth and fauces with low voice. r.

Picrorrh. kurrooa, sore throat.

Dryness of the throat.

Pimberi gummi, hoarseness. v. Pip. s., dry throat. v.

Pip. long. Tshicek, soreness of the mouth. r.o. Dryness of the throat with cough. Catarrh. Dryness of the lips.

Piscin., burning, dryness and soreness of the throat.

Prs. sat., ulcers of the mouth and throat, Q. Dry throat.

Plant. maj., heat of the lips, month and tongue. Inflammation of the mouth. Q.

Plat., clongation of the uvula.

Plactr. ar., soreness of the mouth, e.m.
Inflammation of the mouth, m. & m.
Dry throat. P.

Plumbag. Zeyl. rad., inflammation of the throat with expectoration of blood. Sore mouth and houseness. r.

Plumb. met., soreness of the mouth.

Sore throat with difficulty of swallowing and loss of speech, which had lasted for six months, m. and m. 30. Provis corall., sore mouth. Sore throat.

Polos., swelling of the throat.

Polyanti. tub. sam., difficulty in swallowing and dryness of the throat. P. Polyg. macr., vesicles of the tongue. P. Polyg. Schour, inflammation of the throat. P o.

Primella v., cracked tongue, r.

Fran. sylv. R., swellings of the lips.

Papil, sem., inflammation of the throat. P. G. Elongation of the uvula.

Pyrethr., screness of the mouth, sore throat and elongation of the tyula, P.

Quass. R., soreness of the mouth. Inflammation of the throat. 12 times. Soreness of the fauces. r.

Ran. lan. f., ulceration of mouth. Q. Ran. lan. fol., soreness of the mouth. Dry throat.

Ran. ion. rad., vesicles of the mouth.

Raph. sat. sem., inflammation of the mouth. Indigestion from radiahes:

hoarseness and sore throat, with difficulty of swallowing. r.

Rhat., inflammation of the mouth and throat, as also hourseness and dryness of the throat. r.

Rhown Austr., soreness of the mouth. r.
Rhown Recwend-Tahini, scorbutic
swelling of the gums.

Rhod., itching in the fauces.

Rhus Tox., stiffness of the throat and neck.

Ricini fol., soreness of mouth and throat, r. o. Sore throat.

Rottl. t., swelling of the throat, and dryness and soreness, with difficulty of swallowing. r.

Rub. Munj., dryness and screness of the mouth. P.

Ewin f., vexicles of the tongue. Bore throat with cough.

Ruman Acat., burning of the throat. r. Sabad. T., sore throat with roughness and itching in the throat. Dry throat in Q. r.

Succh, (v. Diseases of children.)

Sakansabad, soreness of the fau-

Salie. segypt. fol., inflammation of the fauces, Q. Dryness of the threat in Q. P.

Sale. off., soreness of the mouth. v. c.
Thrush.

Samb. a., inflammation of threat. 2.

Sundar., soreness of the throat. P.

Santal. a., soreness of the mouth. P. a. Santon. sam. R., inflammation of the larynx. P. G.

Sapind. cm., soreness of the mouth. r. Sarsap., vesicles on the tongue.

Sarsap. extr. Hules's, soreness of the mouth. P. O.

Sarifraga Peshant, soreness of the lips. P.

Scamm., hoarseness. P.

Scorp., rheumatic pains of the muscles of the throat; soreness of the corners of the mouth. P.

Sebest. fr. immat., smarting in the throat. P.

Sel., soreness of the mouth and throat, with difficulty of swallowing, even in Q r. e. Cracking of the upper lip. Spasm of the neck. Intlammation of the throat. Houseness, r.

Senec. Jacquem., swelling of the lips.

Senega, acute vesicles at the corners
of the month. Inflammation of the
mouth. Sore throat. Accumulation
of viscid mucus in the throat.

with expec-

2. Chronic Predasposition throat.

mouth with t, and dryness Accumulation the throat. of the palate. treness of the inflammation throat, with

the throat. F s after small-

at with fever. broat, F. v. P. G. Hoarse-. children.) Soreness

hroat P. welling of the f the mouth the throat P sduced by the reness of the

throat, P. G. of the mouth, at and voice, p. s of the throat.

nmation of the es of the mouth

mation of the Dry throat polowing, and

Stann., roughness of the throat.

Staps,, inflammation of the throat and hoarseness, r. c. Screness of the mouth. Soreness of lips, fauces and throat. r. Above one drachm. proves fatal by inflammation of the threat. Tone.

Stine, mar., dryness of the tongue and throat, with bitter taste in the mouth.

Stooch. Armb., difficulty of swallowing with inflammation of the lungs. Partial pain of the neck, r.

Stront. n., soreness of the mouth.

Strychnine, pain in the mouth. P.

Stryck, f. St. Ign., ulcers in the mouth, 2. Inflammation of the mouth . and sore palate. r.

Strych. n. rom., dry mouth. Pricking in the throat. Scrences of the mouth. F.

Strych, pot., soreness of the throat with cough.

Sulph. ac., inflammation of the mouth. Sweet, pet., dryness of the throat, P.

Tale , hoarseness. r.

Tamarind. scrum, dry tongue. p. Tarant., dryness of the mouth.

Tarax. Ab., soreness of the mouth and thront. r.

Taraz, rad., burning in the throst. Sore throat. Red and cracked tongue. P.

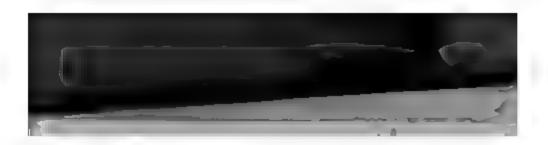
Terchinthi sem., soreness of the tongue. Thuje occ., 'R, vesicles and thrush in the mouth. Inflammation of the mouth and glands of the neck. Hoarseness in Q P.

Tigr., dryness of the mouth and hoarseness, p.

Turment., soreness of the mouth and tongue. Dry mouth. r.

Trapa bup., dryness of the mouth and inflammation of the throat. P.

11



Easthon, arom, sem., ulceration of the fances. Hourseness, v.

Zed. Zer., soreness of the throat. P.

Zinc., screnges of the mouth.

Zinci icd. emypd., difficulty of swallowing, with swalling of the glands.

Zinci suipà., sore throat. 7.

Zingio., with fennel seed, in sore throat, with caterrhal cough.

Zys. Jujuo., dryness of the throat. v.

Zyr. Jujub. gummi, soreness of the lips. Soreness of the mouth. r.

Zys, sulg., screness of the threat and fances. P. S. 4 times 12.

Trienth, pent. n. hb., soremen of the mouth. Vesicles on the tongue. r. Trienth, pent. n. red., soremen of the threat. r.

Trib. terr., scremen of the mouth. r. c. Inflammation of the threat.

Twier cek., burning in the throat.

Turp., hoszseness. r. Turp. inter. a., pain in the throat, Q.

Ultram, inflarametion of the mouth and houseness. r.

Unt. Between, dryness of throat, r. Urt. diele. fl., surmess of the mouth.

Urt. divic. rad, cert., soreness of the lips and mouth.

Vault. E, dryness of the lips. Swelling of the Whartonian duct. Dryness of the mouth, r.

Veratr. a., heat of the tongue with fever, without thirst.

Verbasci. Cashm. rad., screness of the throat. r. c. Burning of the throat. Sore throat. r.

Forbes. Lak. Ab., pricking, extending from the side of the neck to the ear. P.

Perben. Lab. sem., cracking of the mouth, tongue and throat, roughness, dryness and soreness. r. Also in Q.

Vesp. for., ulcers of throat in Q. r. a. Vinc. min. fol., soreness of mouth and throat, p.

Viels rep., cutarrhal roughness in the throat and chest.

Viola tr., dryness of the throat, P.

Vit. Neg. fel., inflammation of the mouth, with salivation. Pain of the side of the neck. Sore throat and constriction of the throat. r.

Pit. Neg. sem., inflammation of the mouth. r. c. Vesicles of the mouth. Inflammation of the throat, and hourseness. r.

Xanthar. arom. cort., screness of the mouth. r.

Adus, v. Fever—intermittent.
Anus, Diseases or, v. Homorrhoids.

ANXIETY, v. Brain, disorders of, &c.

APHTHE, v. Affections of the fauces, throat, &c.

APPARENT DEATH, v. Brain, disorders of, &c. APPARENT DEATH, v. Brain, disorders of, &c.

APPETITE--- DEPRAYED, AND ITS CORSE-QUENCES, v. Cachexy.

APPETITE, LOSS OF, v. Stomach, diseases of, &c.

Ausenical Disease, v. Poisoning.

ASTRMA & DYSPNEA, WITH OR WITH-OUT COUGH, EXPECTORATION, ACCU-MULATION OF MUCUS, ETC.

Abr. prec., expectorat. of mucus. a. w. Acac. succ., expectoration. r.

Acanthac. Ootungun, mucous, purulent and fetid expectoration.

Achyr. asp. sem., accumulation of mucus in the lungs, with pain in the joints.

Acon. Nap., difficult respiration, with fetid breath and fever.

Ajuga Deals., expectoration of blood and mucus.

pectoration of

rtoration, of the mucous

mucous mem-

asthma with

cid mucus. pectoration. urulent expec-

tness of breath ε 60.

dyspacea, with

ns of mucus in with rhonchus and bloody mu-

ation of mucus.

m of mucus on thus. Expect-

rpec toration. Lt.d expectora-

on of viscid n. Expecto-

a.

c chest, with

spectoration.
th dry cough.
tv, spasmodic,
ha and cough.

Berth., catarrhal cough with fever.

Blum, aur. sem., facilitating the expectoration of mucus.

Bol. Arm., expectoration of mucas. But. frond. f., dry cough.

But, frond, gummi, expectoration of mucus. r.

Cacal. Klein., expectorat. of mucus. P. Calotr. gig., purulent expectoration.

Capill, Ven., cough. P. G. W.

Caps. sem., cough. P. G. N.

Case., accumulations of mucus in the throat. P. c.

Caust., asthma with chronic cough.

Colaste. pan., expectorat. of mucus. c.

Copa, asthma.

Cetac. ol., rhonehus with cough and fever. Asthma with dry cough and fever.

Chel. maj., expectoration of mueus,

Chen.a. Ab., expectoration of mueue. a.m.

Chen a. sem.., expectoration of mucus with rhonchus. g.

Charayta, asthma with cough. P. Chin. sulph., dry cough. F. G. M.

Churrus, expectorat. of mucus. r.o. Accumulations of mucus in the lungs.

Cicuta, asthma.

Cinnab. It is a common practice in the east to boil a piece of cinnaber in lineced oil, until a small piece, broken from it and put on a red hot coal, produces no smoke, when it is ready for use. Indian physicians administer it with butter in asthmatic disorders.

Citri Galgala sem., asthma, with expectoration of mucus and rhonchus.

Cham, pent, sem., diseases of the mucous membrane in general.

Coccia., asthma. Expector. of mucus Coccid., cough. r. o. n. good with fever. Influenza.

Coich, ear., expectorut, of mucus. c. M. Coice. puips, acute cough with pain in the chest. Influence.

Color. rad, expectoration of stucus, c.w.

Cop. bals., expectoration of mucus r. o.

Expectoration of blood. Cough with
hourseness. w. and z. Cough with
eathms, q. x.

Crat. Marm., diseases of the mucous membrane, n.

Crec. set., diseases of the masous membrane, z.

Corum centeng. P., expector, of mucus. Camini sem., authors.

Cupr. cmm. v. Pip. c.

Capr. carb., zhonchue.

Char. suiph., hooping-cough.

Daron., expectoration of muous. c. n. Datisc. Cann. sem., asthma. Expectoration of muous.

Dat. Stram. fl., cough with fever. Expectoration of mucus.

Dat. Stram. fol., periodical spacemodic asthma. One drachm of the leaves, emoked like tobacco, will afford immediate relief at the beginning of a paroxysm. (Bengal Dispensatory.)

Dat. Stram. mert., asthma.

Dat. Stram. sem., boiled with vinegar and honey to the consistency of a syrup, and strained; in my earlier practice proved sometimes beneficial in disorders of the lungs.

Deals. Resi for ficials, mucous catarrh.

Deals. Haroontootis, (spec.) cough, c.

Delph. Ghafes fl., expectoration of mucus.

Diese. set., expectoration of mucus.

Dale., expectoration of mucus.

Eleage, ang., asthma. F. O. N.

Eryng. syrup., asthma and diseases of mucous membrane in general. u.

Eng. Inmist. curt. succ. IK, hourse-

Eng. Iembol. sem., mucous estatth with rhonehus.

Espà. Agrar. (aff. spec.), cough. P. S. E. Espà. long., esthma.

Esph. ten., asthma and cough. M. and S. Esph. thysu., bloody and catarrhal expectoration, M. and R.

Expler., mucous estarch.

Soole., periodical cough. 4 times 12.

Ferri sub-carb., hooping-cough; after an emetic previously given, 2. (Iron filings put in a little bag, and fastened round the neck, is a Hindeo remedy against noisy respiration and anoxing during eleep.)

Fiel Cer. sen., expectoration of master.

Gard, dum., cough. P. O. M.

Geres. med., cough, c. M.

Glinus dict., asthma. P.

Graticle, accumulation of viscid mucus in the throat. H.

Grew. 4s. fr. R, cough. r. c. Purulent and feetid expectoration.

Guil. Bond., rhonchus. Mucous catarrh and cough. c. n.

Gund. Z u i ≈ sem., accumulations of mucus.

Herael. dis., asthma, mucous entarrh. Hib. Trion., bloody, purulent and mucous expectoration.

Hollow, pill. sol., mucous catarrh.

Hydrocyan. ec., hooping cough. 2.

Hyore. n. fol., accumulations of mucus in the throat, with hourseness. n.

Hystop., mucous catarrh. o. s.

Indig., acute asthma.

Ipecac. v. Zmc.

Jamin. for., diseases of the mucous membrane. Tour.

Kali ferrocyan., diseases of the mucous membrane. Recent cough. c.n. Kali iod., cough.

Kali sals., cough with vomiting. 4 temes 12. and purulent

LIDS.

ion of mucus.

ucous cough. i cough. Exx. and z. r. 0. and catagrhal

ie Mahomedan blood of the i keep it for cotton; when they dissolve rm a draught. ed of no use

on of mucus. of mucus, c. N. th expectoramucus, Hopcco in asth. R.

purulent cx-

ough, P. s. N. mucus, c. N. toration early

ectoration of

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tion of mucus

and purulent

mucus.

6. N.

Meline semp. sem., mucous entarrh.

Melong. sem, acting on the mucous membrane of the throat and of the intestines. Hoarseness and diagrhœa. r.

Menisp. glabr. facc., cough. P. a. M.

Merc. subl. corr. Ind., accumulation of mucus, and thoughus. P.

Methon. glor., facilitating expectoration. Millefol., asthma.

Minor. Pad. sea., asthma with vibration of the stomach.

Moring, Soh. gammi, expector, of mucus. Moring, Sok. sem., accumulations of mucus, with rhonchus.

Mosch. sur, cough. P. G. H.

Mutella Antig., asthma and expectorstion of mucus.

Myrob. Bell., asthma with dry cough. Expectoration of mucus. q. m.

Mgrob. Embl., facilitating expectorstion. Dry and catarrhal cough with

Myrob. s., expectoration of mucus. c. s. Myrt. bacc., asthma and cough, chronie, dry, and moist.

Cough, with ; Nardost., cough with or without expectoration. c. w.

Nelumb. spec. ft., mucous catarrh.

Nepet. sale. rad., asthma.

Nerium ant., cough. P. o. M. moting expectoration of mucus. 4 times 28. a.

Ner. Od. rad., asthma with and without catarrh.

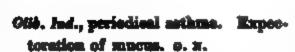
Nigella sat., mucous catarrh. G. N.

Numel. Shudauj., expectoration of mucus. r. Dry cough. M. and B.

Nycter., expectoration of mucus. Asthma with cough. c. n.

Ocim. a., mucous estarrh. Rhonchus with expectoration of mucus. G. N. Ocim. sauct. rad., asthma with expec-

toration of mucus. Cough, p. c. m.



Onema macros. f., expectoration of mucus with salivation.

Op. per., asthma. Rhonchus. Expectoration of muons. r.

Op. sulph. sc., cough. r. o. N.

Opep., cough. c. w.

Oryse r., rhonchus, Cough. c. s.

Ozel. ec., expectoration of muous.

Ozel cam, bloody and mucous cough.

Paper. c. sen., exterrhal cough.

Peper. rk., expectoration of mucus.

Partience Secseul, expectoration of inneus. c. w.

Paris, expectoration of mucus.

Persic. seel., hooping-cough. Accumulation of mucus in the chest.

Petrol., accumulations of viscid mucus in the throat.

Phellandr. aquat. sem., asthma. 2.

Phosph., rhonehus. Cough, chronic and dry, with hourseness.

Phosph. seel, accumulation of mucus in the lungs, with hoarseness.

Pierorrh. Kurrosa, dry cough. r. o. w.

Piper long., catarrhal expectoration of mucus. P. G.

Pip. s. with cup. aum., mucous expectoration.

Plating, asthma.

Pleetr. or., expectoration of mucus. Catarrh.

Personal corall., accumulation of mucus.

Expectoration of mucus.

Polyg. Haif., cough with accumulation of mucus in the lungs.

Polyg. mecroph., expectorations. P. G.

Polyped., cough. P. Expectoration of mucus.

Polyp. Sekoue, asthma.

Perial Oler. sem., purulent and mucous expectorations.

Pulset., asthma.

Pyrethr., accumulation of mucus.

Rhonchus.

Res. bulb., cough, with and without pain in the chest, c. w. Accumulation of viscid mucus.

Res. Im. fol., expectoration of a yellow colour.

Renunc. los. rad., spasmodio asthma.

Ran. seeil., cough. 9. 2.

Reps Brass, rad., discasse of the mucous membrane.

Replant set, sem, expectoral of muons, Reviewer. T, asthma.

Rottlers L, cough. c. M.

Ratu t., expectoration of muous.

Sabine, expectoration of muous.

Sagap., expectoration of mucus.

Sakaneched, dyspnæs with sneesing when walking. x. and z. 60.

Salep, accumulation of mucus after a serpent's bite.

Sapind. em., asthma. Cough. c. M.

Sapindi ligni cort., asthma with expectoration of mucus.

Sercec., facilitating expectoration.

Sarsap., spasmodic asthms.

Scarp., expectoration of mucus. F. c. as also the 'K' from scorpions burnt to charcoal.

Senega, expectoration and accumulation of mucus in the throat and lungs.

Sep. osea, asthma with expectoration of blood.

Serp. emw., mucous catarrh P. a. Cough. P. a. w.

Sid. rad., cough. P. G.

Silie., asthma. Cough. P. G. N.

Sinap. s. plac. R, asthma and cough.
Mustard and milk boiled together,
and the whey sweetened with honey,
and drank when warm, is a useful
family remedy for asthma, and
especially for catarrh.

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rectoration, r. c. N. Zinc., accumulation of viscid mucus in the thront.

Zinc. or., with Iscorranha and extract of letture, as pills in spasmodic asthma u.

Zinci sulph., expects. of mucus. M. & s. Zing., discuses of the mucous membrane. z.

Zyz. Juj., acute dyspaces with cough and fever. Facilitating expectorat. Zyz. Juj. gummi, rhonchus.

ATROPHY, c. Emaciation.

BALDNESS, s. Hair, &c.

BARRENNESS, v. Females-diseases of.

BED-SORES, e. Violence, &c.

By Lentwo, v. Stomach -- diseases of

BELLY—HARDNESS OF THE, r. Bowels obstruction of the.

BITES AND STINGS OF ANIMALS.

Abr. prec., v. Matella Antig.

Achyr. asp. sem, affection of the eye caused by the bits of a suspent, with herpes, itching, &c. Periodical cruption of vesicles caused by a serpent's bite. Vomiting and purging with itching eruption, produced by the bite of a dog. The flowering spikes mixed with sugar, taken as pills, are said to be useful, by producing purging and vomiting, in bites from vipers. The root of the same applied to stings from scorpions. R.

Agar, a, carried about as a prophylactic. Tone.

thes succete, v. poisonings.

All, sat, sace, applied. B.

Alth. off., with olive-oil, R.

Imbra gris., used as a fumigation to drive away insects. Tour.

Immon, gumms, bites and stings of insects. Tour.



Ammer. court. Hys. succis., applied internally as well as externally. n.

Ansg. car., hydrophobia. 2.

Asguis, the bite of a venomous serpent caused stuper, dimness of vision, drowsiness, drooping of the eyelids, salivation, inflammation of the stomach, diarrhose, perspiration, and death, which followed in six hours. Languer and vomiting of blood, appeared in most cases. Spitting of blood, lasting for a year, was also a consequence. Other symptoms of scrpent bites are: vertigo, inflammetion of the throat and mouth, bleeding of the gums for several years, dyspnosa, indigestion, flatulency, periodical vomiting, angina, and burning in the stomach; also, headache, pain in the ear, pain in the back, blisters on the body, pimples, herpes, spots which disappear by night, and reappear by day, and a kind of scab (L-pra). The bite of the black kind of Aspis Naja, produced a burning sensation in the cicatrized part, and the stomach. with universal pains.

Arisaces grac., venomous bites and stings, a.

Arist. longa, an antidote for animal venoms. Tony.

Artem. v., with black pepper, against bites of scrpents. z.

Ass f., venomous bites and stings, and hydrophobia. Torm.

Asari rad., its odour drives away serpents. Torn.

Asclep. Sgr., is said to be poisonous to men and dogs; but the young sprigs after being boiled become catable.

Asiai test., a finger, stung by a scorpion, being rubbed on the scrotum of an ass, was said to be suddenly relieved from pain, whilst the scrotum of the animal became swollen from having (probably) magnetically attracted the poison. (?)

Bdell., destroying the venom of animals. Tour.

Berb. Lyc. Res, dog bites. Tony.

Bes. aufm., serpent bites. Tony.

Borar, with black pepper, against serpent bites and scorpion stings. B.

But. frond. cort., with ginger. Surpent bites, n.

Calc., oyster-shells burnt and pulverised, with olive oil, made into pills; one taken daily is said to have been a prophylactic against hydrophobia.

Calotr. gig. suce., application to scorpion stings. R.

Cauth., burnt and mixed with olive oil—against scorpion stings and hydrophobia. Tony. (v. Meloc Telini.)

Case. Fist. sem., a kind of eruption following a previous disease, called serpent-love. (v. Vol. I. of this Work, page 140.)

Cautarisatio, especially with hot oil, electricity, phosphorus, concentration of the sun's rays by a burningglass, &c.

Cep. succ., application. R.

Chenop. hb., after a serpent's bite; flatulency, rumbling noise in the abdomen, grapes, dysury, &c. 4 times 23.

Chenop. sem., Alexipharmacum. Tone.

Coccut. men. is said to be a poison to all kinds of animals.

Corn. cerv. spir., v. Ammon. liqu.

Cost. n. Cashm., after serpent bites; stupor. 12 temes.

Crot. Tigl. at., applied internally and externally on the wounded part (v. Mat. Antig.)

Cyan. Ber, applied with some water, against stings of insects. R.

Tonp. losca, against

bites.

er of the fruit lydrophobia.

n Tour.

volume, the m wounds has ned as a cure; ant such suckgerous if the

on can, in my

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liew, perhaps

be cured by

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ceeding from

mouth and leeding of the serpent bites. plied against stings, inter-

ua R. gainst pains R.

t sight, with t, proceeding Venomous Mali fol., applied, when bruised, to poisoned wounds. 2.

Malva, stings of bees, wasps and scorpions. Tony.

Mandrag., hydrophobia. Tour.

Mant. or. mass., internal burning, dysury, and night-blindness, proceeding from serpent bites. The green ones, especially, applied against serpent bites. R.

Meloes Tel. II, a smarting wound from the bite of a dog (said not to be mad). After having been scarified, and the remedy applied, the pain was immediately removed, because the Meloë contains more cantharidine than the blistering-fly itself.

Menisp. glabr. force, expectoration of mucus, itching, and impotence; proceeding from a dog's bite.

Mentha, serpent bites. Tour-

Mema ferr., serpent bites. Pain in the left side; caused by a serpent's bite on the foot.

Mat. Antig., (applied) with Air. prec. and Crot. Tigl. in solution, for viper bites. B. With anz com., internally and externally (applied) in hydrophobia. R.

Ner. ant., indigestion and griping, proceeding from a serpent's bite.

Nicot. v. Tobacco.

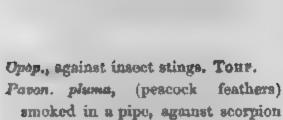
Nig. sat., as a fumigation, said to drive off insects; administered with olive-oil, is said to cure bites of mad dogs. Torr.

Nitro-mar ac., hydrophobia. B.

Ohe. of., used separately or combined with Calc., Canth., Crot. T., Esph. gummi, Nucot., Nigella, Opop., Scorp., and Tamar. galla. R.

Ophioriza Mungo is said to be the only remedy against the venom of the rattlesnake.





Petrol. R.

etings. R.

Petros, z.

Pin. Pin. fruot. Tony.

Pip. n., with Arr., Artem., Boras, &c., scrpent bites and ecorpion stings. R. Plant., hydrophobia and venomous bites or stings. R.

Platan., hydrophobia, Tonv.

Raph. sem., venomous bites and stings. Tony.

Ric. fol., acorpion stings. Tour.

Sistep, various affections produced by serpent bites. M. and R. 60.

Scorp., dried and pulverised, applied to wounds from serpent bites. n. Scorpion stings produce dimness of sight, pterygium, burning pains of the hands and of the soles of the feet (only relieved by cold fomentation), constipation, dysury, and universal stching.

Sent. lat., hydrophobia. R.

Sel., v. Affections of throat.

Senega, venomous wounds.

Soda carò., hydrophobia. (v. Strych, MALE DOM.)

Naph., hydrophobia. 2.

Strychains, worth trial as an endermic in the paroxysm of hydrophobia.

Mrych. n. com., with lemon-juice, against stupor from serpent atings, 2. With sod carb. (v. Vol. I. of this work, page 48; v. also Mutella Ant.)

Taber, nicotina is one of the most powerful preparations, so that onequarter of a drop killed a rabbit. In desperate cases it might be tried against venomous bites, partly internally, partly locally or endermically. (v. Materia Med.)

Tamar. Ind. galla, v. Ollo. ot. Tax. bacc., hydrophobia. B. Tereb, ol., application to a wound proceeding from Tigr., hydrophobia (?). Is locally to be tried.

Trachestomia, is advised in hydrophobia, as in every case caused by constriction.

Urt. divica, is employed by the zaras (mountaineers in Affghani. against serpent bites.

Faporinum (baineum), twice a t said to have been useful in in hydrophobia.

Fit. Neg., inflammation of the eyes, specks and itching proceeding fro serpent bites, in cases of Q.

Zing., v. But. frond.

BLADDER AND KIDNEY-DISEASES OF, AS STONE AND GRAVEL-AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES.

Anac. occid., gravel. o.

Argent, fulm. o. x.

Argent, nitrie, fus. o. N.

Aristol. longa, o. W.

Armorac., O. N.

Arum compan., gravel.

Aur. nitr. talamm., v. Urinary disorders. Bietorta, gravel. 4 times 28. M. & E. 60.

Bolas Armen., v. Gonorrhus.

Buten frond. gummi, v. Kino gummi.

Buten frond, sem, with nitrum 1.

Canthar, sut., calculi and gravel. Tonv. Caps. sem, pain of the kidneys with or without calculi.

Cardam. min., affections of the bladder from stone.

Caustie.

Ceras. Copr. nucl., M. and m. 50. I suppose that it is the hydrocyanic acid contained in the kernels of the cherry useful; it is other kernels, of peaches almonds, &c., hydrocyanic affections; as several other texists.

iso**rders**.

l. of the penis

stone in the

onate of soda),

of the princi-- in calculous It also relieves ne during the irritation of Estimate cast, of an hour 30, of the stone edy may also o produce calin cases where ved by crushy, might be a c time after- 1 econd or third e, to prevent r., totally to tion to their

(v. Urinary

us, with affec-

Glin. dictanneid., discharge of blood, with affections from stone.

Guiland. Benduce., discharge of yellowcoloured sand with red urine. Pain of the kidneys. P.

Gundel. Zu im sem., a. N.

Hyosc. nig., G. M.

Hyssop., milk-white coloured urine, with discharge of films. r.

Ichtyse., v. Urinary disorders.

Indig., pain of the left kidney. P.

Iod., v. Urinary disorders.

Ipom. dasysp., c. N.

Jatropha Cure., v. Urinary disorders.

Kall ferrocyan., administered for a long time, effected the removal of some stones from the bladder.

Kali sulph., pain in the kidneys and the region of the navel in calculous affections.

Kino gummi, gravel with periodical pain of the kidneys. M. 40.

Kris, affections from stone. x.kz.60.

Lact. sem., v. Urinary disorders.

Lactuear., calculous diseases.

Laws. in., v. Urinary disorders.

Lichen odorif., a N.

Lycopod. herbu, gravel, with pain in the kidneys, dysury and vomiting.

Lycopod. sem., R.

Manna Hed. Alh., G. N.

Meccan. balsam., solvent for stone.
Topu

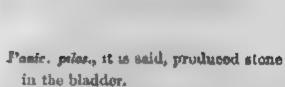
Myrob. citr., v. Urinary disorders.

Myrt. bacc., G. N.

Ner. antidys., G. N.

Nigella sat., fistulous ulcer in the perineum, after lithotomy. Calculi in the kidneys and bladder. Toru. Perhaps the application of nigellin (internally or locally) is preferable? Namul. Shudnuj, v. Uzinary disorders.

Onosm. macroceph. R., a. N.



Physol. flow. sem., M. or 4 times 12., both relieves and aggravates calculous affections; but 4 times 120. a.

Podophylli Emodi fract., urinary disorders (from stone ?), with discharge of blood when walking.

Senecill, Jacquem., a. n

Strychn, saz som, yellow urinary calculi. Colouli in the gall bladder.

Sulph. Aulissar, v. Urinary disorders.

Twes. rad., biliary, urinary and renal calcult; (used continually during two months.)

Terebinthi sem., O. m.

Tormentilla, Gravel.

Trapa bupin., a. N.

Tribul. terrestr. Cashm., M. and M. 60.

Verbasci fol., O. M.

Viel. rep., v. Urinary disorders.

Vites Neg., 0. x The decoction of it is used for fomenting the genitals in affections from stone, perhaps it would be more useful as an injection or a clyster?

Zincom, M. and R. 60.

BLEEDING (Hamorrhage) IN GENERAL.

Abras prec. fol., renders serous blood darker.

Antim. tart., harmorrhage from the anus, and urethra. Bloody evacuations. P.

Aranca Diad., haznorrhage.

Araneum, hæmorrhage.

Astatat, blood with the urine and evacuations.

Brhen, discharge of blood with the urine and by the anus.

Bistoria, discharge of blood.

Buten gummi, styptic.

Case. Firt., congestions

Chelidon. maj., styptic.

Cinnam. fl., stimulating

ping hæmorrhage.

Corall. usta, application

ing. Toyn.

Croc. sat., dark coloure Cubeba, bloody and pur

Dat. Stram. sem., stypt....

Digit. purp., styptic.

Ergotine, v. Secale corn.

Famor., loss of blood by the a Gyps., mixed with water in assists mechanically to a... ing from external wounds. z.

Hyore. sig., bloody evacuation.

Justic. Names, The ashes and loaves in bleedings from the mouth, anus, and urethra. Torn.

Leonur. Royl , styptic.

Lithauthrax, styptic. Free discharge of blood with the evacuations.

Lupul. Humai., discharge of blood, before and after evacuation.

Nardost., styptie

Ner. Odor. fol., styptic. Tour.

Negell. sat. sem , styptic.

Olib. Ind., styptic.

Phosph., styptic.

Pyrethr., discharge of dark blood by stool. r.

Quere. Rob. glass, harmorrhage from the nose and anus. r.

Rhus Coriar., bleeding from the mouth, anus, and urethra.

Rhus Toric., copious bleeding from the urethra. r.

Sair. off. H., stimulating and retarding the flow of blood.

Sandar., styptie.

Scale corn, harmorrhage, against which the Ergotine is a specufic. B. mulating and

ptic.

d.

the nose and

and retarding

AS EXPEC-

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lood. Tone.

Bolus Armen., expectoration of bloods in consequence of a sword cut.

Bovista, expectoration of blood with dyspnes. r.

Cannab. sem., expectoration of blood.

Coppari rad., expectoration of blood after a common cough, r.

Caps. sem., expectoration of blood with asthma.

Carniel. ust., expectoration of blood.

Carthami tinet. sem., expectoration of blood.

Cascarilla, spitting of blood.

Catechu, expectoration of blood.

Cleon. pentaph. sem., expectoration of blood.

Clerodendr. infert., expectoration of blood. F.

Cocos muz, spitting of blood. P.

Conium macul., expectoration of blood. Copain. balsam., expector. blood. m. 30

Croc. sat., expectoration of blood, o.

Crot. Tigl., embrocation; expectoration of blood with palsy. r.

Cubeb., bleeding from mouth. M. & R.

Cucurb. Lagen. sem., expectoration of blood. Tonr.

Cumini sem., styptic in expectoration of blood.

Cuscut. monogyn. sem., expectoration of blood. P.

Cynar. Dub, producing the relapse of chronic expectoration of blood.

Cyper. long., vomiting of blood, with swelling.

Datur, Stram., expectoration of blood, with fever.

Deals in g's root for fever, expectoration of blood. P.

Digit. purp., expectoration of blood, with occasional acute lancinating pains in the side, (sub-acute pleurisy).

Doodeea, expectoration of blood.

Eim., expectoration of blood. r. c.
Espicori. im., expectoration of blood and muous.

Euphorb. thymifol., expectoration of blood and mucus.

Beolv., expectoration of blood.

Fici Ind., expectoration of blood, with sore throat.

Fici piom., expectoration of blood. r.
Filix mas, expectoration of blood.
Gagerming, expector. of blood. r.a.
Garden. changing expectoration of mucus into that of blood.

Goum sist., temporary expectoration of blood. P.

Georgical gummi, expect. of blood. P.

Hodora terrestr., expect. of blood. R.

Hermodact. dulc., chronic spitting of blood, in consequence of a sword cut.

Hibisc. Trion. fol., expectoration of blood.

Ipscac., expectoration of blood.

Jalap. mirab. rad., expectoration of blood. Vomiting of blood.

Justic. Nand. fl., spitting of blood.

Kali bichromat., expectorat. of blood.

Lacca in gram., spitting of blood. P.

Led. palustre, spitting of blood.

Lentes sat., spitting of blood.

Leporin., expectoration of blood? because the blood of hare a.

Lini sem., expectoration of blood and

Lupini albi, expectoration of blood.

Lupini albi, expectoration of blood.

Lucopod. herba, expectoration of blood.

Lucopod. sem., expectoration of blood.

Macu, expectoration of blood. Tour.

Magnet. lap., spitting of blood.

Marant. fac., expectorat. of blood. P.

Melia Azed. fol., spitting of blood.

Vomiting of blood after suppressed

Mercur. subl. corror., v. Strychn. pot.

cutaneous eruptions.

Mimos. Pudic. sem., from a common cough an expectoration of blood. P. Moring. Sohanga. rad., a relapse of chronic expectoration of blood. P.

Myrobal. mig., spitting of blood. Vomiting of blood.

Nor. antidys., expectoration of blood.r. Numes. Shudnuj, vomiting of blood. Nyctorid., expectoration of blood.

Ocim, Basilisi sem., expectoration of Mondi

Ocim. sanct. rad., in common cough, expectoration of blood. P.

Pastinges Secacul, vemiting dark blood. Styptic in expectoration of blood.

Pavis, spitting of blood. Expectoration of blood.

Persic. nucl., in expectoration of mucus, blood. r.

Petrol. Punjab., expectoration of blood. Phellandr. aquat. sem., expectoration of blood. R.

Plantago maj., expectoration and spitting of blood.

Plumbago Zoyl. rad., a relapse of an expectoration of blood. r.

Polygon. molls, expectorat, of blood. P.
Portul. Olcrac. sem., expectoration of
blood, and spitting of blood. Tony.
Ranunc. lanua. fl. and fol., expectora-

Ranunc. lanug. fl. and fol., expectoration of blood.

Raphani sat. sem., expector. of blood.

Rhus Coriar. and Taxic., spitting and expectoration of blood.

Rottlera tinctor., expectorat. of blood. P. Secale corn., expectorat. of blood. P. C. Senecio Musuco, spitting of blood.

Expectoration of blood.

Senega, expectoration of blood. P.

Sep. succ., spitting and expectoration of blood. M. and E.

Surpent. exus., spitting of blood and expectoration of blood...

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of blood and d, with fever.
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of blood. on of blood, P.

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t the bones.

Indig., piercing and gnawing pain in the check-bones.

Led. pal., smarting fungus of bones, Q. Lithanthr., swelling of the bones.

Phosph., spinal disease. Swelling of the shin.

Puls., spinal disease.

Querc. gl., spinal disease.

Rum. Acet., swelling of the shin.

Sagap., caries.

Sep. succ., affections of the bowes.

Sil., spinal disease.

Sisymbr. Irio, pain of the boncs.

Staph., pain of the bones of the arm. Crooked growth of the bones. Pain of the shin. c. N.

Sulph., spinal discase.

Telc., spinal discase.

Tarax. rad., pain in the bones of the feet, only when walking. m. and s.

Thym. Serp., pain of the bones, with internal fever. Spinal disease.

Torment., pain of the shin, with or without swelling.

Trifol. fibr., aching and throbbing in the upper jaw-bone. 2.

Umb. But a zer i, carics of the teeth.a.

BONES—FRACTURE OF, v. Violence. BOWELS—INFLAMMATION OF.

Cantharides, R. Chloroform, R.

Kali nutricum, R.

BOWELS—IRREGULAR ACTION OF, AS CONSTITUTION, DIARRUTEA, DYSEK-TERY, LIEKTERY, OBSTRUCTION (STOP-PAGE), AND TENEMUS.

Abrus, prec. alb., diarrhora v. a. (Abr. pr. rubr. x.)

Absynth., dysentery. P. G. N.

Acac. Arab. cort., tenesinus with dysury.

Acce. Arab. fol., diarrhose with and without fever. 4 times 12.

Acae. Arab. gummi, dynamicry. (v. Copair. baleam.)

Assc. Arab. sem., districts. o. v. Costiveness. G. N.

Assc. ver. succ., costiveness, r. c. Diarrheas, c.

Acanthac. Oo tun g un, tenemus with dysury.

Acon. feroz, tenesmus, P. G. X.

Acon. Nop. astr., tenesmus. 2. 0.

Acupunctura, obstinate constipation. a.

Agaric. alb., diarrhosa. P. o. Lientery.

Ajousin, diarrheen, P. s.

Afugo Dealeingii, diarrhusa, costiveness, tenesmus and dysentery, r. a. s. Allium sat., costiveness.

Afor success, habitual costiveness. Tenesmus. r. c. (v. Optum).

Alternanth. sessil., dysentery. M. & R.14. (12 times; one dose every hour. N.)

Althon f., costiveness. P. D. N.

Althea fol, diarrhos.

Althor rad., constipation. c. w.

Alther cem., diarrhon.

Alum. crud. Lah., costiveness with chronic head-ache, and smarting of the eyes, &c.

Amaranth. cruent.mm., contiveness. O.N.
Tenesmus. Q. M.

Amora gris., diarrhoss. P. c. M., c. with swellings. Dysentery. P. c. K., c. with discharge of blood after an evacuation. Costiveness. c. N.

Ammoniaci gummi, costiveness. a. n.

Assc. occid., diarrhess. v.

Anac, oresat, districts. o. s., o. with fever, also with torpor, thirst, vomiting, &c. Costiveness. o. s.

Anagallie carul., diarrhoss. r.

Angulo,, diazzhou. P.

Angust. cort., costiveness. F.

Ante. stell., diarrhuna. 2.

vot. II.

Antim. crud., diarrhess. A. costiveness.
Antim. sulph. nigr., tensemus. P. G. N.
Diarrhess. P.

Antim. tart., dysentery, r. c. s. Emetictartar liniment in obstinate constipation, to be rubbed on the spine. a. Apis rad., coativeness.

Aransum, diarrhosa. P. c., even colliquative with awelling.

Arec. Cat. nuz alba, diarrhosa, P.

Area. Cat. nux nig., in strong doses, stoppage of the bowels and urine. r. Argent. Maxic. sem., tenesinus. r. c. x. Argent. fulm., diarrhees with rumbling in the intestines (Borborygmi). x. & s. Discharge of pus by the urine and by evacuation. r.

Argent, nútric. fue. solut., injections in dysentery. R.

Aristol. longa, diarrheea. r.

Arietol. rot., diarrhœa. o. w.

Arnen., costiveness. Dysentery. o. N.

Arsen, sod., costiveness. P.

Dysentery. P.

Arum camp., diarrhosa with vomiting Asa fat., diarrhosa. v. a.

Asarinad., diarrhess. r. s., (with colic, dose every 12 hours. n.) Dysentery, 12 himes 36. Tenesmus. r. s. N

Asphalt. Pers., dysentery. P.

Asphalt. Selasit, dysentery. P.

Aur, netric, solammon., diarrhees. P

Balausta, dysentery, 4 times 12.

Diarrhoes, r. o.

Borings, acutang., dysentery.

Baryla nitr., dianthes. P.

Basella rubra, costiveness. P. o.

Dysentery. (M. and B.) G. W.

Baukin, tom., dysentery a.

Bdell., diarrhos. o. n. Dysentery. o. n.

Bebeerine, diarrhosa. P. O.

Bedelbish, costiveness with inflation (meteorism). Diarrhoa, with or without colic. Costive-

Cenesmus.g.n. tery. F. a. N. dysury. P. tiveness with coa with ema-

stiveness. abitual diarr-

Tenesmus. P. Larrhera, elso colliquative, ysentery, o. n. stiveness and

eness. Diarr-) O. N. y doses every is ss, with pain

t., diarrhœa. mus.

habitual cos-

harrhea. P. c.

Cariss. Carond, fruct., distributa. P. G. Costiveness. Dysentery. 2. G. M. Carniol. ust., diarrhos, P. O.

Dysentery 7. d.

Cartham, tinet, sem., diarrhosa, P. a.

Carvi sem., diarrhosa with colic.

Caryoph, arom diarrhoss, P. o.

Cascarilla, costiveness, P. G.

Dysentery. G. n.

Caseus opin., with Pilau, is a family remedy in Cashmers in dysentery.

Cass. alata, tenesmus. P. G. Costive-

Case. Fist, pulpa, tenesmus. Coativeness. P.

Cass. Fist. som., tenesmus. G. Cass. Kharn. N., lientery. Diarrhess. P. C. N.

Case. lign., costiveness. r. c.

Diarrhosa. o. n. Dysentery. o. n. Cass. lign. fol., diarrh Dysentery. 5. 2. Caterhu, tenesmus. 4 times 12. 🕏 times. Dysentery. c. n. c. with swelling. Caustic., costiveness.

Colastr dynentery. c. w. Costiveness. r. Cera citr., costiveness. P. (v. Cinnab.) Cervi corn., v. Moschat. nuz.

Ceres corn, ust, alb., mucous and purulen evacuations. Dyscutery, o. s. Cetacei ol., diarrhora. P. C., also with fever and after cholera.

· Cham. rulg., diarrhæa.

te of blood by | Chaulmoogra odor., tencemus.r.a Chelidon, may., diarrhæs, r. o.

> Dysentery, o. Costiveness. Tenesmus. r.

Chenopod. alò. sem., tencamus and dysury. r.

Chin. cort., tenesmus. P. G. M. Dysentery. P. G. N.

Chinen, sulph., diarrhea. r. o. Mucous evacuations. P.

Churrus, costiveness. P. Cichor, fl., costiveness, P.

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Cichor, sam:, periodical dynamicry. Contiverses, r. c. r.

Ciones., 6 drachms of cinnabar and 5 of bees wax, made into a candle; when lighted, and burnt under the navel until one-third consumed, is said to produce purging (v. Choleramorbus, Cienes.)

Cianam. cort., districts. 1.

Chanam. f., constipution with fever. Tenesmus. c. st.

Citri Galgalason., dysentery. o. n. Ciemat. erecis, tenomun.

Claredondr, infort., diazzhou. P. O. M. Dysontery. P.

Cocoul., diarrhosa. P. G. colliquative: (with fever. w.) Costiveness. P. Coffin Arab., diarrhoss.

Colchie autumn., tenesmus and dysury with calculous disease.

Colocynia. pulpo, costiveness. Dysentery. Tenesmus. Distribusa. G. M.

Compos. Pokermoel, costiveness.
c. w., c. when habitual and when accompanied by colic.

Compos. Zerbabri, constipat., r. c. n. Concha flue., dysentery. c. Costiveness. r. c. n. (with tenesmus. n.)

Conii mas. extr., constipation. Diarrhea. P.

Convole. argent., costiveness. r. s. w. Dysomtery. p. s. st.

Copsie, baleam., diarrhosa. P. G. N., G. when chronic.

Copair. dalsam., with the mucilage of gum arabic in dysentery with or without fever. 4 times 12. Tenesmus. c. N.

Corchor. frutions., costiveness. P. G. N. Cordis augmetiful., costiveness with hamorrhoids.

Coriandr. sat., diarrhora. Tenesmus. r. Costas Arab., mucous and purulent evacuations.

Creates mig. Cashm., dysentery, a. w. Creates Marmel., mucous evacuations. m. and m. 14. Diarrhos. c. w.

Dynamicry, a. M. Cress., contiveness, r.

Cres. Tigl., tencemus. r.e. Diarrh. o.ii. Crustus. Djings, diarrhosa. r. Costiveness. r.

Curum. souteng. P., tenesmus. Contiveness.r. Distributa.r. (Dysent.s.)
Curum. Maderasput., dysentery. r. c.

Constinution with fever. Tenesusus. r. o. s. Diarrhose. o. s.

Cumrò. Citrulli som., tenesmus and faver. r.

Chamini sem., temesmens.

Cupr. sest, costiveness. P.

Cupr. ammon., costiveness. Habitual disrrhæs.

Cupress. fol., costiveness. P.

Cupress, nux., dysentery. 4 times 12.

Curcuma longa, diarrhosa. G. W.

Costiveness. G. N. Dysentery. G. N. Tenesmus. G. M.

Cuscuta monogyna, diarrhesa. r.

Cycad. revol. fruct. cort., diarrhma. P.

Cycad. rev. fruct. sem., constipat. a. N.

Cydon. sem., dysentery. Constipation and tenesmus. a.

Cyper, long., diarrhosa. P. G.

Dactyl. nucl., tenesmus 12 times, or 4 times 12. (4 times, 8. m.)

Daphne Sunnerhat, costiveness.

Dysentery.

Daron., Costiveness. P. G.

Tenesmus with swelling. 4 times 28. Diarrhesa, P. g. w.

Datiec. Cannab. sem., costiveness. G. N.

Datur. Stram. fol., diarrhosa. P.

Datur. Stram. rad., diarrhea. 9. N.

Dature Stram, mart., diarrhea. P.

Deals. Root for favor, diarrhoss. P. Tenesmus. r.

Deals. Root for fistula, costiveness. r.

arrhes. dysentery. .orrhoids, diarrhess. P.

tiveness. r. c. estiveness with

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hoea. F.

e. Diarrh. P. with dysury. Diarrhess. o. s.

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diarrhœa, i tenesmus.

er R., tenes-

..) diarrh. r c. nthout dy>**ury.**

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mesmus with ysentery, **c. n.**

y. P. Diarrh. P. Dysentery.

1 times 12.

œu, P.

Fig. Carie, sem., costiveness. P. c.
Fritill. cirrl., habitual contiveness; as
also that caused by purgatives.

Fumar., diarrhoss. P.

Fung. ign., dysentery.

Gagarming, tenesmus; but only when without dysury.

Galanga, diarrhosa with borborygmi.
Tenesmus. P. G. M.

Galega purp., lientery.

Galla Turc., dysentary. Distribut.

Costiveness with hemographoids.

Galvanismus, costiveness. k.

Garden, dien, dierrh. P. Tenemaus. P.

Gest, rad., costiveness with indigestion.

Dysentery with fever.

Diarrhosa. P.

Geran. nodos., diarrhosa. G. N., c. in hectic fever; as also in diarrhosa caused by a serpent's bite.

Gouss elat., diarrhoss. P. e. dysentery. P. c.

Glin. dictamnoid., diarrhose with vomiting (dysentery aggravated),

Gmelia Asiat., diarrhos. 2. o.

Gossyp. sem., tenesmus. P. o.

tenesmus. P. C.

Diarrheas. G. N. Costiveness. G. N. (A. dysentery. N.)

Gourbooti, costiveness. p.

Granat. ac. rad. cort., dysentery. c. x.

Gratiola, dysentery. a. n.

Grew. Asiat. cort., dysentery.

Guiland. Bonduce., diarrhosa. P. o. F. Costiveness. P.G.N. Tenesmus, P.G.N. Dysentery. P. G. N.

Gundel, Zu lm sem., diarrhosa. P.

Gutte gummi, diarrhoss. P. In tonesmus, dysentery. P.

Gyps. Zarnik goudenti, costivo-

Harmal, Rut., ft. and kerba, dynamicry. Tenesmus. r. o. s.

Heroon toot i a, diarrhoen with fever

Heliat. Isora, dynamiczy. Holler, flat, districts and veniting, (in large doses, it is eaid.) ». Hermodestyl, amer., distribute, p. e. Hermodostyl, dnie., P. q. H. Hibioc. Trion., costiveness. Dynamicry. Holo, spicet, costivences, P. Hollow. pill. sel., costiveness. Tenestrus. Hossen Jussif, diagrhom. 18 times. Dysextery, Costiveness. r. (Tenco-1946. H. 6 Minor 12.) Hyose, mig. sam., dysantery. s. s. Hyenp., diarrhose. p. (colliquative. w.) Inhibyocolia, dynameny. Colliquative diarrhoss. Her equifol, veniting and parging. h. Indig., distribute. e. H., e. with swelling and emeciation. Indig. nitric. ac., costiveness. Indigofera Anii, contivezens. 2. Iod., dysentery. P. Costiveness. P. Iprose, dysentery. o. n. Ipom, dasyep., dysentory. c. n. Diarrhosa. P. Jalopa Convolv., costiveness. G. M. Jalep. mireb. rad., diarrhœe. o. n. Jap. sig., diarrhoss, with rumbling in the bowels. Styptic in dysentery. Jatroph, Curc. sem., diarrhesa. P. Jugl. suc. cort. inter., is said to produce vomiting and purging. Junio, čace., constipation. Distribus. P. Justic, Name. A., diarrhea. r. s.

Costiveness. P. G. Dysentery. P. G.

Kali kydroiod., diarrhosa. P. c. 4 times.

Kali arymur., frothy mucous evacua-

Justic. Nasus, fol., diarrhoss. v.

Kali ferrocyan., dysentery. r.

Kali aarė., costiveness.

Tenesmus. P.

Costiveness. r.

tions, 2.

Hohn. Deiterdane, diambas. 2.

Kali Saluda form, costiveness with herdache. Hall Salsole mass., converted distribute into dysentary. Kali sulph., styptic in dysentery. Costiveness, c. y. Keikeila, tanamus, p. s. n. Dysentery. s. M. Kunksimirsk, diarrhae. P. S. Lacos in gran, costiveness. 2. 6. Diarrhosa, e. st. Dyeontery, e. st. Laries, est eem., dyecutery. >. Costiveness. P. Lamin, sacch., teneunus, P. S. Costiveness with fever. Lour. bace., diarzhou. r. 12 singe. Lawren, deerm., dynamicry. Led. poliuire, costiveness. C. Tenesmus. P. Lenter, sat., tenesmus. r. The decoction of pounded lentils is purging, but the husk constipating. Tour. Lapid. sat. herbe, diarrhes. r. Teneunus. r. Lepid. sat. rad., tenesmus. o. Lapid. sat. sem., mucous purging. r. Loporin., costiveness. g. m. Dysentery. o. w. Lichen Island., costiveness. P. Lichen ederif., constipation. Diarrhosa or vomiting, with general pains. Stoppage of stool and suppression of urine in calculous disease. Limon. Laur., diarrhesa. Costiveness, G. M. Line som., tenerm. P. o. Costiv. G. N. (with honey) costiveness. Lippia nadiff., stoppage of stools and suppression of urine. Diarrhora. c. Liquirit. rad., costiveness. P. Diarrhœa. P. Luff. amar. sem., diarrhas. Lupin. ald., constipation. a. n., o. with hæmorrhoids. Tensemus. c. p.

. d. H., G. entery. G. X. 10. P. G. F. is with india dish, with red in Cashffering from o. Dynastery. arrhes. P. tenessuus. earrhoen. P. G. Dynantery. veness, P. G. nesmus. r.q.w. raus. P. ess with pain 0. M. sentery. CAS. T. G. пеле. Diarrhoca. ic diarrhoea; sing the disuption. mucous and P. O. N. 22A, P. G. 1 B. F. G 3. P. O. N. Dysentery. tiveness with

Mireos, Pudic, mligue, tenesmus, p. (Momord, Gugartes, diarrhos, a. good with fever. Costiveness. P. 4 Moring, School, rad., costiveness v acidity of the stomach. Mori all. fruct., diarrhess. P. 9. ; also diarrhos with red-colou evacuations. Tenesmus.

Mori alb. rad. cort., dysentery. c. a. with fever.

Moschat. nuz, dysentery. P. a. Mixed with resped hartshorn, 🚜 hoza, P. o.

Mulged. rapunc. rad. cart., costives with hemorrhoids.

Mur. oc., diarrhœa.

Mutella Antig., costiveness.

Myrica sap., costiveness, P.

Myrobal, Beller., costiveness. g. u. Myrobal, Embl., diarrhese, p. c. Mi with the solid (caseous) part fresh curdled milk, and admi tered in dysentery. n.

Myrobal, sig., diarrhees with es also with rumbling of the boy Costiveness. Red-coloured evi ations. Tenesmus (when mi with honey).

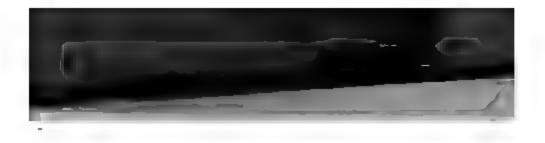
Myrrh. gummi, tenesmus. P. Myrt, bacc., diarrhea. Dysentery. c Tenesmus. o. K.

Nardost., tenesmus. Costiveness, p. Natrum mur., costiveness. P.

Nelumb. spec. fl., contiveness v fever. Diarrhos and tenesmus. Nepet. salvie fol. rad., costiveness. Nor. antidys., distribus. P. Q. Costiveness, P. G. N. (G. 1

colic.)

Ner. Odor. fol., diarrhosa. Nicrol., habitual diarrhosa. Nigella sat., diarrhæa. o. s. Nitric. ac., diarrhea. e. n. Nyeterid., dysentery, r.



Nymph. Let. fl., constipation with fever. Distribute and tenestrus. P. Nymph. Let. sym., contiveness. Distribute. P.

Ocim. all., costiveness. Stoppage of stools and suppression of urine. Dysentery and diarrhose with colic. P.

Ocim. Beell, som., constipation.

Ocim. senet, red., purging on the fifth day. r.

Orim, annot. sem., Costiveness.

Obb. Ind., dysentery. P. a. M.

(a. in ahronic.) Diarrhose. e. w.

Onces. macrocopi. fl., diarrhos and tenesmus. r. e. x.

Oncess. macrocaph. rad., dysentary.

Op. pur., costiveness. c. m. (v. Phunbi acel.)

Op. mur. ac., dysentery.

Op. nitric, ac., dysentery. o.

Costiveness. e. w.

Op. sulph. soder, dysentery. 4 times 12. (chronic. m. and E. 30, M.)

Op., prepared with Alor succest., Calomel, Ipecacuanha, Tartar emel. and
Menthe pip. R., in form of pills (one
administered every hour) removed
atoppage of bowels and suppression of
urine of twenty-four hours' duration.
If Camphor is substituted for Tartar
emet. and Alors, a compound will be
obtained, which, in my earlier practice, sometimes proved successful in
dysentery; but my opinion is that
success is always problematical with
such strong doses of compound
drugs, and they should be used only
when we know of nothing better.

Opepen., tenesmus. 4 times. 0.

Dysentery, M. & B. G. (every hour, M.) Diarrhoss. r. o. n.

Oryza rubra, costiveness. Diarrhosa, a. Ozaż. ac., tenesmus. r. o. n.

Owal, ammon., costiveness, with colic. P.

Onal. cornicul., costiveness. Tenesums. Distribus. P.

Panie. pil., bilious distribus.
Costiveness. P., and increasing.

Papar. all. sem., Composition: Take a quarter of an ounce of white poppyseed; a quarter of an ounce of sweet almonds; one ounce of red rice; one and a-half ounces of sugar, pound and mix them together. Doses of half-a-drachm are used as a remedy (called Dodi in Lahore) in tenesmus (v. Oryza ruhus).

Papar. rhand, fl., costiveness.

Dysentery, P. o. w. Tenesmus. P.

Paper. rhood, sem., chronic diarrhose.

Pareira brose, diarrhose, vomiting and
thirst. r.

Pastinaca Secacul, lientery. Diarrhea, dysentery and tenesmus. 0. s.

Pavia, diarrhoss and costiveness. c. x.

Petrol., diarrhœa. P.

Petrosel., costiveness. G. N.

Phall. secul., diarrhosa and vomiting. P.

Phaseol. aconiti fol, diarrhose.

Phaseol. radiat., bilious purging. r.

Phanic. gummi, diarrhea.

Phosph., dysentery. Chronic diarrhosa.

Physal, Alkekengi, bilious diarrhosa.

Stoppage of stools and urine. r.

Physal, flez. rad. Lah., diarrhoss. 2. 0.

Physal, flex. sem., diarrhoea. r. o.

(chronic, 12 times, N.) Dysentery. Tenesmus, P. G. N.

Picrorrhica Kurrooa, tenesmus.

Diarrhosa, P. o.

Pip. alb., costiveness. P.

Pip. Betel fol., diarrhues.

Pip. long. rad., lientery.

Dysentery. c. N.

Pip. nig. H., tenesmus. P.

Piscin., diarrhœa. c. N. (c. periodical.)

Pistac. putam., diarrhus with fever.

Dysentery. c. n. (c. with fever.)

t'is, sat., dysentery, P. G. N. Tenesmus and dysury, as also diarrhes. r Plantago may., dysentery o w (o. with fever). Diarrhosa, P. Piectrunth, arom., diarrhosa. G. N. Plumbag Zeyl. rad., costiveness, with hæmorrhoids. Plumb., scybalous stools. B. Plumb acet., chronic dysentery. n Plumb, acet, with opium, obstinate stoppage of the stools, with tympanutis, m. Podophyll, Emodi fol., dysentery and costiveness, o N Podophylli Emodi fruct., constip. P. G. Puonu corall., diarrhea. r. o. Dysentery with dysury. Polyanth tuber, sem., costiveness, v. G. (with harmorrhoids.) M. and B 30 Dinrrhora, o. N. Polygon, linifol., diarrhosa, P. G. N Polygon, macrophyll., diarrhees, 12times. (A tomes 8.) Pelypoil, nincous, and dark bilious purging, Tour. Polypod, Schour, diarrhora. Portul. Oleruc. sem., diarrhora. v. o. Costiveness, a. N. Prun, syle, R., costiveness, P. o. Diarrhea, o. N. Psyll, sem., diarrheea with rumbling in the bowels. Dysentery. Psyll, sem tostum, diarrhora. Tour. Pulsate, dearrhost! Pyrethr , dysentery Diarrhos. r. accompanied by emaciation. K Quass If , dysentery r. c. n Ranunc, bulb costiveness Diarrhoen r Ranunc lanug, fol., dysentery Tenesm. Ranusc lang rod, tenesmus. Stoppage of stool and urine in abscess

of the bladder.

4 timer 28.

Raphane som., diarrhea with vomiting

Dysontery, o .N (c. ronsted, firmes 24.) Rhus Coriar., chronic diarrhoes. Dysentery, a.s. Bilious diseases. Tous. Rhus Toxic., diarrhoa. v. o. Ricini fol., mucous ovacuationa. Ricini of. 'K., as purging, u. Ricini rad. cort., an Indian purgative Roser, rubr. sem., tenesmus. G R. .o. with fever.) Rosmarin., tenesmus. Rottlers tinel., costiveness. G. N. Diarrheen and Tenesmus, r. Rubio Mury., tenesmus (when compile cated with dysury, R . Dysentery, P. G. N Ruku tinetor., diarrheen. v. u (collie quative 12 times, N.) Rumex Beey bund, tenesmus. Sabina, diarrhosa r. Sogapen., costivences. r Sago, periodical diarrhosa Dysentery in Q., N). Sahansobed, dysentery; with and without internal heat, M. and R. Diarrhoa and tenesmus. r. o. x Salvad, Ind. fol., purging. n. Salv. off., dysentery. M. and E. Sandarac., obstinate diarrhoes; (coll) quative, 4 times, w.) Contiveness to Santal, alb., diarrhoes, P. Sapinds emarg, fruct, costsycness c. . Supende ligni cort., diarrheea with A without vomiting Costiveness . Supri Ind nuc, cort., tenesmus. Sopre Ind. sem., diarrhoss. Tenesmus, r c. Dysentery, r. c. Sarsaparella, diarrhes, v. o. Dysentery r o. a. Scammon, costiveness. Stoppage the stools and suppression urine. e. N.

Rheum Sinense, mucous diarrhops 🕝 🐗



Scorpion., diarrhese. Tenescene. r. o. Sebest., diarrhese. Discuss of the bile. Tour.

Scools corn., diazrhosa. c. n. Tenesmus. r.

Selen., temesmus. P. v. (I. H.) m. & z. 30. Diarrhose, v. Costiveness, P.

Senecio Musuco, diazzhou and dysentery. 2.

Seple or, lientery.

Siple suce., dynamicry. P. C. (chronic). Costiveness, c. n.

Serpent error, dynamicry. Distrib. 6. M. Si alika nd, contiveness, r.

Sid. rad., chronic diarrhose.

Sid, sem., dynastery. 2.

Bille., dysentery. ?.

Slaymer. Soph., contiveness. Diagrh. P.

Smalt., costiveness. P.

Smilaz China, costiveness. o. w.

Solan. Jacqu. fruct., dysentery.

Diarrhosa. P. G. N.

Selan. Jacqu. rad. cort., diarrhosa and colic, r.

Solan. nigr., costiveness. Tenesmus. r. Spigel. antheim. R., diarrhosa. r. (c. in worm-fever.) Tenesmus and dysury. 4 sines. Dysentery. c. st. (c. in fever.)

Spong. mar. usta, costiveness with fever. Stans., diarrhoss and dysentery. P.

Stophingr., diarrhose. 2. Purulent diarrhose. 6.

Stine. mer., contiveness. P.

Strehad, Arab., diarrhose. r.

Stront., diarrhos with griping and scybalous stools. z.

Strychn. faba St. Ign., costiveness. Tenesmus. p.

Strychn, sax com., diarrhora. G. N.

Sulph., diarrhes. P.

Sung a Burrer, diarrhose. Tenesmus. Faders., obstinate constipation.

Fabashir, diarrhua. v. a.

Tele. all., diarrhosa. 6, 11., 6. with emaciation.

Tais. sigr., purgings. Costiveness with inflation (meteorism).

Tamerie. Ind. galle, costiveness. c. N.

Temerine., diarrhose. P. C.

Teraz., diarrhas.

Terebinthi sem., diarrhom. v. q. v.

Costiveness. e. w.

Torobinth. spir., diazringa. P.

Tetranth. apet., diarrhosa. P.

Thuj. eccident. R., dysentery. v.

Thaj. orient. sem., tenesmus. P.

Tigrio., tenesmus. P.

Trienth. pentendr. elb., diarrhosa and tensemus. r. o.

Trianth pentand sig., tensemus. P. G. M. Costiveness. Q. M.

Tuber. cibar. nig. conserve, diarrhom, dysentery, and tenesmus. c. w.

Turpeth., diarrh. Dysentery. 4 times 12.

With Ipem. car., mucous evacuations. P. R. The white internal part of this root removed tenesmus.

12 times. In Q, muco-purulent discharge with the urine and stools.

P. (M. and B.)

Umbellif. But a seri, tenesmus. r.

Ungule odorat., diarrhœa. P. O.

Urtic. dioic. f., costiveness. Diarrh. r.
Use passe maj., dysentery with erratic
swellings, dry tongue, want of appetite, and excessive debility. (The
raisins to be chewed.)

Use arei, diarrhes with colic.

Costiveness. c. N. Dysentery. r. Valer. sylv., lientery. r. c. Diarrh. c. N. Vanill. R., dysentery. 12 times 36. (4 times 28. N.) Costiveness. c. N.

Verbasci rad., diarrhon. P. C.

Tenesmus. P. C. N.

Verben. Lakor. kerba, tenesmus. P. G. N. Verben. Lakor. sem., tenesmus. P. G. N. Dysentery. P.

l'ostiveness. P. v balous stagle.

3. W.

G. Stoppsge sion of mine. rentery, G. S., G., also with

r. g. s. r., dysentery.

1688. P.

P. G. W.

19. P.

148.

4 times 28.

Four parts of c part of white cording to cir-

гy.

iquative,

a. r. e., also

OF THE,

te and painful wels. M. and E. truction and ren.

obstruction of E. 12 times.

struction with

ctions of the

Camph. Cannol. sem. (entralsion), obstruction with indignation, tensomus, &c.

Capill. Ven., hardness of the abdomen with obstruction.

Coss. Fistule, obstructions.

Cass, lign., obstr. in the howels. Tenr. Cass. lign. fol., obstructions of the upper and lower parts of the all-mentary canal and the splace, with costiveness.

Celastr., painful obstruction of the abdomen with meteorism.

Cichor. fol. rad. & sem., obstructions.

Coccul., obstructions with pain in the side.

Colorynth. rad., obstruction.

Corchor, frutices, obstruction with habitual diarrhoes. If soi, at 3 days interval, 20,

Creos., errant (vague) obstruction.

Cuscut. monogyn. sem., obstructions.

Cycad. revol. sem., obstructions with swelling.

Daphne Sunnerket, obstructions.

Daron., hardness of the abdomes.

with internal heat. M. and R.

Datisc. Cannab.sem., vague obstructions.

Elater., obstructions of the abdomen
and the spleen.

Fanic, rad., obstructions.

Fritill, eirrh., vague obstructions.

Gagerming, vague obstruction.

Gmel. Asiat., obstruction with indigestion.

Grewia Asiat., obstructions.

Harmala Rula, obstructions.

Hermod. amar., obstructions with costiveness.

Hermod, dulc., obstruction with affections of the stomach. M. and B.

Ipom. dasysp., obstruction of the abdomen. Vague obstruction in the region of the umbilious. Laws, inerm. deobstruens, TOHP.

Lichen odorif., obstructions.

Lign. sanct., hardness of the abdomen. P.

Malva, obstructions. Tony.

Manna Calabr., obstructions.

Meliæ Azed. cort., obstructions. Tohr.

Meliæ semperv. sem., obstructions.

Myrrha, with aloës, boraz and raw sugar, prepared in pills, is administered in different chronic abdominal affections, and is a common remedy of the Arab physicians.

Nardost, obstructions. P. G.

Olib. Ind., painful obstructions.

Origan. vulg. obstructions.

Phas. radiat, obstructions. Tohr.

Polygon. Sekour, abdominal obstruction with internal burning.

Portul. Olerac. sem., obstructions with fever. M. and E.

Ranunc. lanug. fol. et rad., abdominal obstruction.

Ricini fol., obstructions. Tonr.

Rosar. rubr. fl., obstructions. Tohr.

Rubia Munj., obstructions. r. g.

Sagapen., obstructions with flatulency. Sep. succ., obstructions with inflation (meteorism) and costiveness. M. & B.

Solan. Jacqu. fruct., painful obstruction about the umbilicus. M. and B.

Spheranth. Ind., abdominal obstruction. Tohr.

Storax liqu., obstruction.

Sulph. Auliasar, enlargement of the abdomen. (v. Diseases of children and females.)

Tabashir, obstruction.

Turpeth., obstruction. Tohr.

Urtic. dioic. A., obstruction.

Vespar. mel, obstruction in the region of the umbilicus. M. and E.

Villars. Nymph., obstructions.

Vit. Neg., obstruction.

Brain — HEART — MIND — NERVES — DISORDERS OF; AS APPARENT DEATH, APOPLEXY, ANXIETY, INTOXICATION, STUPOR, FAINTING, DELIRIUM TREMENS, &c. (v. also headache.)

Abelm. Mosch. sem., cordial. Tohr.

Acac. Cab. fol., stupor with fever.

Agar. a., pain in the heart, aggravated by respiration. P.

Ambr. gr., faintings; cordial. Tour.

Amm. mur. spir., stupor; both to smell at and to be taken internally. R.

Amygd. am., intoxication and stupor. (Crapula) surfeit (the emulsion.) R.

Anac. or., stupor. c. The nuts roasted with honey and butter; the latter strained off and put into the ears in stupor. R.

Areca Cat. nux, cordial. Tong.

Argem. Mex. succ., torpor. P.

Arg. nitri fus., intoxication with visible subsultus of the stomach. Delirium tremens.

Arsen., intoxication. P.

Arum camp., removed stupor, by causing vomiting.

Asa f., intoxication. p. Atonic diseases of the nervous functions, particularly of the brain. Tohp.

Aspid. fol., intoxication. P.

Baln., the cold douche may be applied with advantage in affections produced by carbonic-acid gas.

Bar. ac., oppression, with asthma and spinal pain.

Bebeerine, delirium. Congestion of the brain. r.

Bellad. extr., apoplexy. P.

Bign. Ind. sem., intoxication and drow-siness. P.

Bovist., oppression and suffocation from carbonic-acid gas.

Bryon., stitching pains in the region of the heart.

But. fr. gummi, intoxication. P.

Cact. Tor succ., apoplexy. P.

Calam. ar., deficiency of heart (acardie); as if from want of words. M. 15.

Calor, the application of warmth in apparent death. (v. Vol. I. of this work: Faqueer Haridas's resuscitation, page 127.)

('alotr. gig., stupor with diarrhea.

('ann. Ind. hb., exhilarating.

Cap. Ven., anxiety, with general pain. Hypochondriasis, &c.

Carniol. u. (as also precious stones in general), acts as a cordial. Tohr.

Cass. lign. fol., pain in the region of the heart. Anxiety with perspiration and transient heat. r.

Caust., heartburn, and strong pulsation of the heart.

C'elastr., apoplexy.

C'hel. maj., intoxication in morning. P. C'herayta, cordial. Touf.

Chlor gas, mixed with atmospheric air, $\frac{1}{4}$ 50 cubic inches, is a well known excitant of respiration in apparent death.

('hlorof., neuralgia. R.

Churrus, stupefies.

Cinnam., oppression with giddiness and feebleness. Exhilarating. Tour. Coccul., apoplexy.

Coff. Ar., neuralgia.

Compos. Pokermool, stupor.

Conv. arg., strengthening brain and nerves. Tour.

Cop. bals., heartburn. r.

Coriand., violent pulsation of the heart. A few coriander seeds, with the heads of seven common flies (Myocephala), rubbed together and administered internally, is an Indian medicine used in delirium. R.

Cornu c. a. u., stupor with fever.

Cost. Arab., strengthens the brain at the nerves. Tour.

Cost. n. Cashm., stupor in consquence of poisonous stings or bits 12 times.

Croc. sat., stupor. Fainting. Cordi.

Cucarb. Lag., nervous affections of the brain.

Cupr. carb., languor with muscul contractions after exertion.

Cusc., stupor with febrile shivering 4 times.

Cycl. Eur., stupor, and intoxication with headache.

Daron., fainting. P. Cordial. Tour.

Dat. Stram., comatose drowsines with dilated pupils and natur respiration. P.

Delphin. paucifl., cordial. Tony.

Diorit., anxiety. P.

Dracoceph. Royl., cordial. Tour.

Dulc., stupefaction. P.

Elater., apoplexy.

Eleagn. ang., oppression.

Euphorb. long., oppression. P. G.

Euphras., dizziness of the head, after intoxication. P.

Fagon. Arab., intoxication in the morning. P.

Fic. Ind., intoxication with gidding in the afternoon. M. and E.

Fænic. rad., stupor.

Galena, languor with heat and gidd ness. M. and E.

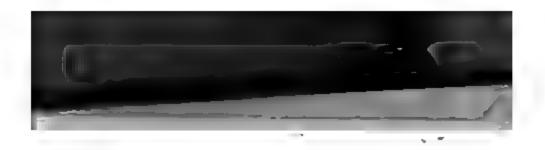
Galvanism, nervous debility.

Gard. dum., intoxication in the morning, with headache. r.

Gmel. Asiat., periodical faintings.

Guil. Bond., prejudicial consequence of drunkenness. Intoxication with troubled vision in Q.

Harm, Rula, intoxication and stuper



Herael, dis., oppression & hyposh. 2. Helevel. pub., intexication. r., and removed chronic periodical stuper with headache.

Jam. J., apoplexy. Tour.

Jatr. Cure., delirium with insensibility. r.

Kali hydrocyan., intoxication. P. c.

Zine gummi, stuper.

Kunkolmirch, anxisty.

Lepor. actgreis, apoplexy. Tome.

Lich, od., cordial. Tony.

Lim. Low., disorders of the brain and the nervous functions. Tostr.

Log. fel, stuper, 2., which only vinegar can remove. Tour.

Lapul. Hum., faintings.

Macie, stupor. P.

Maiv. mont., stupor. P.

Mandrag., stupor. P.

Maranth, fac., stupefaction. P.

Mind. spir., in doses of from half an ounce to an ounce, to relieve drunkenness (surfeit.) R.

Morph, ac., disorders of the nervous functions.

Mosch. suz, oppression, intoxication, and heaviness of the head, P.

Moschus, cordial, Tone.

Myrob. Embl., cordial. Tour.

Nord., strengthening the brain and nerves (nervinum). Tons.

Net. spec., cordial. Tony.

Ner. Odor. rad. mont., stupefaction. r. Ocim. pil., oppression.

Ocim, senct, sem., strengthening the

nerves, brain and heart. Tour, Op. pur., stupefying. Apoplexy, TOHP. (v. Mental disordera.)

Opep., impaired sensibility.

Or. oc., stupor. Apoplexy. Painting. P. Phas, ecos., stuper and oppression

tion of it, as a werm poulties, to the head, for the revival of the Faqueer Haridas from apparent death.)

Phys.`Alkokonyi, stupefiction. 2. Phys. Msz. Luk., a stupalnotive mediaine.

Pissin, v. Diseases of children.

Polyg. melle, stuper.

Primule verie, affections of heain. (v. Mat. Med.)

Pulsat., stupor.

Ran, lan, rad, intoxication, P.

Ree. Pied, clearing the brain, Toste.

Rhus. Cor., cordial. Tomp.

Roser, r. fl., faintings. Tone.

Rosmar., narvous affections. Apoplexy and stuper, E.

Rub. Mws/., intoxication.r. Oppression with headache. P.

Rumez. oc., heartburn.

Sahaneebed, anxiety, with febrile excitement.

Salep, anxiety and oppression at moontime with subsultus of the stomach, after an old bite from a serpent,

Sale. off., tonic.

Santal, a., cordial. Tonr.

Saphirus, faintings. B. (v. Mat. Med.)

Sapina. em., intoxication. P.

Sel., relieves injurious effects of spirituous liquors.

Sep. succ., faintings with agus.

Serp. erue., with sal-ammoniac; oppression and exhaustion from the heat of the sun. (One dose every second day, continued for two months at least.)

Sil., languor with pricking pains.

Sinap., apoplexy. Tonp.

Sieymbr. Trio, intoxication. P.

Sol. Jacqu., apoplexy.

Spig. anth. hb., stupefacient. Violent with fever. 12 times. (v. In Vol. I. and visible pulsations of the heart. E. of this work, page 130, the applica- | Staph., apoplexy

the nervous

th headache, ing of spirits. ion, fainting, atupefying

ession, with effects from Stupor, like

ver. P.

r. Stabbing the region of

FR.

i stupor and derate drink-

romiting. P. h hypochon-

tions of the functions. a. a Cashme-

. P. 10n, with ex-

ibility of the

nales, diseases

Cardam, maj. and min.
Caryoph. arom.
Croc. sat.
Cyp.long.
Galanga
Lepid. sat.

Macis Torn. Nardost, Toru.

Nitrie, ac. Petrosel.

Pistac. Torn.

Payll, sem.

Kanthoxyl. Torn.

BRONCHITIS, c. Affections of the throat, &c.

BRONCHOCKLE, v. Glands - diseases of, &c.

BRUISE, v. Violence, &c.

BULINIA. v. Stomach—diseases of, BURNING AND PRICEING OF THE SKIN, v. Skin-diseases.

BURNING HEAT -- INTERNAL, SENSA TIONS OF,

Acac. succ., burning in the chest. r.
Acon. Nap. ext., internal burning.
Agar. s., burning in the stomach.
Alconno, internal burning with pain. r.
Antim. sulph. r., burning in the head,
with affection of the eyes.

Areca Cat. v. Camph.

Astrog. Dr a b, internal burning. r. Calc. citrat., burning in the head.
Carbo veg., internal burning with fever and pains

Cere citr., burning in the chest. r. (v. Skin diseases.)

Chelid. maj., internal burning. r. a. Chenop. a., internal burning.

Daron., internal burning.

Doods e a, internal burning.

(v. Skin discases.)

39.



Pioi Cor. com., universal burning senentions. v.

Glin. dict., internal burning.

Gress. Asiat., internal burning sensetion. r. c. (v. Skin diseases.)

Jatrophs Chrv., burning in the mouth and throat. r.

Mango, excessive use of; universal burning sensations. P.

Mange suck, burning during the day, with chilliness by night. 2.

Nop. salv. rad., internal burning. P. Ouel. Acet., burning of the forehead. (v. Skin diseases.)

Serp. errer. (v. Skin diseases.)

Smil. China, internal burning.

Soins. Joogu. fr., internal burning. P. Spinoc, setr., intern. burning, with fever.

Tabacc., internal burning.

Talei albi., internal burning.

Verbeno Lakor., internal burning.

BURNS, SCALDS, AND CHILBLAINS.

Althon, with olive oil, applied in burns. 1.

Ages plaged, lint dipped in and sprinkled with powdered rhuberb as an application in suppurating burns. 2.

Asy. milric., fies., marks from scalds, and white scars. M. 40. Touching with lunar caustic or its solution (half a drachm or one drachm to one ounce of distilled water) in burns. R.

Areen., burns.

Butyr. rec., or cream applied on fresh scalds, and licked immediately by a dog. This process repeated at short intervals, was, in Lahore, the mode of cure adopted by the workmen at the gunpowder manufactory, a proceeding which brought to my mind the history of Lazarna, whose ulcers

on the feet, are said to have been healed by the licking of dogs.

Culois oblores, sol, application with lint in burns, n,

Carbones, burns.

Colled., application in scalds. 2.

Crear, distinct. (five to ten drops to one ounce of olive-oil), in burns and chilblains, z.

Datur. Strum., cintment from the leaves, in scalds. n.

Dolick. prur. (?)

Googge, raw cotton after the application of flour, gypeum, rhubarb, &c., to burns. u.

Louven, inerm., applied with water in chilblains. (v. Vol. L. p. 4.)

Males, burns. Torm.

Terebinth. of., applied. R.

CACHERY (disordered habit of body), AND UNNATURAL LONGINGS. (Pice).

Ajuga. dec., desire for extraordinary things; as lime, coals, earth, &c.

Ars. sod., cachexy.

Bolomn., desire for earth, &c.

Bism. mag., eachexy.

Carniol. u., cachexy. .

Cascar., cachexy.

Chai, maj., cachexy.

Chin. cort., cachexy (after pulsatilla has been previously given.)

Cich, rad., desire for earth.

Cubeb., desire for extraordinary things.

Cycad. repol. sem., cachexy.

Ferr. sulph. v. Kali carb. and Myrobal.

Gagarming, cachexy.

Heracl, diversifol., cacheny.

Iod., desire for earth.

Kali. carb., with sulphate of iron and mucilage of gum arabic (in the form of pills) is administered by English physicians in Cachery. ay-earth. w.

imbl., each one . n., each half l, and Mart. turated in an inces of curdays, and afterum pills. The ery morning; k afterwards; t be avoided This is the the astrologer diore, Pundet pretended to tany cases of s, infants and ng effected in

uts are brussed ned, and evaisistence of a atity of honey cy are again and afterwards r., and Embl., ns is necessary nt electuary. ne a nostrum thore, who is many persons ime. Accordof the patient, a drachm to taken twice or

Vitri fel, longings for extraordi things.

Xanthor, fr., longings for earth.

CALVES -- HARDNESS OF THE,

Mantis midul.

CARBUNCLE, v. Ulcers.

CARBUNCLE, v. Mortification.

CARBUNCLE, v. Mortification.

CARBUNCLE, v. Stomach—disease

CARRES, v. Bone—affections of,

CATALEPSY, v. Spanns, &c.

CATARACT, v. Eyes—diseases of,

CATARRHS, CORYEA (COLDS), IN

BNEA, &c.

Alth. f., catarrh in opium-eaters.
Alth. rad., catarrh of nose and la
Anac. er., v. Pip. long.

Ars., pulmonary catavrh. Infin. (v. Dulc.)

Arum Colocuss., catarrh with without fever; runnings from eyes and nose.

Aurant. dule. flav., coryza with ind tion.

Arell. nur, a worm-eaten hazel-n emptied through the hole I needle, and some mercury put it; the hole is then sealed and the nut stitched in a pis cloth and fastened on a cor worn as an amulet on the n body for six weeks; at the en which time the cure of an hat estarth is effected, and it will a re-appear (?)—so it is said in stantinople.

Balausta, coryza.

Balausta, coryza.

Balausta, cold baths in catarrhal affects

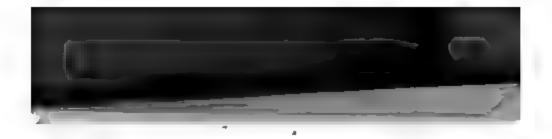
Baryta, chronic catarrha.

Bistorta, pulmonary catarrh. Co.

Bomb. hept. gummi, catarrh. v.

Camp. lign., coryza.

Camph., influensa.



Casela Ehern. No coryne.

Case. Tore, coryse with encesing and headache.

Colorsol, catarrh with confused eight. N. 80,

Cotoc. of., osturrh. P. G. Scop prepered from this oil in corysa and chronic enterth of the lungs.

Cheep, a. som., estarch with ophthalmis and pain in the temples.

Con. entr., chronic estarrh of an opiumcator, m. and n. 60.

Cop. šala, chronic ostarrh.

Oreos., chronic catarrh. Coryan with encesing. Influenza.

Croc. set., muocus pectoral esterrh. Cuisio, long standing coryna.

Cupr. new, corysa with hemicrania,

Curc. longa, catarrh with pains of the calves.

Datisc. Cannob. som., coryza.

Dat. Stram., v. Pip. long.

Deals. Root for fistula, pulmonary mucous estarth with rhoumatic pains and burning of the palms.

Delphin. paucif., coryen. Catarrh. P. Drac. sangu., catarrh.

Dulc., influenza. (A. Are., glanders in horses. H. and E.)

Eug. Jambol., catarrhs.

Eug. Jambol. cort. succ. (E.) pect. mucous catarrh with rheumatic pains.

Eupă. gummi, catarrh with pain of the chast.

Euph, thymifol., mucous pect. catarrh.

Euphres., mucous pectoral catarrh.

Evolv., coryen.

Gard, dunet., corysta.

Glin. dictama., catarrh. r. c.

Harm. Rules, coryza with running of the eyes.

Heracl. discreifol., mucous poet. catarrh.
Hollow. pill. sol., mucous peet. catarrh.
Hyosc. a. extr., v. Plumb. ac.

Hysse, a. fol., estarth with hemotyholds.

Indig., catarrh and corysa.

Jesm. A., mucous pectoral catarrh.

Jatrophs Cure., coryza with sneesing.

Zino gummi, cetarrh & ophthalmia. P.

Lamin. sacch., postorul catarrh. P.

Lont. sat., poeteral catarrh.

Lind sem., catarrh with fever and rheumatic pains. Influenza. a.

Magn. carb., catarrhal affections of the eyes, and toothacks,

Magnet. lap., catarrh.

Maleac. To dree, coryza with dry throat.

Menna Hed. Alh., corysa. P.

Marrub, a. (E.) corysa with cutarrh of the bladder.

Mastix, catarrhs.

Melie semp, sem., pect. mucous catarrh.

Merc. subl. corr., v. Tabashir.

Mimos. Pud. siliq., pectoral mucous catarrh.

Myrob. compositio, (called Trifel Zemani), employed by the Hakims for habitual catarrh. R.

Myrt. bacc., catarrhal cough. Catarrh of the eyes and nose. P.

Natr. sulph., coryza with sneezing.

Nelumb. spec., pectoral mucous catarrh.

Nerium antidys., poctoral catarrh.

Nigell, sat. scm., pectoral catarrh.

Nitric. ac., coryza.

Nycterin., coryza.

Ocim. alb., pectoral catarrh. 4 times 28.

Ocim. sanct. rad., coryza. Catarrh with muco-purulent expectoration.

Onosm. macr. f. & rad., entarrhs. P. G. M. Op. pur., chronic entarrhs.

Oryza rubra, catarrhal cough, with obstruction in the nose.

Ozof. oc., catarrh.

Pastinges Securul, coryes and esturbs. P. G. catarrhs. n.

l catarrh.
catarrh. r. c.
or. sem., Dat.
ng., removed a
companied by

. Coryza. P. rhal heaviness

vision, and

yosc. s., in my ometimes been starrh of lungs. pect. catarrh. al catarrh.

coryza and

Jache. P. d coryza, c. N.

th headache.
... eezing.
n coryza as an

ions of eyes.

whir)
nucous pulmon. P. G.

o. Catarrhal and eyes. ary catarrh. Sorp. seur., catarrh. P. G. Sil., coryes. Spig. anth., (R.) catarrh. P. G. Cory

spig. ania., (IK.) catarra. F. G. Cory with headache.

Spong. w., pulmonary catarrh. Squilla, coryza.

Staph., coryga.

Steek. Ared., pulmonary catarrh.

Strychn., influenza.

Strych. f. St. Ign., colds.

Strych. n. vom., colds. Influenza.

Sulph., coryza with sneesing.

Tabashir with sem. Ayosc. m., Mere, su corr., and Sarsap., administered pills, removed a hereditary cetars accompanied with pains in t' temples, and hardness of heart (disecoin).

Taraz., catarrhal headache, wi running from the nose. M. 30.

Thuje, coryza with headache.

Thym. v., catarrha, old and recent.

Ultram., coryza with catarrhal inflaq
matory swellings of the glands. r.

Urt. dioic. ft., rheumatic toothache.

Urt. dioic. rad. cort., catarrh with rheumatic pains.

Uve urri, catarrh of Opiophaga (opiu eaters).

Vanille (R.) entarrh.

Viol. rep., coryza, P. Q.

Nanth. cort., colds. P. G. Muco pulmonary catarrh and hemicrani Zed. Zer., catarrhal affections of eyi Zingib. off., diseases of the muco membrane. Nasal catarrh. P. Zyz. Jug., catarrh.

CEPRALITIS, v. Headache, &c. CHILBLAINS, v. Burns, &c. CHILDREN—DISEASES OF,

Ammon. caust. liqu., eclampaia. (Internally.) n.



Ary. fision, mortality in childhood. (i. e., where there is an apparent predisposition to it in a family.)

Arg. ster. f., mortality in childhood.

Bellud., T. affections of the mose.

sucking infants with fever.

Bor., thrush, &c.

Bos., mortality in childhood. Consumption in children with distrib, r.o. It was administered to the wet nurse and also to the child.

Cole. corb., spontaneous lumition in children. (v. Sugsk.)

Comak. Ind., v. Sensas fol.

Cases, gazgrenous scremes of the mouth in children.

Coster., umbilical rupture with colic and crying in infants.

Chass, v., spasms in children, R.

Chin. cort., thrush.

Cof. Arab., crying and whining of infants.

Charles sem., soreness of the mouth of suching infants.

Cupr. sulph., small tumours in general of infants.

Dolick. pr., mortality in childhood. (The convalescence began after the use of this medicine, which had caused in the first instance vomiting and purging.)

Delich. pr. fabe, involuntary passing of water during night, from irritation of calculi in the bladder.

Duk-, inflammation of the eyes of new-born inflate. 2.

Geran. prat., hectic fever with enlargement of the abdomen in infants. m. and m. (The mother and the sucking infant both took this medicine; the latter recovered after vomiting, purging, and increase of fever.) East space, strophy of infants, with frequent vomiting and diarrhose.

Loper., involuntary passing of urine during sleep.

Merc. v., inflammation of the testicles of infants.

Ooim. sanct. rad., emaciation of a sucking infant. (The mother had taken this medicine for cough, and the child had an eruption of pustules, which caused its recovery.)

Oncer. macr. f., scrences of the corners of the mouth, and vesicles of the tongue in infants. r.

Pierwis. Kurress, crying and whining of infants with tenesmus.

Piscia., acute hydrocephalus.

Perget., consumption in children, a.

Bub. Munj., atrophy and marasmus in children.

Ruths gr. v. Spasms.

Sacch. imp., inflammation of the mouth and of the throat of an infant. r. (which Sil. I. (**H**.) w. in three consecutive days removed.)

Sakansebed, erupt, of children. n. Salvia of., diseases of children. n.

Sec. c., crying and whining of infants with emaciation.

Seems fol., pounded together with fresh hemp leaves, and applied to awellings of testicles of children. 2.

Strycke., involuntary passing of urine during sleep.

Stryche. s. sess., involuntary passing of urine during sleep, from irritation of calculi in the bladder.

Sulph. citr., emeciation of children. a. (H.) sores behind the ears and on the genitals in children. a.

A. (every second day) Calc., difficulty in learning to walk in children. Testud. ev., scrotal hernia of children. m. Q, abscess infant (cured

and Females

d frictions. w.

Vomiting,

id to produce

ot are said to hey may be

lication to the

drachma, wax be made into and burnt bel one-third is It may prove combustion is funnel-shaped of to produce purging. The patient must, a course, lie on his stomach, and be placed on a bed, perforated, so as to allow the vapour or smoke from the candle to reach the navel.

Clerodendron infortunatum

Coff. Arab., fresh roasted, is said to act as a disinfectant.

* Copel

Creceot.

Cucurb, Lagen. (v. Mat. Med.)

Cyperus longus

Cylinus ecoparius

Delphinium pauciforum, Tone.

Digitalia purpurea

Diorit. (because the Sung e Buarea, whose composition is the same, has proved beneficial. (v. Mat. Med.)

Dicema crenata

Dol. prur, radiz

Doodesa

Elaterium, G. N.

Electricit., v. Galvaniem.

*Galesanism., I have already alluded to the importance of this agent in the first volume, page 145. I will only add, that galvanic baths may, perhaps, be useful in this disease. The patient being placed in a warm bath, the conductor of one of the polen is applied to a part of the body under water, whilst that of the other is brought into contact with some other part not immersed.

If a favourable effect is not soon apparent, it may be worth while to reverse the poles. We must not, however, persist in the attempt to cure by magnetism only, but use internal medicines also.

*Gordenia dumetorum

Geranium nodoman

Glinus dictummoides

Grattola

Gueraci gumeni Gette gemmi _ Helianthes ecolos Helleheres fucidas Elex agolfolium Гранска далучиств Ingi. was. sert. int. Lepidii sai. sem. Loucus orphalotes *Lufa en. sen. Meconopole Nepaleusie Melia somp. cort. & som. Meloco Tel. (E.) internally and externally, Mendeportuna hirontum Mercurials sugment, friction on the perineum. Monordios Gugor, vel

Mori a. rad, cort,

Narcissus buib.

Nitr. acid., blistering in cholera-morbus, R.

Nymph. semina

Opoponez

* Pareira bross

Phailus esculentus, q. N.

Phaseoins aconitifolists

Phaniels gunni

Phys. flex. sem.

Phys, flez. Lah. rad.

Pletieren

Plotacia putanina

Pfs. s., fumigations of, 2.

Plant. mej.

Phunbago Zopi, rad.

Paonia cerell.

Pulsatilla.

Pyrethrum

Rhetenia

Rum. Acet.

Rom. Beejbund

Bobadilla

Sabine

Semb, cort. int.

Sepiedi Rg. cort.

Senega

Sida bb. & sem.

Sinapi ser. with honey, taken warm.

Stincus mar.

*Sung a busree

Tetranthera apet.

Thym. Serp., c. N.

*Thym. v.

Ultramariaum, O. M.

Vanille. (H.) 6. x.

Verbascum

Vincetoxicum

Viol. rad., OF Violine

Vitri fel

Zhorabia, B. (v. Mat. Med.)

Nors.-In the preceding list of 106 medicines and remedies, there are 94 without and 12 with *; the former I have not tested in Cholera, but introduce them from my manual, as worthy of trial. The 12 with * are those which I proved useful, either in the Epidemic of 1835, or, at a later period, in Sporadic cases of Cholera, at Lahore.

The following 267 I tried, and insert as having failed-

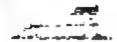
Acac, cort.	Acon. fer.	Ambra. gr.	Ant. sulph, r.
Acae, gummi	Acon. Nap.	Amygd. am.	Ant. tert.
Acao, sem.	All. sat.	Amyl.	Apium grav.
Acet. Vini	Alcexyl.	Anac. or.	Araneum
Achyr. asp. sem.	Alth. fl.	Ant. sulph. n.	Areca Cat. mux

ac. ol. am, y. bulmoogra od. erayta in. selph. h. fl. mam. cort. ome pent. ng capræ balt. mur. ccin. ce. Ind. nux . Sech. ff Ar. loc. mp. Pokerm. nv. arg. p. bals. rall. r. riandr. sat. st. n. Cashm. oc. sat. ot. Tigl. sem. ngt, Mahirub. cum, Mad m sem. p mur. p. sulph. rc. longa sc. mon d. sem. ct, fr. ct. nucl. tis. Canb. sem. t. Stram. fol. scoc. Royl. ile. est. gummi ab. Rib. g. Jambol. ı Car, sem.

Fici Ind. fol. Fornic, sem. Fumaria Galanga Galla Turc. Gard, dum. Goss, sem. Gran, ac. cort. Gran. ac. rad. Gran. ac. sem. Guil. Bond. Gund.Zulm sem, Gype. Bet selaj. Harm. Ruta Helict, Isora Hermod, am. Hermod. dulc. Hord, decect. Hyosc. n. sem. Ichthyoc. Indig. Iod. Ipec. Ipom. cor. sem. Jal. Conv. Jel. mirab, rad, Jatr. Curc. Kali ferrocyan. Kali oxym. Lucca in gr. Lacca in tab. Lact. sat. sem. Lav. aqua dost. Laws, incrm. Lepor. Lich, odor. Lini sem. Liquir. succ. Lithanth. Locust. Luff, am. extr. Lup. Hum. Lyc. hb, Mac.

Magnes, carb. Major. Malv. Todree' Mal.Arm.suc.ins. Mamira Khutai Mang. carb. Mango nucl. Man. Hed. Alh. Manna Pers. Mast. Mel. Azed, fol. Hel. Ased, gum. Mel Menth. pip. 🏗 Mentha vir. Mori a. fr. T. Mosch, nux Moschus Mutella Antig. Myrob. Bellir, Myrob. Cheb. Myrob, citr. Myrob. Embl. Myrob, n. Myrt. fol. Nardost. Natr. mur. Nel. sp. fl. Ner. ant. Ner. Od. fol. Nig. sat. som. Nitric. ac. Ocim. Basil. scm. Op. pur. Ovi albumen Ox. ac. Ox. amm. Рар. в. сар. Pap. a. sem. Pap. rh. sem. Pavia Petros. Phosph. ac. Phys. Alkekongi





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Pierrh. Kurreos Pip. long. Pip. n. Pis. sat. Plectr. ar. Poligon, linifol. Portul.Olar. sem. Payll. sem. Rap. sem. Rheum tost. Rhns Cor. Rhus Kakrasingh. Rie, comza. cort. Ric. comm. rad. Ric. gomm. sam. Ros. ruhr. fol. Rottl. tinctor. Rub. Munj.

Видар. Bago Salap Balvia Salv. Moorcroft.s. Santal. a. Sepied, emerg. Sarece. Saxifr. Kolt Scann. Boolgp. Scorp. Sebest. Sec. corn. Sonn, fol. Sep. овъв Serp. exuv.

Sinep. Sisymbr. Irio Smil. China Bol. Jacqu. fr. Sol. n. Sphær. Ind. Squille mer. Stoch. Arab. Stront, nitr. Strychn, St. Igu. Strychn, pot. Sulph. ec. Sulph. lac Sympl. crat. Tab. fol, Tab. sem. Tabashir Tamarind.

Tarent. Tert. ac. Tereb. ol. Thea vir. Tragac, gummi Trib. terr. Turp. Conv. Uva Uzsi Val. sylv. Ver. 2. Vesp. nid. Viola rep. Vit. Neg. Zed. Zer. Zinci carb. Zinc. sulph. Zing. ree,

CHOREA, w. Spasme.

COLDS-BISEASES ARISING FROM,

Acac, sem., v. Palsy.

Ammoniac. (vapors), in aphonia from a cold. a.

8IL,

Arg. fulm., rheumatic pains from cold.

Aur. nitro-salamm., v. Psins.

Baryt., disposition to catching cold, and inflammation of the throat.

Berb. Lyc., rheumatic fever from a cold. 12 times.

Bryon., disorders arising from taking cold.

Cops. sem., pain in the joints, from a cold. M. and E.

Chem. v., fever from catching cold.

Churrus, palsy from a cold.

Cick. sem., cough with fever, from catching cold.

Con., predisposition to eatch cold. R. Dule., pain in the joints, from a cold.

Goss. sem., burning and prickling pain, with numbness in the limbs, from colds.

Gree. As. fr., gout (arthritis) from a cold.

Mac., catching cold.

Major., pain in the feet, from a cold. Menusp. gl. fee., disorders from eatching cold.

Mut. Antig., pains from catching cold. Myrob. citr., heat in the head, with pains in the legs, as if bruised, after a cold. 4 times.

Op. mur. ac. comp., fever from catching cold. 4 times 12.

Physait. Alkohongi, imperfect paralysis, from cold.

Rhoum Austr., acute rheumatism, from cold.

Sid, sem., fever, with pain in the threat and the side of the chest, from cold.

Strych. s. vom., disorders from taking cold.

m taking cold

f a periodical headache, &c. 2 times 36.

cs a sensation

f, SHIVERING,

in a burning

the feet and

ering.

th subsequent

ver.

ring.

n of cold, with

ring. P.

raig. P.

with thirst.

cold affecting

al).

the morning,

th subsultus

vawning, and

ug. r. c.

temperatures
i sensation of

heat in temperatures but slight elevated.

Curcuta, sensation of cold with feve Daron, sensation of cold on a sen part of the cheek.

Gard. dos., shivering in the morni with sweating, even when on lightly covered.

Gent. rad-, cold and swollen ham and feet.

Gail. Bond., sensation of cold wi

Ichthyoc., shivering with headnche, il Indigef. Anii, shivering when wind blows only very gently.

Lacce in gr., shivering and sensati of cold during great perspiration. Lithauthr., sensation of cold with intemittent fever.

Lupin. a., shivering. P.

Macis, shivering.

Mango sem., shivering by night a burning by day. r.

Op. sulph. sod., chivering.

Ox. ac., shivering and coldness with apoplectic habit.

P.p. Betel fol., shivering.

Santon, sem. (R.) shuddering at yawning with fever.

Sarcoc., shivering and thirst. r.

Sep. sacc., shivering and fever.

Spig. anth., shivering.

Tabacc., universal sensations of colwith chattering of the teeth.

Thym. v., shivering in fever. In co feet, warmth, r.

Umb. Butaveri, shivering.

Urt. divic. rad. cort., warmth. P.

Valer. sylv., shivering and tremblis with internal heat.

Vit. Neg., coldness of the fingers as toes on bathing, or on exposure; wind.

Zugib. of., shivering.



Colle, v. Flatelency, &c.
Concustion, v. Violence, &c.
Constitation, v. Bowels — irregular action of,
Consumption, v. Emaciation, &c.
Contagions, v. their respective denominations, and fevers.
Contagions, v. Palsy and Spasms.
Contagions, v. Palsy and Spasms.
Contagions, v. Spasms, also Palsy.
Contusions, v. Violence, &c.
Conns, v. Violence, &c.
Conviveness, v. Bowels — irregular action of,
Cough, v. Asthma, &c.
Charac, v. Vermin, &c.

CRACES, p. Skin diseases.
CROUP, p. Affections of the throat, &c.
CRUSHING, p. Violence, &c.

CUTANEOUS DIBEASES, v. Skin diseases. Deaperson, v. Enr-diseases of,

DESILITY, GENERAL AND PARTIAL, WITH OR WITHOUT MORBID SEMI-NAL OR PROSTATIC DISCHARGE (SPERMATORNHEA), OR IRRITABIL-ITY OF THE EJACULATORY VESSELS, &c.

Acar. sem., discharge of secretion of the prostate gland, Spermatorrheea, a, n,

Acac. succ., general debility. Spermatorrhoes.

Agar. alb., spermatorrhæs. P.

Ajouain, spermatorrhæs. r. Ajuga D., spermatorrhæs. r. c. n.

Ajuga dec., spermatorrhess. O. N.

Atthea, impotency. o. n.

Anac. occ., spermatorrhosa. a x.

Anac. or., paralytic, general debility.

Angelic. sem., spermatorrhess. P. G. R.

Arencem, general debility.

Spermatorrhea. P. G. N.

Arec. Cat. sux a., impotency with epermatorrhoes. c. x.

Arec. Cat. nuz s., spermatorrhosa.

Argent. fide., sensation of debility, from taking cold.

Armorec., general debility with spinal pains,

Arnica, spermatorrhoa with impotency. o. w.

Arsen, sod., general debility with want. of appetits.

Arum comp., spermaterrhesa. c. n.

Arem Colocus., painful weakness in the feet. P.

Asari rad., impotency with spermatorrhosa. (European root. c. Indian or Cashmerean, c. s.) v. Mat. Med.

Asplen. fol., general debility.

Barler, longifol, sem., as an aphrodisiac, n.

Bedelbish, spermatorrhes. r. c. (Impotency, N.)

Behon a., spermatorrhosa. P.

Blum, aur. sem., impotency with hemorrhoids.

Bombac, pent. gummi, spermatorrhesa and impotency. R.

Borax ren., impotency.

(Indian borax, n)

Bovista, such debility in walking as to fall. P.

Butee fr. gummi, painful weakness in the feet with restlessness.

Spermatorrhea with gonorrhea.

Spermatorrhoes with impotency. c. N.

Calebrooken opp., impotency, o. x., with spermatorrhose. o.

Caloph, inoph., spermatorrhoea.

Calotrop. gig, rad, cort., impotency.P.O.N.

Calatrop, gig. succ., impotency.

Campech, ligh., general debility.

Camph, amygd, d., spermatorrhosa. (Emulsion.)

Canthorides, are used by the Hakims, as well as by European physicians, in impotency; the latter commonly

former (who f any descripas follows :-- 1 Telmi, are curdled; the effective parts parated in the ministered in es-as, white mbergris, &c., s an electuary. also be made y adding ism. m. I, however, use of the blisidy, but give a ugs which are

EB. G. N. · ny. icral and local. permatic dis-As relapses it is advisable edicine some vals of two or

atorrhoes

1. T. with coloulous to (t) With

akness in the

ality, r. o. r in the feet .. a with spinal .ty d peeled

of weakness

Coccul. men., spermatorrheea. P. Cocos nur, apermatorrhesa, P. Coff. Arab., impotency.

Colocynth, rad., prostatic discharge after gonorrheea, M. and E.

Comp. Zerbabri, impotency. P. G. W. Conium, spermatorrhea and impotency. o. N.

Conv. arg. sem., thin spermatic discharge,

Spermatorrhos with impotency, a.s. In combination with Butes frond. gummi, impotency.

Corchor, fint., spermatorrhog with impotency. a. x.

Costus Arab., spermatorrhesa. P. o. n. Costus n. Cashm., too early ejaculatio seminis. M. and E.

(Spermatorrhees with impotency, g.) Crut. Marm., spermatorrhœa. c. s. Creos., general debility.

Curum, Mad., spermatorrhos. General debility, r. (Impotency, z.) Cupr. amm., debility, general and local. Spermatorrhos with impotency.

Cuscula, spermatorrhæa. G. N.

Capar, long., general debility, after losof blood, or discharge of any kind. Spermatorrhæa, a. s.

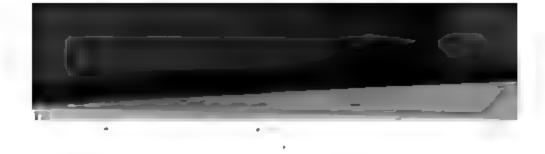
Daron, debility with fever, or with diabetes.

Datas , Conn. rad, cort., general debility. Delph. G hafes sure,, spermatorrh, r. Delph. paucift., spermatorrhea. P. o. Impotency, a. x.

Diendaloo, impotency. v. c. x. Dole k. faba, impotency, r.o. x. & 2. 60. (Impotency with spermatorrhes. ч. б. 30, м.).

Dubom, general debility with numbness in the feet.

, with amilax . Eben., spermatorrhoa, P. Embryopt, gl. fr., impotency, r. a. Impotency, M. 40.



Embryopt, gl. sem., impotency. M. B. 60. Eryng. comp. rud., sphrodiciae. a. (v. Mat. Med.) Bugan, Jambol. cort, succ. (II.) sperma-, torrhose, with dysury. Exphorb. long., general debility. Euphoré. ton., general debility. Euphres, general debility. Spermatorrhose. Too early ejeculation of the semen. Euryale for. fl., aphrodisiac. 2. Esois., impotency. P. C. (with spermatorrhoza. w.) Fagon. Areb., spermaterrhees. r. Pici Ind. foi., impotency. Spermatorrhes. c. w. Funic. rad., too early ejaculation of the semen. M. and B. 60. Fungur ign., Spermatorrhæa. Gagarming, general debility. Gard. dum., general debility; principally in the feet. Gent. rad., impotency. P. (M. & B. 30.) Glacies, the external and internal application of cold is a well known strengthening (tonic) remedy. Gossyp. fulm., spermatorrhosa. Gossyp. sem., general debility. P. Gran. ac. rad. cort., impotency. a. n. Gundelia Zulm sem., impotency. R. Gype., spermatorrhosa. (impotency. R.) Gyps. Setselafit, spermatorrhoss. Harmela Ruts, weakness in the feet. Helict. Isora, weakness of the feet in walking.

Helleb. n., impotency. c. n. Hossen Jussif, general debility. Hoye vir., spermatorrhoes. r. c. n. Hyose, n. sem., spermatorrhoss. o. N. Ichthyoe., spermatorrhoea. 4 times 60. m. and t. o. n. Indigef. Anii, impotency. P. G. N. fed., general debility with disorders

of the stomach and falling out of the hair (capillitium). irid, rad. impotency. (Application). a. Jalap, mir. rad., spermatorrhose. 2. Jatropha Cure., general debility. r. Jugi. reg. lign. cort. (H.) impotency. Jugi. reg. suc. cort. (E.) impotency. r. e. Junip. dace., spermatorrhase. P. C. Weakness in the fast. Rali bickrom., impotency with caterrh &c., (with spermatorrhose, M.) Kali Sale. fam., spermatorrhoe. a. Keikeila, impotency with confused vision and dyspuces (difficulty in breathing.) Kris, impotency. M. and E. (But one failure in six cases). Lact. vir. extr., spermatorrhæa. Lamin. sacch., spermatorrhœa. o. n. Led. pal., spermatorrhæa. G. R. Lapid. sat. hb., spermatorrhos. G. H. Aphrodisiae. Tonr. Lepor., impotency. g. N. Spermatorrhoea. F. Leuc. ceph., spermatorrhosa. c. K. Locust., impotency with or without spermatorrhœa. P. Lycop. hb., spermatorrhæa, r. Macis, as a tonic. a. Magnet. lap., general debility. Malea mont., spermatorrhos. c. s. Mameera Cashm., general debility. giddiness and confused vision. Marrub, a. (R.) spermatorrhoss. P. S. This sperm discharge, M. and E. 60.

Impotency. (?)

Mastir, impotency. P. C. N.

(local application). Tonr.

Melor Telini, v. Cantharides.

Mecc. bais., strengthening the muscles

and womb. Torr. Palsy of the penis-

terrhea. c.

if E, 60. Too

semen.

c. g. m., (with
hity.)

wen e. g. (m.
... (m. & E. 60.)

spermatorrh.
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rl.cea. c. N.
S. c. N.
of the feet.
12. Weakness
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ichility, o. s. charge

potency (with potency with Loney, a. N.

r. r. o. (with y and nasal

rmatorrhæa. . o. x debility Op. p., speciatorzhoa. r. (and increta) ing it) o. z.

Open, a relapse of sparametershore. R. Orygo r. spermatorshore. r.

Orel. ec., debility with sweating. Weakness and numbress of the feet. Spermatorrh. (With impotency. x.)

Ozal, aust., spermatorrhoes. o. s.

Panic, pol., thin seminal secretion.

Postin. Sceneul, spermatorrhors with impotency. o. w.

Persic, such, impotency with Q. Spermatorrhea. r.

Phall, escul., spermatorrhees with impotency. o. N.

Phosph., general and local debility, with irritation (from early pollution.)
Too early ejaculation of the semen.
Spermatorrheea. c.

Phosph, ac., spermatorrhose with unpotency, c. x.

Pip. a., total impotency. (IL) every other day a dose (30); partial impotency (imperfect erections). Every other day a dose. (v. Scorp. and Vit. Neg.)

Pip. Betel fol., spermatorrhosa,

Psp. long. rad., general debility. v. c. (Spermatorrhea and impotency, s.)

Piscen., impotency. (Losenges, prepared from the cranium of a fish, moistened with **H**. of fish-gall.) M, and z. 80.

Plat., debility and weariness.

Plectr. ar., spermatorrhæs.

Podoph, Emodifr, spermatorrhæs. c.st.
(Failed, in eight cases, but twice.)

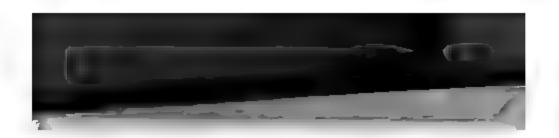
Polyo, lin, general debility.

Polyg. lin , general debility.

Portul. sem., impotency. r.

Prim. sylv., (H.) painful weakness of the feet.

Raph. succ. cum Berb. Lyc. Res. spermatorrhoss with humorrhoids. 58



Ricini fol, weakness with subsultus of the stomach.

Borismor. II., general debility.

Rub. Musé, general debility.

Santal, c. sparmatotrhus. 2.

Sepind. on., general debility with spinal pain.

Seep., spermatorrhma with impotency. e. w. General debility. r. A. Nerd., spermatorrhma with frequent discharge of urine.

A. Piper a., impotency. (st. and E.)

Select., spermatorrhosa.

Soule own., weakness, from the loins downwards. Impotency. s. (with opermatorrhous. s.)

Sense. Jacque, impotency.

Smege, spermatozzhoa. e.

Sorp. erro. (with sal-ammonisc).

Feebleness, general and local.

Siciliand, spermatorrhoes.

Side fol, impotency. Spermatorrhose. Sid. rad., too early ejaculation of the

semen, with urinary affections.

Impotency and spermatorrhose. c. n. Sid. sem., spermatorrhose. c. n.

Impotency. P.

Sisymbr. Irio, debility after dysentery. Sisymbr. Soph., weakness of the feet.

Smilas China, v. Cinnam.

Sol. Jacq. fr., spermatorrhosa. r. s. n. Spher. Ind., feebleness with mucous discharge. n. and n.

Spig. anthelm. (H.) spermatorrhose.o.n. Spong. u., impotency. r.

Steam., spermatorrhos with impotency increasing (?)

Strychn., spermatorrhess. o. N.

Strych. pot., impotency. P.

Tareb. asm., impotency.

Trapa bisp., spermatorrhes.

Umbelif, Butaseri, impotency (with spermatorrhoe. m.)

Urt. dioic. A., general debility.

Use passe may, general debility with an acute disease, want of appetite, dysentery, &c.

Vanil. (H.) Impotency. c. M.

Verbasei fol., too early ejaculation of the samen, with estarth. Speamatorrhos with dyspaces, &c. M. 30.

Verbasci rad., weakness of the feet.

Veep. mel, spermaterrhesa. a. n.

Vinc. min. fol., spermatorrhoe. r.c.u.

Vil. Neg. A. Piper a., impotency. n. & b.

Xanthon, ligni sort., spermatorrhea. Impotency. e. w.

Xanthon. sem., weakness of the fast,

DELIBIOM-TREMERS, v. Brain - disorders of, and Poisoning.

DELIVERY, v. Females -- diseases of.

DERBYSHIRE-SECK, v. Glands, &c.—discases of,

DIABETES, v. Urinary disorders.

DIAPHRAGE—PAIN OF THE.

Myrob. Beller., v.

DIARRHERA, v. Bowels-irreg. action of,

DISEASES IN ORKERAL, w. the different species.

DISLOCATIONS, v. Violence, &c.

DREAMING, v. Restlessness, &c.

DROPSY, v. Swellings.

DEUNKENNESS, v. Brain-disorders of, and also Poisoning.

DULLNESS, v. Forgetfulness.

DYSENTERY, v. Bowels-irreg. action of,

DYSPEPSIA, v. Stomach-diseases of,

Dyspica, o. Asthma, &co.

Dysuny, v. Urinary disorders.

EAR-DISEASES OF, AS PAIN OR IM-PLAMMATION OF THE BAR (OTITIO), WITH OR WITHOUT DISCHARGE FROM THE BAR; DIFFICULTY OR HARDISOS OF HEARING (DISECOIA, SUBSURDUS); TINGLING OF THE BAR (TINKITUS AURIUM), &c.

Abres prec. a., inflammation of the ear.p.

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the car. M & S. Summation of A hanical pri-

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Castor., discharge from the ear.

Chenop. c. sem., difficulty of its
ing. r.

Cic., deafness and dumbness. Diffice of hearing. Inflammation of ear. P.

Cleone pentaph., inflammat. of the Cleone size, boiled with oil, strain and put into the ear, is said, in Stroin to have cured deafness.

Crocus (with almond oil), applicat in earache, with or without charge, 8.

Crot. Tigl., lancinating pain in ear. P.

Cucurb. Lag., a native remedy in F for pains in the ear.

Cup. ac., pains in the car.

Cuscut., pains in the ear. P.

Cuseut. sem., difficulty in hearing. Cyp. long., deafness.

Datisc. Cass. rad., acute inflamma of the ear. Itching of the ear Dat. mart., tingling in the ears, giddiness.

Dat. Stram. f., inflamm, of the en Deats Root for fishela, difficult hearing. Catarrhal rheumatic a tion of the ear and the nose. and suppuration of the external after a blow.

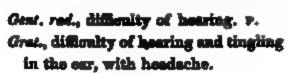
Deals. Root for Serme, pain tingling in the ear. Deafness dumbness. Lancinating pain is ear. P.

Doodeea, tingling in the ear, difficulty of hearing.

Eug. Jambol., inflammation of the with caterrh.

Evolv., inflammation of the ear. 1 culty of hearing. M. and F.

Gord. dem., difficulty of hearing speaking. Inflammation of ear. P.



Opps. Betweelejit, inflammation of the ear from a blow.

Herm. Rose, itching in the ear, after discharge from the ear.

Icd. anygd. d., inflammation of the car. 4 times (during the night).
v. Zinci icd.

Jel. Conv., lancinating pain in the ear. Jetr. Curc. sem., difficulty of hearing.

Jon. bace., difficulty of hearing. Juniper bearies boiled with oil, strained, and the fluid applied locally, is useful in hardness of hearing. Tony.

Jest. Nov. fl., inflammation of the car. P. a.

Kali hydried., prickling in the ear.

Katt Aydroc, pain in the ear with discharge.

Lact. sat. sem., pains in the ear, and

Lem. seech., triturated with sugar, applied to the eye, produced tingling in the ear, and difficulty of hearing. As this remedy contains iodine, it is worthy of trial as a local application, and especially endermically in affections of the ear. (v. Iodine and Zinc. iod.)

Lim. Laur., difficulty of hearing with amaurosis in one eye. M. and E. 60.

Line som., inflammation of the ear. P. Liou rad., difficulty of hearing. P.

famet disables in the sea

Lecust., tingling in the car. r.

Magn. carb., sensation of burning and

piercing in the ear.

Maccan. bals , pain in the ear. Tone.

Macean. balt, pain in the car. Tone.

Melie semp. sem., pain and tingling in
the car.

Melil. sem., pain in the ear.

Men. trif., pain in the ear with discharge from the ear.

Merc. subl. corr., pain in the ear with discharge from the ear.

Mero. vio., pain in the ear with discharge; accompanied by external soreness of the ear.

Merc. viv. A. Arr., hardness of hearing in Q. P.

Moring. Sol. rad., pain in the ear, with difficulty of hearing. M. and M. 69.

Morph, v. Op.

Nehemò, spec. f., pain in the ear.

Nycter., itching eruption behind the ear, after discharge from the ear.

Ocim, pil., itching of the ear.

Ocim. senet, red., pain in the car. P. C. with discharge from the car.

Oncem. meer. A. sei red., tingling and lancinating pain in the ear, with difficulty of hearing.

Op. pur., lancinating pain in the ear, with shifting pains. Morph., one grain with about twenty drops of lukewarm water, injected into the ear, produced an immediate sound sleep, and removed, as if by magic, the most violent pains in the ear (accompanied by contortion of the facial muscles in a man addicted to immoderate drinking). Opium one part, almond-oil two parts, and juice of calotropis gigantee three parts, mixed, and applied with cotton in difficulty of hearing. B. (v. Calotropis).

Phospin, tingling in the ear, and difficulty of hearing. r.

Phosph. ac., tingling in the ear, and difficulty of hearing. 4 times 60.

Phys. Alkekengi, difficulty of hearing. r.

Pip. a., difficulty of hearing.

Plant, maj., difficulty of hearing, P.G.N.

Plat., tingling in the ear.

Polyg. limf., violent inflammation of the ear.

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ty of hear-

in the ear, r. hearing, r. o. Fortion 60. Lot., intermeting paint in the entr, extending along the side of the throat, v.

Fortun. are, difficulty of housing. v.

Fop. sul, point in the cur. u. and v.

Lander. curt., discharge from the

Zor, pain in the our.

Denfann. w. and z. 60.

Ziere unt., desfacus.

Ainer solph., as an injection in discharge from the our racing at the same time proper internal remadies). n.

For difficulty of hearing, or deafness, the following simple remerly is used by oriental physicians. The gall of a gost or sheep and a bruned garlic-bulb, are mixed with a spoonsfull of strong vinegar, and twospoonsfull of water, and kept over a slow fire till the watery part is evaporated; it is then strained, and used locally.

EMACLATION (ATROPHY) COMMUNITY ON, PHYLINE, MECTIC PETER, AS ALSO ORGANY, HYPETHOPHY, &c.

Ajoueia, chrunic fever. Tono. Anggot. em., consumption.

Amagel. d., obesity. r. Tony.

door, or, internal fever, with heartness of the head.

Ast. er., emaciation. s.

Argem. Mez. sem., atrophy, with cough and swellings.

Ars. (I.) hectic fever. 6. 3.

Bdell., obemty. v. Touv.

Below a. & r., obesity. P. Tour,

Berth., hectic fever, with cough, and pain in the side. M. and M.

Blem. mag., emeciation with diarrh. a. Bombye, dried, powdered, and hott. L.



and (taken in three drashm does daily), fattens, and improves the appearance. Tour.

Rev., v. Children,—distance of, Columb. red., consumption. Hectic fever.

Culer. gig. fol., heetic fever with ecrofula, also with dyeantery.

Conis., (!) phthiais.

Carn. Ind. Cashm. rad. cort., hectic fever.

Case. tign., emaciation. x. and z.

Case, lign. fol., obssity. P. R.

Case. Two, obesity. P. Tony.

Corec. of., phthisis and pulmonary consumption. a.

Chin, sert., beetic fever.

Charren, consumption. Emaciation of the feet.

Cick, rad., hectic fever.

Conche fav., hectic fever, with cough and swellings.

Conv. erg., atrophy with asthma, cough and obstructions. M and E.

Cop. bels., hectic fever, with cartarrh. Crees., consumption. R.

Cueum. acut., v. Perspiration.

Corc. longe, emeciation with dysentary. Hectic fever, with thirst and dry mouth. Obesity. r. Tonr.

Cure. Zed., obesity. P. Tour.

Delph. Ghafes f., chronic fevers.

Delphin. passeff., obesity. P. Tour.

Pieus Iud. fel., hectic fever.

Foner., hectic fever with swellings.

Gagerning, hectic faver. Consumption with expectoration of pus.

Ger. med., v. Children-diseases of,

Granat. Pur., obesity. r. Tonr.

Ggps. Setasiajit, hectic fever with costiveness and red colored urine; hectic fever with burning in the soles of the feet, asthma and cough.

Herm. Rate, phthicis.

Herest. die., atrophy.

Hirnde med., dried and burned to charcoal, powdered, and given internally, are said to produce emaciation.

Hyerc. s. fel., incipient consumption. 3. Indig., emscintion with diarrhose.

fed., phthisis and atrophy. r.

Kaliferreoyan.v. Children.-discesses of,

Kall fod., hectic fever. P.

Lacco in gr., hectic favor.

Atrophy. P. Tour,

Lactucer., consumption.

Leuc. ceph , slow internal fever.

Lini sem., (in combination with honey) in the commencement of emaciation with pains in the chest.

Liquir. rad., atrophy.

Lap. Ham., scrofulous strophy.

Lyc. Ab., emaciation.

Mango sucl., slow internal fever. r.

Melo Cacum., obesity. P., and giving color to the face. Tonr.

Millef., hectic fever.

Momord. G * g e r * e 1, fever and cough. P.

Myrob. Bell., hectic fever with cough. Myrob. Embl., fever in the evening with cough.

Myrob. z., internal fever.

Myrt. bacc., hectic fever with cough.

Ner. Olrand., emaciation, and insensibility in one arm.

Nitr. mar. ac., atrophy of the liver. R.

Ocim. saset. rad., v. Children-diseases of,

Ol. saim. fact., emaciation (externally). a.

Op. sulph. sod., hectic fever with cough. m. and z. 30.

O.ig. herael. (af. spec.) emaciation with sleepleseness.

Pastingen Secure, emaciation with a bleeding excrescence on the head.

Phell. age., consumption. R.

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Consumption reach course to a bin

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(421-14)

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Extenties, v. D. wels-inflammation of Epidemic distance, v. Their respective denominations, and Fevers.

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LEGRESCINCIS, e. Skin discises, &c. Perroveserios, e. Volence, &c. Lyn. 1101 ests of 705, 580

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Masser Allitantes cappings,



NEPHELION (a small semi-transparent speck of the cornea). NICTALOPIA (day-blindness). OPHINALMIA (inflammation of the sys).

PHUTOFROSIA (dread or intolerance of light).

Pausatoria (far-sighted).

PROLAPSE (senking down).

Psonophthalmia (itching of the cyclic).

PTRRUGIUM (a triangular excrescence of the conjunctive oculi with its base directed towards the solerotice, and its apex to the cornea, like a little wing).

STRABISMUS (squinting).

Teichianis (inversion of the eyelinks).

Abelm. mosch. sem., hemeralopia. M.

Acac. Farm. fol., hemeralopia. M.

Acac. Farm. sem., specks of the cornea.

Acac. ver. cort., incipient cataract.

Acouthac. Ootungun, hemeralopia. G. N. Epiphora. v.

Achyr. sep. sem., photophobia, with burning in the eye. Inflammation of the eye, with opacity in the cornes and pain in the temples.

Acon. Nap., incipient amaurosis.

Ajuga Deals., inflammation of eye. M.

Ajuga dec., specks on the eye. M. & z. 60.

Alcana, lippitude with running from the nose, on rising in the morning.

All. sot., inflammation of the eye. M.

Altern. sess., inflammation of the eye.

Troubled (nebulous, confused) sight.

484. f., inflammation of the eye with

Alth. f., inflammation of the eye with gonorrhose. Trichiasis.

Alth. sem., psorophthalmia.

Alum, cr., strabismus. 2.

Amarant. Jour tcha, nebul. sight. G. N. Amman., diplopia. Ammon. gummi, inflammation of the cyc. M. and M. 30. Weakness of the cyc.

Anac. or., dimness of sight. Nyctalopis and hemeralopis (application of the juice). R.

Angel. sem., specks of the corner. Epiphora.

Ant. sulph. n., incip. cataract. M. & n. 60.
Ant. sulph. r., inciplent amaurosis.

Specks of the cornes. Prolapse of the iris.

Araneum, lippitude. 16. 40. Pterygium of both sides.

Arecs Cat. nuz s., epiphora.

Argem. Msz. succ., inflammation of the eye, specks of the cornes.

Arg. fulm., incipient amaurosis.

Arg. nitric. fus., corneal speck with weakness of sight. Incipient amaurosis. Itching in the eye. Inflammation of the eye. Superficial ulceration of the cornea (cauterisation). R.

Armor., epiphora. Specks of the cornea.

Arn. (II.), weakness of sight at midday. P.

Are., troubled sight.

Are. pot., epiphora.

Arum camp., inflammation of the eye.

P. G. Double vision. Incipient cataract. M. and R.

Asa f., incipient amaurosis. Applied with clarified honey, in dimness, films, specks, &c. n.

Asari rad., epiphora and dimness.

| Aselli jec. ol , specks of the corner | (application). n.

Aspar, Halioon sem., emaurosis.

Aspar. asc., incipient cataract. Specks of the cornea.

Assent. cort. (II.) epiphora. P.

Aur. mitrico-mur., epiphora. w. Prolapse of the eyeball, with suppuration.

we M. S. . we M. amarross are established. It with head-pains. Weak-

I ranning from
of sight, r.
of sight, r.
of the eye.
of Dimness,
Proorfol epithe nose.
Burning and

P

Pains in the cigy vascular c. Trichiasis tht, and weak-

epiphora, P. or amaurosis. evelid, es in

aduse with as in the eye

it is made to to the following of the lightness of the li

a and pricking

thaboic cacintherve, crottlu (y) pratient (a) it is proved pyterygium. To all bids that from a serpent's bite.
(a) to vis. Least, specks of the corner. Leacons.

(a) r. plg. r.m., hemeralopin. Fpiphora. Speeks of the cornea. Dimness, and equality of the cornea.

Colding g. own, specks of the cornea, When rubbed on an inflemed or sore part of the body, or on the spine in fever; opacity of the cornea, r. This medicine being easily procured in India, it might be worth while to try it endermically.

Cultout, rad., incipient cataract, m. and h. 50. Epiphora, 4 times 12. Double vision, M.

Camp. lign., inflammation of the eye. Redm se of the eye.

Cann. Ind. Cathm. fl., epiphorn, and speeks of the cornea.

Caen, Ind. Cashn. (ad. cort., ectropium. Opacity of the cornea, Films. Psorophthalmia.

Cann. Ind. Late., lachrymation with scalding. Spasmodic pains in eyes Cande, application of the burnt fly for specks of the cornea. R.

Cars, spin, ra , speeks of the corner Opacity of the corner.

Carbo an. (C. C. u.) equeity of cornea.
Crawl. u., inflammation of the cyc.
Weakness of sight. Disturbed sight. r
Carma. Car. fol., palsy of the upper cyclid. r.

Corpolath, itching of the eye. Swelling of the eye. Trichiasis. Hemeralop, r. Cor. A. ar., strengthening the sight. Redness of the eye. r. Hemeralop. Covarilla, itching of the eye.

Case al., periodic vibration of the muscles of the eyes, v.

Cox Kharn, N., epiphora Specks of the cornea, v. c.



Cataracteum, incipient cataract. Troubled sight with caterra.

Ceps, epiphors.

Cotac., rhomastic pain in the eyes and temples. r.

Chanimoogra od., troubled night. Chei. maj., spiphora. Ophthalmia. Q. Cherayta, weakness of eight. Nyetalopia and hemoralopia.

Chia. suiph., musess volitantes the following eye-water (collyrium) is recommended : Sulphate of quinine one grain, distilled water three equest, and as much sulphuris said as will render the mixture clear.

Churrus, incipient cataract. Leucoma. Epiphora.

Cichor. A., inflammation of the eye. Incipient amaurosis. Troubled sight. Films. Trichissis.

Cich, &o., films, M. and B. 60.

Conic. (?), trichinais (the application of the insect's blood). z. Perhaps the E. applied to the sore part of the eyelid, immediately after the removal of the hairs of the eyelash, might produce the same effect.

Cinnam. A., itching of the eye. P. Citri Galgala som., epiphora.

Cleam. pent. Ab., inflammation of the eye, with epiphore, and pain in the temples. Nephalion.

Troubled sight, M. and E. 69.

Clored. inf., pain in the eyes.

Colot. out, pain in the eyes and temples. Troubled sight. r. o. s.

Coloc. red., v. Zing. rec.

Columbs, films (the application of their blood). R.

secor lassa" melanciica:

Con. mac., double vision-

Cap. sole., inflammat. of the eye. r. v. n. | Cyc. rev. sem., sub-scute ophthalmia,

Epiphora. e. st. Itching of the eyes. Weakness of sight,

Corall. r. ust., epiphora.

Corol, frust., swalling of the eye. P.

Cord. ang., inflammation of the eyes. P.

Coriandr. sat., hemeralopia.

Corvi jee., to specks on the eyes, the application of ravan-gall. n.

Cotyi. lac., sub-acute ophthalmia. Films. Hordeolum.

Crat. Marm., wart-like excrescences of the cornes.

Crees., disturbed sight with headache. Itching and pricking in the eyes. Trichinsis. Chronic swelling of the eye-lids. Secretion of glutinous matter in the eyes. Psorophthalmia.

Cros, set., weakness of sight.

Crot, Tigl., v. Mercur.

Crust, Djings, films.

Cucum, acut. Kalaneri, troubled. sight. M. and E. 50.

Cueum, acutang, P., specks of the cornea. Swelling of the eyes. Incipient cataract. M. and R. 60.

Cucum, Madar., specks of the cornes.

Cucurb. Lag., lippitude.

Cumini sem., psorophthalmia. Itching of the eyes. P.

Cupress, nuz, chronio inflammation of the eyes, with lippitude and troubled

Cup. ac., epiphore. Inflammation of the eyes, r.

Cup. sulph. cryst., specks of the corner, itching of the eyes. Protrusion of the iris.

Cure. longs, opacity of the cornes.

Cwe. mon., nyetalopia and hemeralopin (the application of the fresh juice). R

ething of the

Inflamma. 12pora

spongy in the eye.

Tricklasis. alopia v. s. of the cornea. photophobia. or inflammer two drops apple leaves If the inflamr side, it is ar; and vice

epiphora, ee, specks of

bled sight, amaurosis,

cation of the

of cornes. M. cornes. M. of the eyes. P. amia, m. & s. e cornea, M.

Leucoma.

the cornea

(K.) troubled

hiasie. (The erved in vine-

Empl. Canbre. Talant. Lachrymation, u. Esph. epith, trackment. Emph. imptf., troubled eight, Hemeralipus r. Espá, thysophil, epsphare. Espérat., weakness or dimme Hordeolum.

Evole, inflammation of the event Fayon, Ared., epophora. Hen Swelling of the eyes. P.

Ferri culph. Ind., specks of the or Firs Cor. sem., inflammation of Pilms in the eye. Troubled of

Pilis mae, troubled might. 2. Famic, rad., incipient blindness, 📲 ness of sight. Troubled aight. p

Burning in the eye, with epigl Fanic. sem., hemeralopia.

Frit, cirra., trichiasis.

Fung. ign., troubled sight.

Galena, incipient cataract. M. m. Gard, dum., swelling of the eye.

Gont. rad., incipient amaurosis, w. ... Troubled sight. r. o. n.

Ger. nod., trichiasis. Bpiphom. Goum el., inflammation of the eye Burning in the eye, with puin it temples and face.

Glin. dict., troubled eight. Specks of the corner.

Gossyp. sem., epiphora. o. w.

Gunrboots, catarrhal epiphoen a running from the nose.

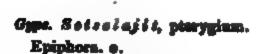
Gran, ac. rad, cort., inflammatic the eye. Q. Trichiasis, with tree sight, also with specks of the nea (used for three months),

Gratiola, inflammation of the eye Short sight.

Greso, Asiat. ('R.) hemeralopia. Gund. Zulm son., inflammation of eye Epiphora o. x.

Gyps. Zernek Goudenti, pterpel





Herm. Rate, hemeralopia. P.

Helict. Isore, pain in the eye. Troubled eight, Q.

Heliotr. Europ., inflammation of eyes. Heliob, m., hemeralopia.

Heroel. diversifel., chronic inflammation of the eyes, with opacity of the cornea. Epiphora, Trichiasia, Hole. spic., trichiasia.

Holless, pill. sel., specks of the cornea. Itching of the eyes.

Hosses Jussif, incipient amouros.

Hyese, m. foi., double squint.

Hyere, n. erm., hemeralopia.

Hyper. perf., inflammation of the eyes.

Indig. nitr. ac., specks of the cornes.

Inwis Itel., troubled sight. s. w.

Jod., opacity of the cornes, Q. A fixed sight (staring look). r.

Ipec., swelling of the eyes. r.

Ipom. cusp., epiphora.

Ipom, dasysp., hemeralopia. P. G.

Jalap, Conc., epiphora.

Jaiap. mir. rad., epiphora. Troubled sight, Q.

Jalap, mir. sem., troubled eight. v.

Jugi. nuc. cort., scrofulous ophthalmia.

Just. Nasut. A., specks of the cornes; also those proceeding from smallpox. Epiphora, Troubled sight. o. N.

Keliakand, troubled sight.

Kali bishrom., opacity of the cornea.

Hell fod., troubled sight. P.

Kali min., epiphora.

Kali Sala, farm., specks of the eye. P.O. Kali sulph., troubled sight. A spongy vascular excrescence on the eye. Swelling of the eyelid, with fever. w. and z.

Karanjue pakaree (the spinous husk), epiphora, r.o. Itching of eyes.

Kakeura, opacity of the cornea.

Kunkelmirch, weakness of sight. Trichiasis. Opacity of the cornes, with spiphora. r. s.

Lamin. secch., inflammation of the eyes. Troubled eight. Nyctalopia and hemeralopia. Lippitude. P. o. Lamium a., weakness of eight.

Laser, merm., powder, mixed with water to a paste, and applied on the anus, is an Indian remedy in inflammation of the eyes.

Led. pal., weakness of eight. Troubled night.

Lont. sat., incipient amaurosis.

Leon. Royl., inflammation of the eyes. Lepid. sat. hb. 4 sem., troubled sight (but only ♀).

Lepor. song., specks of the cornes, from small-pox. Trichiasis. Weak-ness of sight, after a serpent's bite.

Lim. Laur., specks of the comes. r. c. Hemeralopia. c. n.

Lini sem., (with honey) sub-acute ophthalmia.

Lithanth., weakness of sight,

Locust , pain in the eyes and temples.

Lup. Hum., epiphora. P. Hemeralopia. P. Ly-op. hb., epiphora. Troubled sight.

Hordeolum. A spongy vascular excresence on the eye, n.

Lycop. sem. ('K.) specks of the cornea. Troubled sight. Hordcolum.

Macis, chronic and atonic epiphora.

Magnes, carb., inflammation of the eyes. Troubled sight, even incipient amaurosis. Continued intolerance of light. Corneal specks. Epiphora. o.

Magnes. mur., troubled sight.

Major., inflammation of the eyes, r.

Mameers Cashm., epiphora. Lippitude. Inflamm. of the eyes. P.G.N. Hemerslopis. P.

Manisera Khutai, weakness of sight.

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welling of the
la. Troubled
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omp) protith epophora. La gram, or. Inflam-

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d sight.
phora

M. and F. so,
cralopia.
I ralopia. P.
Lit
Ummation of

the eyes. v. o. 12 times—24 times. Epiphora. Itching of the eyes. Mosch. nur, pterygium.

Mulg. rap. 'aff. sper.) adhesion of the eyelids. Swelling of the eyes. r. Mutella Antig., redness of the eyes. Lippitude.

Myrica sop., itching of the eyes. r.
Myrob. Beller., incipient amaurosis.
Weakness of eyes. Epiphora, c. z.

Myrob, Lmbl., confused vision. Weakness of sight. Opacity of the corner. Epiphora with lachrymal fistule.

Myrob. n., pains in the eyes, upon opening them, after inflammation.

Myrt. bacc., epiphora. P. o. Hemeralopia. P.

Narcies, buib., lachrymal fistule.
Nard. Jat., troubled eight. P.

Notr. mur. Lah., weakness of sight. Opacity of the cornes. Specks of the cornes. 6. N.

Nolumb. spec. fl., confused sight. Q. Double vision. Lachrymal fistule. Nep. sale. rad., epiphora.

Ner. Odor. rad. cort., films on the eye. Hemeralopia. r. c. n.

Nice., presbyopia. R.

Nigella sat , epiphora by night.

Nurse, ac., inflammation of the eyes, with pain of the forelead.

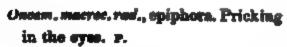
Numul, Shudnuj, epiphora. Confused sight,

Nyeter., opacity of the posterior capsule of the lens. Epiphora. a. s.

Ocim. a., inflammation of the eyes. Epiphora.

Ocim. Hasil, Cashm., wenkness of sight. Ocim. pil., psorophthalmia.

Ocim. s. sem., itching of the eyes, r. Olds, Ind., hippitude. Psorophthalmis. Weakness of sight or confused sight, after an inflammation of the eyes. Epiphora, r.



Op. suiph, sod. comp., inflammation of the eyes,

Occal. soid., spiphora.

Owni. corn., pterygium. Opacity of the cornes. Films on the eye.

Panic. pil., itch, and burning of the eye.

Persons br., troubled eight in the afternoon.

Pastineou Secue, itching of the eyes. Epiphora.

Petrol. Projection, catarrhal and scrofulous affections of the eyes with fever. Psorophthalmia. Epiphora. a. Petroc., hemeralopia. Nyotalopia. P. Phall. esc., incipient amaurosia. Troubled sight. r.

Phell, agu., troubled sight.

Phosph., chronic inflammation of the eyes, with specks of the cornes.

Phosph. ac., inflammation of the eye. r. Phys. Alkehongi, spiphora with sensation of heat in the head.

Phys. flex. Lah, rad., palsy of the upper cyclid.

Picrova. Kurrees, epiphora. Troubled sight, M. and B. 60.

Pimò, gummi, hemeralopia,

Pip. c., chronic inflammatory affections of the eyes. Lippitude.

Pie. sat. Ind. mont., incipient cataract and emaurosis. r. a. Troubled sight. Epiph. Lippitude. Films of the eye. Plant. maj., inflammation of the eyes. Plant., squinting and rolling of the eye. R. Paonis corall., inflammation of the

eye with lippitude. Pterygium. Trichiasis. Itching of the eyes. Peics. rad., lachrymal fistula. c.

Specks of the cornes. Inflammation of the eyes. Incipient amsurous with pains in the temples.

Polyenth, tub., epiphora. Specks of

the cornes. Inflammation of the oyes. P. c. M. Hemeralopia, c. M.

Polyp. Sokour, incipient blindness (?)
Portul. Oler., confused sight. F.

Prunella v., glistening of the eyes.

mation of the eyes.

Weakness of sight. Miliary sruption on the cyclids, Incipient amaurosis. Confused sight. c.w. Epiphora. c.w. Puisat., catarrhal and sub-acute inflam-

Ros. ios. f., periodical inflammation of the eyes. Intolerance of light. Opacity of the cornes. Incipient amaurosis.

Ran. law. fol., inflammation of the eyes.
Raph. sat. sem., burning of the eyes.
Intolerance of light. Incipient
cataract. Cataract, from indigestion,
after eating radishes p.

Raph, succ. cum Berb. Lyc. Res, Pterygium.

Res. pini, sub-acute humid ophthalmia.

m. and z. 30.

Rhan, epiphora. Troubled sight. r.c. n.
Rham Austr., catarrhal inflammation
of the eyes, with epiphora, and
opacity of the cornea. n. & n. 60.
A. Lini sem. (mel, comp.) specks of
the cornea. Films.

Rhoum Sinonee, sub-acute humid ophthalmia. r. o.

Rhodod., one of the pupils diluted, the other contracted. 14.

Rhus Cor., humid psorophthalmia. Films. (With tragscanth mucilage and rose-water, externally) R.

Rhus Kakras., incipient amaurosis.
Rhus Taxic., epiphora. Lachrymal flatula.

Ric. comm. fol., troubled sight, o. x. Rottl. tinet., epiphors.

Rub. Munj., burning of the eyes.
Sabad., epiphora. Inflammation of the
eyes. r. c. x

Sažma, hemeralopia. P.

Sagap., epiphora.

Sago, dimness.

Sahansebed, troubled sight. c.

Redness of the eye with squinting. w and s. 60. Hemeralopia. s.

Sapind. sm., inflammation of the eyes

Nyctalopia and hemeralopia. s.

Sarcoc., catarrhal inflamm, of the eyes.
Sarcop, epiphora. Q.

scorp., squaring. P. The ashes of scorpions (applied) to specks of the eye, and burned to charcoal for weakness of sight, and their empyreumatic oil for specks of the eye, R. Sceale c., in dilatation of the pupils

(from Bellad.) used as an errhine. R. Sewe. Mus., cutarrhal pain of the eyes and temples.

Senega, contraction of the cyclids.

Musco volitantes. Troub. sight. c. n.

Sep. Ossa, inflamm. of the eyes. c c. n.

Serp exue., nebulous s ght. Specks of the cornea. Humid psorophthalmia.

Trichiasis.

Sid. rad., specks of the cornea from small pox. M. and R. Intelerance of light. Epiphora. Dilatation of one pupil, and contraction of the other.

Sil., lachrymal fistula, r. c. Intolerance of light. Lippitude. Pterygium extending to the centre of the cornea. Hemeralopia. r.

Sin. v. plac. (K., epiphora, r.

Skrymbr. Icio, pterygrum.

Staymbr. Soph., weakness of sight.

Smalt., catarrhal inflammation of the eye, with soreness of the nose, films, and itching of the eyes. w. and E. 60.

Sol. Jacqu., lippitude, r.

Spher, Ind., ulcer of the cornes.

Spig. anth. (R.) epiphora. o., with pain in the temples.

Spong, u., weakness of sight with affections of the glands

Stane., hordeolum.

Stenact, bell., stehing of the eye. Epiph.
Stock. Ar., weakness of sight, glistening of the eyes. Granular eruption on the eyelids. Incupied
amourosis with nebulous sight and
epiphorn. a.

Stront. netr., burning sensation of the eyes. Hemeralopia. r. o. x.

Strych., epiphora.

Strych. f. St. Ign., nebulous sight

Stryck, n. vom., hemeralopia. r.

Stryck, pot., itching of the eyes. r.

Epiphora application with honey) E. Salph., nyetalopia or hemeralopia.

Sulph. ac., epiphora. r. o. Itching of the eyes. r.

Sulph., A. Phosph, weakness of sight. Incipient amnurosis.

Sung e Buerce, speaks on the eye. c. n. A spongy, vascular excrescence on the eye. r.

Swert. pet., sub-acute ophthalmia with opacity of the cornea. Nebulous sight, o. x.

Tabac., weakness of sight.

Tale.a., epiphora. Nebulous sight. o. st. Weakness of sight. P.

Tamarina, epiphora P.

Tarax, rad., nebulous sight, p. c. m & s.

Touri fel, hemeralopia,

Thurs occ. (R.) epiphora.

Hemeralopia, Q. N.

Thym. e , inflammation of the eyes.

Trianth, pent. s. rad., epiphora. o. s.

Tut., weakness of sight. Redness of the eyes with pain in the temples.

Ultras., psoropthalmis. Lippitude, r., Hemeralopia, o N

Unguis odor., epiphora and double sight, w. 30



Urt. diele. f. & fol., humid ophthalmia.
Usu Ursi, weakness of sight. Double vision. c. s.

Fel. sylv., short night.

Verbasci Cashu. rad. cort., epiphora. Hemeralopia.

Verbens Lab., swelling of the eyes. P. Verbens Lab. sem., hemeralopia. G. M.

Versa. Beec., bound across the forehead in acute inflammation of the eyes, as also in epistaxis. (A Cashmereau family remedy.) n.

Fill sympt., burning and pricking pain in the eyes.

Piola od., short sight.

Vitez Neg., smoked with tobacco leaves, is said to have restored a blind man to sight.

Warburgii (R.) antifehr. troubled sight. Xanthon. arom. cort., specks of the eye. Zod. Curc., hemeralopia.

Zinci care, dimness of sight. 3.

Zinci ied. amygd., hemeralopia.

Zingib. of., incipient estaract.

Zingib. rec. A. cum Coloc. rad., troubled sight.

Zysyph. Juj., inflammation of the eyes with pains in the temples. Specks of the cornes.

Zysyph. Juj. gummi, nebulous sight.

As an addenda to the foregoing, I present to my readers the two following oriental recipes:—

Take silver, tin, and zine, of each four scruples, melt them together, and afterwards pound them finely in a metallic mortar; then add quicksilver four scruples; mix it intimately with the others, and finelly add a scruple and a half of pure opium; then triturate the whole into an impalpable powder. This dry collyrium is used by severail Persian and Hindoo physicians, in

various chronic disorders of the oye.

The following recipe is employed successfully in inflammation of the eyes only:—

Take Res (Berberie Lycei success impissates) and pure opium, of each 15 grains, alum five grains. These three ingredients are to be pulverized and mixed with water in a silver spoon, to the consistency of a syrop. It is then to be placed over a gentle fire until it begins to boil. When cold it is applied at night over the cyclids and parts adjacent, and washed off with warm milk in the morning; the remedy must be repeated for three or four consecutive nights.

I have myself, in my serier practice, employed with success in some particular cases of eye-diseases, the following compositions; which, for the sake of those, who prefer the old system to the new, I introduce, but do not recommend.

Take Assafestida, root of sweet flag (Calamus arom.), fennel seeds, and ginger, of each equal parts, and, with purified honey, make them into an electuary, and take one drachm morning and evening. Thus effected the cure of a chronic ophthalmia (in a person affected with gout), with which were associated epiphora, films, and disorder of the stomach.

The second remedy consisted of marking nut (Anocard. orient.) prickly-apple seeds (Sem. Datum Stram.) or, sometimes, instead of the latter, henbane seeds (Sem. Hyoscyami n.) and long-pepper, made with syrop into pills. These

in a cutarrh drug, accom-, dimness of

and man was
warm sand
an amaurosis,
lden suppresand was cured
dry warmth
an eruption.

e, v. Swellings. ss. v. Brain—

Violence. asins, &c. ins RESULTING

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kness).
these which ope-

medies promoof milk), is (sensation of ascending from the abdomen to the windpipe, menacing sufficution).

LEUCORBHEA (vulgarly, the white).

Menorrhadia (excessive or profuse mensionation).

METRORRHAGIA (Merète — Acmorrhage-escape of blood).

NYMPHOMANIA (Loverickness of females) &c.

Abr. prec. a., metrorrhagia. Adhesion of the placenta. Midwives of Indususe these seeds, combined with other substances (applied to the uterus) to provoke abortion.

Acac, succ., swellings of the vagina and uterus

Achyr. asp., menorrhagia.

Ajouain, galactagogue and emmenagogue. Tour.

Alcanna, puerperal fever. 4 mms.

Alois succotr., pains of the uterus.
Tour.

Alth. fl., produced abortion in a woman in the fifth month of pregnancy; also in a mare, to which it was administered for colic. Pains of the womb. P.

Alth. fol., emmenagogue.

Ammon. gummi, inclined to abortion.

Anac. or., profuse hæmorrhage after abortion.

Ansth. grav., galactagogue. Tour.
Anss. v., galactagogue. Tour.

Ant. t., (in such doses as to cause nausea) severe pains from mension-ation; employed with or without the application of leeches or cupping glasses, on the secrum or on the inside of the thighs. x. An antimonial emetic given to a woman, who had been married five years without having conceived, was



followed by conception. If necessary, the remedy might be repeated at monthly intervals: or given in small doses ad nauseam only?

Apium grav., emmenagogue. Tony.

Arg. fulm., profuse menetruation, with pain in the spine.

Ary. nitric. f., disposition to abortion.

Menorrhagia. In screness of the nipples of nurses, its application. s.

Arist. longa, adherent placents.

Armorac., where menstrustion appeared every ten or fifteen days. w.

Arm. (E.) nodes of the breast.

Ars., menstrual exacerbations every ten days. Uterine harmorrhage. c. Ars. sod., chlorosis.

Ass f., killing the embryo and causing abortion; also arresting the secretion of milk. Tour.

Auri nit. salammoni, prolapsus uteri after a difficult delivery. m. 15.

Beken a. & r., producing contraction of the os uteri. Tour.

Bellad., suppression of the secretion of milk. r. u. Vomiting in pregnancy (fomentation of the lower part of the abdomen, &c. with the decoction). R.

Berb. Lyc. Res, disorders of menstruction.

Berthel., suppressed menstruation and consequent spitting of blood. Leucorrhus. P.

Bismuthi mag., chlorosis.

Bor., v. Rubia

Bryon., affections during pregnancy.

Caesi, Ki., chlorosis, Q. x. and z.

Colom. ar., emmenagogue. Tour.

Colebr. opp., affections after delivery. a.

Cohento, nauses and vomiting in pregnancy. Puerperal fever.

Compé., (fumigations) for suppressing the secretion of milk, z.

Capill. Ven , emmenagogue. Tour.
Capp. spin. rad., emmenagogue. Tour.
Carbon. ac., uterine affections. u.

Carbon. ac. 940, affections of menstruction.

Carbo veg., speams before the period of menstruction.

Carota, awallings of the breasts.

(Carrots boiled with vinegar to a pulp, and applied.) Tons.

Carpobale., menstruction. P. Tony.

Cartham. t., menstruation r., and maintaining the regularity of menstruction. Tour.

Corns sem., stimulating the secretion of milk, z.

Cascarilla, chlorosis.

Case. Fist. pulps, is good during prognancy; but the external pod provokes abortion and the expulsion of the placents. Tour.

Case. lign., abortion and separation of the placenta, P. Tone.

Case. lign. fol., emmenagogue. Stimulating the secretion of milk; facilitating delivery; and provoking the separation of the placents. Tonv.

Cepa, emmenagogue. Tour.

Chelid, may., chlorosis.

Cherayta, pains of the uterus. Tony.

Chin, cort., hysteria.

Chin. sulph., premature labor; also miscarriage. P.

Chlor. sod., soreness of the nipples.

(A solution of it in water, with or without the addition of some spirit, as Eau de Cologne, &c., is applied externally.)

('hloroform - inhalation, accelerating delivery, R.

Cicuta, affections of the womb.

Cinnam., pains of the uterus.

Citrat. ferr., genital discharge. R.

Cleome pend., profuse menstruction.

Coccinetie, suppressed mentrustion; and, with vinegar, preventing pregnancy. Tour.

Coccid., leucorrhora. Incontinence of urine during programmy

Coff. Arab., puerperal fever.

Coloc. rad., swellings of the breasts.
(Applied with water) Tony.

Con., mammary scirrhus, from contusion.

Cop. bale, leucorrhos in a girl, with scalding pain on passing urine. M. & R.

Cost. Arab., profuse or too frequent menstruction. Pains of the womb

Cost. n Cushm., (furnigation) is said to provoke menstrustion and to rause abortion.

Creos., menstrual duorders. Affections during pregnancy. Tendency to abortion. Mixed with water, as a lotion, in soreness of the nipples. 2.

Croe, caused abortion, with death of the firtus. (v. Norman, ant.)

Crot. F., removed cardialgia, by inducing menstruation.

Cup, is and to produce sexual excitement in bitches.

Cup. ammon., abortion at the fifth month, r.

Curcut. sem., emmenagogue, and galactagogue. Tone.

Cyc rev. sem., chlorosis.

Cyn. Dub, steribty a.

Cyper. long., emmenagogue. Atony of the uterus.

Daph, Sunnerkat, leucorrhan.

Daron., in Hindostan it is believed, if worn next the body, it will facilitate delivery. (v. Mater. Med.)

Datisc. Cannab. sem., uterine hiemorr-

Datur. Stram., mammary cancer. Acute utemne affections, as also delirium in difficult labor.

Dahl. Ghofesft. commensgogues uni galactagogue. r. Tour.

Digit, p., nterme hymogrhage.

District ev., leurorrhips. n.

Dukem., uterme obstruction. Suppresents of menstrustion after a color much fatigue.

Eryngenw comp., suppression of menstructure. n. (v. Mot. Mod.)

Euph, gummi sterusty, a

Foom. Ar, enumeragogue, and arresting uterme hamourhage. Tour.

Ferr comp., v. Cachezia.

Ferr, mur. H.) difficult menstruction; and leucorrhica. a.

Fic. glom., leucourhava.

Filis mas, leucotrhusa. R.

Funic.rad & son., emmenagogue, Tont. Galla Turc, leucorrhoz. (v. Myrt. bacc.)

Galv, electro-magn., metorrhagia. n.

Gent. red., menstrustion and abortion. r. Tour

Geum el., uterme hæmorrhage.

Granat, ac. pun cort., boiled with cd. and applied luke-warm, hardens the breasts. Tong.

Granat rad, cort., uterme hæmorrhage.
Globus hystericus.

Gratiola, hysteria and nymphomania.

Harm. Ruta, uterine hæmorrhage.

Heliet, It., emmenagogue and galactagogue. Tour.

Hirudo med. (having been burned, powdered, and administered internally) is said to prevent pregnancy, but also to produce enactation.

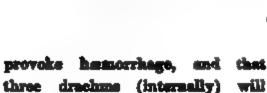
Ichthyoe., leucorrhosa.

Inula Hel., menstrustion and utering hæmorrhage. r.

lod., emmenagogue. Spitting of blood from suppression of menstruation. Said to produce sterility.

Junip. bace., administered with honey. or used in fumigation, are said to





Kali hydriod., v. Merc.

cause abortion. Tour.

Kali hydrec., conception followed the use of it.

Keikeile, uterine hemorrhage. r. Lacca in gr., leucorrhage.

Lecture vir., nymphomania. Tour.

Lent. sot., suppressing meastrustion. Tour.

Lepid. sat., secretion of milk. P. R.

Leporia., affections after delivery, as pains in the joints, &c. Leucorrhoss.

Lepor. sangu., disorders of menstruation and sterility. Towr.

Loue. ceph., emmenagogue, and expels the placents. Tour. Pains of the uterus. 2. Tour.

Lick. od., emmenagogue. Obstructions of the uterus. Tony.

Lithanth, promoted the opening of a mammary abscess.

Lap. Hum., too frequent menstruction, with bleeding from the nose.

Magn. mur., globus hystericus.

Magnet. lap., promoting delivery by wearing it next the body. Town. (v. Mater. Med.)

Major., hysterical and nervous headache.

Marrie, a., affections of the womb. Uterine hamorrhage. Retarding menstruction.

Mastix, leucorrheea.

Meccas. bole., pains of the uterus. Tomp.

Menstruction and the expulsion of fortus and placents. P. Tomp.

(v. Debility.)

Melia Ased, fol., hysteria.

Melil. sem., pains of the uterus.

Mclissa, hysterical headache with giddiness.

Menisp. gl., affections during pregnancy.

Move. d., a dose of a few grains, the second or third day after delivery, is beneficial. s.

Merc. d., one grein, Kali hydried., onesixth of a grain, with five grains of sugar, taken once a week after dinner, in retarded menetruation, and chlorosis. R.

Merc. falm., disposition to sheetion.

Merc., mitric., lineau, itching of the vulva. R.

Momordica-G u g e r v e l, abortion. 2. Moring. Sohagn. rad., hysteria.

Mosch nur, suppression of meastreation by a cold or much fatigue.

Myrice sap., secretion of milk. r. Tour.

Myrrās, absence of menses. Chlorosis.

Myrt. bacc., mixed with galls in equal parts and made into a pasts with water, when applied to the uterus a short time before concubitus, is said to prevent conception.

Nard., cancer of the uterus.

Emmenagogue. Tour.

Natr. m., emmenagogue. P.

Nor. ant., pains of the uterus. Tony., mixed with saffron and honey and applied to the uterus, said to favor conception.

Ner. Od. rad., leucorrhose with asthma.

Nigella sat., uterine affections; it is
also emmenagogue, and favors the
secretion of milk. Tour.

Netric, ec., leucorrhæa, hysterical faintings and spasme.

Ocim. sanct. sem., palsy after delivery.
Olib. Ind., uterine affections. Uterine
hamorrhage.

Oncom. macr. A., internally endministered to a wet nurse, produced a blister on her finger.

Open, profuse or too frequent men-

placenta half hourly doses). Abortion. Tonz.

Oz. amm., uterine hamourhage.

Phas. radiat., emmenagogue. Tony.

Phosph., chlorosis. Bloody secretion instead of milk. B.

Phosph, mel, fistulous mammary ulcer with lancinatit g pain.

Phys. Alkekengt, seven berries, taken after menstruation, is said to prevent conception.

Pierorrà. Kurrooa, emmenagogue. Pains of the uterus. Tour.

Pinife sem., (applied) abortion. r., and emmenagogue. Tour.

Pis. sat, leucorrhon. r. Peas boiled in milk and then mixed with Tribulus (administered internally), is said to remove sterility.

Plantago, hysteria.

Plat., spasms before the beginning of menatruation. Hamorrhage after abortion.

Plumb., globus hystericus.

Polyg. maer., pains after delivery.

Polyp. Sekour, chlorosis.

Puls., chlorosis. Cure completed by peruvian bark.)

Purgat., chlorosis and hysteria. a.

Pyrethr, pains of the uterus. Emmenagogue, and galactagogue. Tour. Querc. gl., uterine harmorrhage.

Raph, sat. sem., emmenagogue. Tour I es. pan, menstruction and expulsion of placents v Tour.

Rheum, pains of the uterus relieving, as summenagogue. Tonr.

Rhus Cor., injections in leucorrh.

Rosmar, excessive sensibility of the nerves. Chlorosis, Leucorrhon, Emmenagogue.

Rubin Munja, A. boraz, menstruction P.

Rubio f., emmenagogue, galactagogue, and expelling furus and placenta. Tour.

Rum, ac., uterme humorrhage.

Rum. Beej bund, Leucorrhera.
(v. Pains.)

Rutha gr., hysteria and nymphom. a. Emmenagogue, and peans of the uterus. Tour.

Sagap., menstrustion, and expulsion of placenta. r. Tour.

Sale, off., leucorrhea. Hysteria.

Sandar., (with honey-water) emments

Sapind. em. fr., provoking dehvery. In chlorosis (the cortical part), as (specific. R.

Secale c., prolapsus utern. Uterrat

Sel, secret, of blood from the breast, re-Sep ossa, promoted the opening of a mammary abscess.

Sep. succ., affections during pregnancy.

Disorders of menstrustion

Lencorrha a. Hysteria.

Sesame or, cort. (K.) retarding men

Sil., burning pains in the breast (I. R. every other day). Mammary cancer Bleeding piecer of the breast of a we nurse.

Sinapi sem., menstruation, and expusion of placents. P. Tong. Win vinegar (applied) cures swellings of the breast, Tong.

Smil. China, pains in the uterus, s. Stann., hysterical spasms, with pain the abdomen.

Staph., expulsion of placenta. P. Stor cal., sterility. IL.

Strych, f. St. Ign., suppression menstruation.

Stryloph, Nep. rad., restoring the me-





Fility. R. Sympton craft, excessive uterine has morrhage.

Thym. Swy., hysteris.

Tribul. terr. (v. Pisum set.) sterility. Emmenagogue. Tour.

Ukram., emmenagogue.

Unguis edor., expulsion of the placents, also menstrustion, and fecundity. r. Tour.

Urt. diston, uterine humorrhage.

Urtics succes, humorrhage. x.

Use wei, suppuration in the uterus.
(v. Pains)

Vapor., warm uterine douches are said to act as an abortive.

Fill. nymph., is said to increase the milk of cows; perhaps also of other unimals (?) It is therefore given to cows as food, in Cashmere.

Field rep., hysterical temperament, accompanied by weeping.

Vit. Neg., was administered for pain in the spine, and conception shortly afterwards took place. Leucorrhom.

Zinci chlor., injections in leucorrhoe. (v. Gonorrhoe.)

Zinci azyd, one part, with two parts of gum arabic, mixed and applied in screness of the nipples. R.

There are a number of remedies and diagnostics respecting sterility to be found in Arabian and Persian books; but, they are generally ridiculous fancies; c. g.—the urine of each (man and wife) is to be put into two separate porcelain vessels, and some bran thrown into them; if, afterwards, worms appear in the urine of the one and not in that of the other, the cause of sterility is attributed to the former!

FEVER — INFLAMMATORY, WITH OR WITHOUT ACUTE RRUPTIONS, AS:
ERYSIPELAS (St. Anthony's Fire),
MEABLES, MILIARIA (Miliary Fever),
PLAGUE, SCARLATINA (Scariet Fever),
SMALL-POX, TYPHUS, URTICARIA,
(Nottle-rask) &c.

Absinth., fever. P. O.

Absinth. rad., fever with eruption in patches. r.

Acac. succ., fever with pain in the side. Erysipelas.

Achyr. asp. rad., periodic eruption in patches. Periodic eruption of vesicles, arising from a serpent's bite.

Achyr.sep.sem., eruption in patches.r.o.

Acon. fer., typhus fever.

Acon. Nap., measles,

Ager. a., contagion. Tour.

Ajouain, nettle-rash. In India they fumigate with these seeds in urticaria, and afterwards rub the body of the patient with a piece of rough woollen cloth, to bring out the eruption more fully.

Alcanna, v. Females, diseases of,

Allium sot., fever with headache, sore throat, thirst, &c., 4 times.

Alum, serum, typhus.

Amm. carb., scarlet fever.

Anag. eer., eruption in patches, appearing after bathing. (v. Skin diseases.)

Anguia, fever with red urine. P.

Ant. t., fever with headache. r. a.

Arg.nitric. fus., erysipelse (the applieation.) a.

Arn. (R.) fever.

Ars., putrid petechial fever. (v. I.ed.pal.)
Ars. sod., crysipelas.

Arum camp, fever. r. a., also fever with eruptions. A times — 12 times. Fever with internal burning. x.)

Asparag. asc., fever. P. O.

Aspurag. Halioon (sem.) cruption in patches with vomiting. w. and z.

Bebrerine, fever Worm-fever

Belemn., retrocessed eruptions. r

Bell., nervous fever. (A blister at the same time applied to the neck.)

Barb Lyc., rheumatic fever with general pains.

Berb. Lyc. Res. fever. r. c. in an eruption like crysipelas.

But, frond som, fever a.

Cac. Klein., periodical eruption in patches.

Calc. chlor , v. Chlor.

Calend., erysipelas. s. (as an application with pepper, a Cashmerean remedy.)

Calote. gig sem. (R.) fever with red urme. Fever with Q, scrofuls and diarrhese. Fever of four months' duration.

Calotr, gig, succ. appl., fever. v.

Calumbo, v. Females, diseases of,

Camph., crystpelas and fevers (internally and externally). R. With almonds, hemp-seed, and some laudanum, prepared as an emulsion (one spoonfull taken every hour), removed rheumatic fever with dysury.

Cannab. Ind. Ab., arregular fever with general swelling.

Cann. Ind. sem , v. Camph

Canth., yellow fever and pestilential disease of cattle, x. (May be tried in epizooty.)

Capill. Ven., miliary emption.

Capp. spin. rad, cart, eruption, like small-pox. r.

Chamana v Socsop

Chil may, uregular fever.

Chenap, a, sem, fever from fright Cherayta, v. Menup.

Chin. suiph., erysipelas. 4 frace Solow internal fever with generation. Nettle-rash. r c.

Chlor., is employed in different for a na agent for purifying the destroying inname and contagnotive. Coffee, Nigello, Terebinth, spuri

Chloroform, typhus. R.

Churrus, fever with burning, al with piercing pains.

Cich, A., mucous fever.

Cich. fol., eruption in petches. r

Clerod inf., rheumatic fever.

Cocc. men., bilious fever. Gastifever. Fever with boils. 4 times for Coff. Ar., uregular fever Eruption vesicles. Mesales. Small-pox. The perfume which roasting of culture produces, is said to destroy microst or contagion better than Chior.

forms. 4 times 12. Eruption patches.

Coloc. pulpa, rheumatic fever. w & i Conc. arg., entarrhal fever with inflati mation of the throat. 4 times.

Cop. hals., reddish spots. r. Nettle rash. r.

Corollia r., erystpelss? (Red correworn round the neck. a.)

Corch, frut., erympelas. Fever with eruptions, burning and pricking puit. Cor. sat., blisters.

sation, also with sore throat of the months' standing. ('R' sol.)

Cost, n. Cashm, fever with shivening Nettle-rash, r.

Cotyl. he., fever r. c. N., c. in continued fever, with shivering and pub-

Creek, crysipelas The application 1





Croc. sat., messies. u.

Cucum, acutang, P., sweating sickness.
Cucum. sat., the juice of salted cucumbers, prepared with spirit, as an essence. Slow fever, with pain in the spine and kness. M. and N.

Case, sem., eruption in patches.

Cydon, sem., fever, 2.

Duct. sucl., erysipeles with fever. Red spots.

Daron, internal heat with perspiration, where no covering can be endured. Indian physicians are of opinion that the root is prophylactic against the minums of plague and cholers, even if merely worn.

Dat. mart., nervous fever with delirium. Delph. paucift., internal fever.

Duk., rheumatic fever.

Eleagn, ang., fever. P. Q.

Embryopt. glut. fr., periodic sensation of burning and itching.

Eug. Jambol. cort. succ. (R.) fever. P.G.N.
Euph. long., periodic cruption of patches.

Euph. Agrav. (aff. spec.) eruption in patches, appearing in the evening. Eruption in patches with burning sensation. N. and R.

Fanic. rad., itching erup. of patches. P. Fanic. sem., cruptive fevers, as measles, small-pox, &c. (A weak infusion, administered as a beverage.)

Fumar., v. Menisp.

Gagerming, fever.

Galla Ture., fever. r. a. N.

Gossyp. sem., fever. r. o., also in cruptions of patches. Pustules. r. It excited, purged, and increased the secretion of urine and perspiration. In crysipelas, cotton is placed upon the parts, which have been previously dusted with flour, rhubarb, or camphor, &c. Guil. Bond., acute and critical eraptions. P. G.

Gund. Zulm (sem.) eruption in patches,

Harm, Rute, urticaria.

Hedys. Deiterdane (sem.) irregular fever.

Heracl. dis., itching, erysipelatous inflammation.

Hollow, pill. sol., fever.

Hossen Jussif, fever. r. o.

Hoys vir., itching eruption in patches.

Hyosc. a., typhus,

Hyssop., acute eruptions.

Iod., irregular fever.

Ipsc., rheumatic fever. (A dose every two hours.)

Junip. bacca, fover. P. C. N. (In Asia it is customary in inflammatory eruptions to wash the body with a decoction of juniper berries.

Kali ferrocyan., fever. P. G.

Koli nür., inflammations.

Kali sulph., fever with abscesses. Swellings of the glands, &c.

Kris, itching pustulous cruption. P. Lamin. sacch., gastric fever with sore eyes, expectoration, disorders of the stomach, and costiveness. M. and B.

Led. pal., A. Ars., miliaria.

Leon. Royl., fever.

Lich. odor., periodic eruption of black spots.

Lini son., with honey. Fever with swelling of the face. Inflammation of the throat, asthma, cough, and burning pricking pains. Fever with bleeding at nose and cars. v.

Liquir, succ., fever with obstructions, m. Lup. Hum., fever. P. O. M.

Lyc. hb., fever with flying rheum. pains. Lyc. sem. ('R.) fever. P. a.

Macis, acute fever with shivering, 12 times.

Manna Cal., lever. O. N.

Macrub o , searlatina.

Mel. ized, cort., rheumatic fever.

Mel. Azed. fol., checked eruption with fever. P.

Melong. Sol., used as food, is said to be injurious to those attacked by the plague.

Menusp. gl., nettle-rash.

Menusp. gl., 2 parts; Cheroyta 3 parts;
Fumaria 1 part; burned to ashes,
from which the alkaline part is extracted. A few grains of this salt is
given by the Persian and Indian
doctors, in such chronic fevers as
aften disappear and return. **.

Menisp. gl. fire., fever. P. G.

Menisp. Airs., fever with cruption of pimples.

Merc. d., a critical eruption. P.

Momord, Gugereel, fever, P. G.

(In ten cases it failed twice; good in eight.) 4 times.

Mor. a. fr., eruption. P.

Morning Sih. sem., eruption of pimples. Mosch. nux, internal heat and burning. P. a.

Mur ac., malignant small-pox. n.

Nerium ant., fever r. o. N.

Nigel's sat. (v. Mat. Med.)

Nucler, fever. P o.

Nymph. Lot., small-pox&measles. Tonr. Ocim. pil., transient erupt. in patches, which appeared after vomiting. p. c.

Oranular and itching eruption. r.

Oxym., with water, as a beverage, in
scarlatina. u.

Postinaca Secuent, fever, in Q. r. Fever with boils. Irregular fever. Petros., small-pox. Tour.

Phosph., nervous fever Febrile crup Phys. flex. rad., fever by night. Rheumatic and gastric fevers, with anorexia (want of appetite) Pht put, fever with scalding urino, Fever with pain in the abdomes and spine. Fever with dearther and dysentery. n.

Polymuth, tub., general, critical crup-

Polyg. molle, erysipelat. inflamenation. Polypod., fever. r G s.

Portul. Oler., erysipelas. z. (In Astathe the fresh leaves are bruised and applied.)

Quas. (Tt.) fever, o. w.

Ran, lon rad., fever.

Rhaum Aust., fever. o. w.

Rhas Kakrasinghea, fever walburning sensation, also with there and vomiting.

Rottl. tinct., fever. P. G. Runcerbetions (every ten days).

Rub. Munj., fever. r. o. (b. w. and c.);
Ruku tinet., fever with acute equipment
Rumex Acet., typhus.

Rum. Heejbund, reddish, granulai eruption. P.

Sabina, feyer. P. O.

year's duration. c. w. and R. Feec by night. Fever after a scripent's best

Santal, r., remittent, acute fever,

Sapind, em., mucous fever. Nerve fever.

Sarcoc., heat in the afternoon.

Sarrap., after small-pox; petalet itching, &c.

A. Chumon., Nettle-rash.

Santfraga Penhant, fever with chronipustules.

Scorp., acute fever. Catarrhal, rhoumatic fever with local inflammatic Nervous fever. Worm-fever.

Sep. sure., fever. P. G. M. and R.

Seep ease, catatrhal, theumatic fore Internal heat with anxiety. Erro pelos Fever and red urine, v.





Silie,, worm-fiver in ecrefulous patients. Fover at night. Fover, red urine, and inflammation of the care.r.

Siegude. Sopk., favor.

Spig, anth., worm-fever.

Speeg. w., fever with inflammation of the threat. v.

Strych. f. St. Ign., specific in the plague. To be tried also locally; i. e., as (strycholes) cintment, or as an endarmic in partilectial bells, carbuncles, in.

Stych. s. com, fever with swallings.

Acute and chronic miliaria. Eruptions in patches, appearing after bathing.

Thisastir, souts fever, removed by purging.

Tak. a., fever in the evening. P. G. M. M. and E.

Terezaci red., fever. n.

Terebinth, spir. (v. Materia Medica.)

Theje see. (R.) critical, or checked, eruptions, r.

Thej. or. sem., forer. 2.

Tigr., fever with boils.

Unguis odor., erysipeles. M. and s.

Urt. divica, fever.

View, a transposition (metastasis) of the virus of variols (long after the eruption of the small-pox), crusts appearing on the feet. Vaccination during the epidemy is said to be a preventive against the plague, and perhaps against cholers-morbus.

Verbens Labor., fever, r. o. n.

Verp. mel, fever with a sensation of internal burning. r. o.

Viol. rep. com/., catarrhal fever by night.
Viol. tr. (E.) fever, or heat. r. o.

Vit. Neg., gastric and nervous fever, with anxiety and dyspacea. N. & n. Flying exuptions in patches. r. Fever. F. o. N. Vii. Neg. orm., internal burning shit best.

Vitel fol, unticaria.

Zine., periodic fever. Fever at night, with shivering.

Zinci iod., fever. P. O. M. and R.

Zyz. Juj., nervous fever, with delizings and unconsciousness.

Zys. valg., fover, c. w. Messles and small-pox. Tonr.

PEVER, COLD, c. Fever—intermittent. FEVER, MECTIC, c. Emaciation, &c. FEVER—intermittent.

Acte., v. Piper long.

Achyr. esp. esp., double tertian. Quotidian. 9. m.

Adensonia digitata, the bark is said to surpass the sulphate of quinine in intermittent fevers, R.

Alliem set., quotidian.

Alumen crud., v. Fic. rolig.

Anac. orient., quotidian. 4 times.

Angust. cort., textian. 8 simes 24.

Antim. tart., quotidian, with heat (without shivering).

Armorac., tertian.

Arsen, hydrocyan, intermittent fevers.

Arsen, pot., intermittent fevers,

Arsen. sode, tertian. G. N.

Asari rad., quartan. P. quotidian. G. W.

At erai, fever with rigors (convulsive shudderings, with a sense of cold) at night.

Auripigm. rubr., fever, with sensation of cold (horripilation). v.

Balausta, tertian. Shuddering fever. r.

Barringt. oculong., v. Piper. algr.

Bistorta, tertian. Quartan. c. n.

Buter frond. sem., v. Guil. Bonduce.

Calc, citral., tertian.

Calumb. rad., irregular bilious fever. Catror. (two grains, pro doci). 2. Cholid, maj., terrian. Quotidian. 6 %. Cheur cort., quotidian (paroxysm during the night).

Chinin milph., v. farr. hydroc

Ochor rad., ague, with swelling of the face 12 times.

Cichor, sem., ngue. Quartan. G. N.

Clerodendr. infort., quotidian, 4 times 12.

Corchor, fructicos, quotidian r o.

Cotyl. lacin., ague with general pains.

Crot. Tigl., quotiding, G. R.

Cumoni sem., v. Pep. long.

Cure, Zedoor., tertian. 3 times 12.

Cuscut, sem., chronic fevers. TOHY.

Cycad, revol. cort. (H.) ague. P.

Datue Cannad, rad, cort., quatidian. 4 fimes.

Datur, Stram. fal., v. Pip, n.

Deals. Root for Torkee, tertian. r.

Dracon, sangu., intermittent fever. P.o.

Fuphorb, ten., tertian P.

Ecole,, tertian. P. G.

Ferr. hydrocyon., in combination with the sulphate of quimne, in intermittent fever. B.

Fice relig fol, spread with powdered alum, is used in India as an epikarpium (armband) against intermittent fevera.

Galanga, ague.

Garden, dumet., fever (in afternoon) without shivering or thirst.

Gmel. Asiat., quotidian P. c. Tertian. Goolekeen fol, tertian.

Guiland, Bondurc,, tertian 4 times 12. Quotidian. 6. x. In combination with peeled seeds of Butea frond., in quartan, s., black pepper also is said to increase the efficacy of these nuts. (v. Piper long.)

Gyps, Zernsk goudentl, quotidian. Tertian.

Haroontootio, quotidian.

Junip, broc., ague.

Led. palestre, shivering (in the more ing) P.

Lieu sew., quotidiza and quartan. c. w. Magnes, carb., quotidisti.

Madrac, Todew nigen, quotidist (exacerbation in the afternoon). r.

Marrio, all, ague,

Melse Ared., ague.

Meher sempery, sem, quotidian.

Mehiloti sem, masked ague. (Burning sensation in the throat traversing the chest to the stomach, in the afternoon.) M. and M.

Myrobal. citr., quartan, 4 times 24. Tertian. r.

Nigell, sat., with Oxymel, to be admins istered in quartan. Tonr.

Ocim, sanct. fol. v. Piper. n.

Phyllerin, sulph., intermittent fevers, to Psp. Betle fol., v. Psper m.

Pip. long, with acacia leaves, cummid seeds, grey bondue nut (Guiland) Bonduce.) equal parts of each, prepared in form of pills, of the sure 🐗 pens (one three times a day), is used by Eastern physicians in the cure of all descriptions of ague.

Pip. nig., with betel leaves and prickly apple leaves (Datura Stram. fol.) equal parts, administered morning and evening in quartans, or : black pepper with the leaves of sacred toolsee, (Orin. sand.) and Barrington. acutany,, one scruple of each, pulverised; administered half-an-hour before the quartan paroxysm comet on; repeated if necessary. x.

Polygon, limfol, tertian. Quotidian 0. X.

Payll, sem., masked ague (pain za the throat, with difficulty of swallowing, every evening).

Rheum Amstrale, textian





Rottlers tinefor., quotidian.

Remex Booj bund, quotidian, u.&u.6.
Tertian with severe shuddering.
8 times 32.

Solicine, substitute for sulphate of quinine. a.

Souton. sem. (R.) tertian and quartan, c. x.

Sercocolis, quartan, 8 simes 16.

Selen., tertian. P. e.

Sep. ee, tertian with headache.

Sep. swee., quotidian.

Surpost. erus., ague (epicarpium). 8.

Sisymbr. Irio, quotidian and tertian.

Smiles Chine, quartan. Ague. P.

Storas liqu., tertian.

Teres, red., quotidian. 4 times 12.

Terebinik. spir., remittent quotidian.

Turpetà., ague. o. N.

Urtic. dioic. A., ague? (producing warmth).

Veretr. alb., ague.

Verbene Lakor., quartan. c. 4 times 28.
(It has not been tried in other agues.)
Vit. Nog. fol., tertian. Quartan.
M and E. 80. Fever (afternoon). P.
Zysyph. Jujuba, tertian.

FINGERS AND NAILS—affections of, v. Spellings and Ulcers.

PESTULA, v. Ulcera.

FLATULENCY, BORBORYOMI (rumbling in the bossels). Colic, tilbus (illac passion). Metrorismus (inflation or distension). Tormina (gripes).

Tympanitis (tympany).

Absor's, pain in the bowels, (early in the morning).

Acar. cort. et sem., flatulency (after dinner).

Acon. heter., pain in the bowels.

despusioners, tympanitis with constipation. n.

Ajousia, colic from flatulency.

Ajuga dec., gripes. r. s.

Alounns, colic with stoppage of urine.

Alous succestr., pain in the bowels with
fever. Pain in the groin and abdomen.

Alth. f., pain in the bowels. Colic in horses.

Ammon. mur., colic. Pain in the bowels and groin. M. and M.

Ansc. or., pain in the bowels, (exacerbations every four or five days).

Anag. caer., distension. P.

Angel. sem., pain in the bowels. P. C.

Anguin., rumbling in the bowels, r. c.

Antim. sulph. n., gripes. 4 times 12. Colic with constipation.

April sat. rad., rumbling in the bowels.
Colic with flatulency.

Arenesm, inflation with indigestion, pain in the bowels, side and spine, with dysury. M and B.

Argem. Mex. sem., distension. P.

Arg. fulm., colic. F. a. M.

Arg. mitric. fus., inflammation of the bowels. Tormina. G. N.

Arren., colic with districes.

Arum camp., flatulency. P. o. Colic. P.

Arum Coloc., pain in the bowels. P. c.

Asa f., flatulent colic.

(v. Calam, arom.)

Asparag. Halioon (sem.) colic. Pain in the umbilical region.

Afterni, pain in the bowels.

Aurant, cort. (R.) borborygmi.

Basella r., colic. Inflation.

Bebeerine, colic with worm-fever.

Bedelbish, inflation with costive-

Bign, Ind. sem., flatulency. Gripings. v. Bist., borborygmi. v. c. (M. and E.)

Him ourse, inflation with spinal pain.

Bol, arm., inflation.

Born cohe, P.

Bryon, colic with dysentery or diarrh Caral, Klein., pain in the bowels, P. C.

Calam. ar., flatulency. A compound of the root of sweet flag (calamus aromaticus), assafeetida, fenuel seed, and ginger, in the form of pills; or, the rootof sweet flag, burned hartshorn, and henbane seed, I have, in my earlier practice, now and then, employed with success against termina.

Calotr, gig , colic with bloody urine,

Camel, rougul., colic. o. N.

Camph , tympanitis. (v. Cann. sem.)

Cann. Ind. Cashm rad, cort., colic.

Cann. Ind. hb., colic in horses. (10 grains, triturated with 20 grains of sugar; such a dose administered every hour, until relieved).

Conn Ind. sem., inflation. Colic after dinner. In flatulency (with camphor in emulsion).

Cape. som., gripes, r. c. Colic, with pain in the stomach.

Carbo, on. (C. C. u.) borborygmi and tormina. P. c.

Carbo veg., borberygmi & termina. P.O.

Card, maj, & min., flatulency.

Carusa Carond., borborygmi. r.

Curniol, u., berberygmi.

Carth. teact. som., borborygmi (at night).

Caryoph, aram., periodic colte.

Cassa ol, flatulency, r. c.

Cass. Kharn. N., borborygmi. P.

Coss. lign., inflation.

Coss lign, fol., inflation, 1 times 12. Rumbling in the bowels. r.

Celastr , milation, with painful obstructions. Colic. P.

Cepa, flatulent colie, r.

(hel. may., colie, inflation, & diarth r.

Cherayla, borborygmi. r.

Chin, cort, pain in the bowels, r. o.

Churrus, rumbling in the howels.

Cocord., flatulency. r. u. Colic with or without diarrhesa.

Cocos nucef. cort fibr., inflation. r.

Cokh. aut., inflation.

Coloc. pulpa, borborygmi. w.

Coloc. rad., flatulency in horses. a. Flatulency, P.

Comp. Pokermool, colic. + o.

Comp. Zerbabri, gripes. v. o. Rumbling in the bowels.

Con. mac., rumbling in the bowels with

Conv. arg., pain below the navel.

Cop. bals., gripes. r. o. Fintulency with indigestion.

Corch. frut., colic and pain in the bowels (causing the patient to cry out).

Cost. mg. Cashm., coke with harmerrhoids.

Colyl. lac., flatulency, P. S. Pain in the abdomen and head,

Croc. sot., borborygmi. Flatulency with indigestion.

Crust. Djings, colic. a. R

Crust. Makes roobsan, inflation with stoppage of urine. Colic v.

Cucurb. Caralli, inflation with cold (at night), v.

Cueurh Citrulli sem., colic. r.

Cucurb, Lagen., flatulency, c.

Cupr. amm., flatulency. r

Cupr. carb., colic with costiveness and spasms.

Cureul, orch., shifting pains an the howels.

Cure, longo, colic. r. a. Rumbling at

Care, managyna, flatulency.





Ours, men, sow., flatelency with or without distribute.

Cyc. rss. arm., colle with or without handsche.

Dark must, colin with thirst. 4 times.

Daph. Sunnerhat pad. sert., flatulensy.

Daron., rumbling in the bewels. Flatniancy.

Daties, Oute, san., borborygmi.

Dat. Streen. fol, colid. 2.

Des. Streen, sucl., horhorygnai with distribute.

Deals. Best for fetals, gripes. c.

Deals. Harcont. (sec.) infistion.

Delph. Ghafes f., inflation. v.

Depois, prooff, pain in bowels. v. o.

Dig. purp., inflation on the left side.

Dierit., inflation with costiveness.

Djandaloo, colic.

Dule, fol, colic.

Bist., colic with constipation.

Inflation after meals.

Embryopt. glut. fol., calie. P. G.

Eugen, Jambol. cort. succ. (E.) flatulency. Borborygmi. r.

Bug. Jambel. suci., colic. P. G.

Buph. Agrar. (aff. spec.) colic. P. 9. W.

Euph, longiful, borborygmi with tenesmus.

Espa. ion., borborygmi.

Eupă. ver., borborygmi.

Emphres., colic.

Parri sulph. End., inflation. P. o.

Colic. P

Pic. glom., inflation with fever.

Famic, sen., v. Cal. er. et Zingiber.

France, colic. 7.

Gainge, rumbling in the bowels with diarrhose.

Galepa purp., tympanitis.

Galla Tures, colic.

Gent, red., colic, 2.

Geren. ned., inflations. p. c.

Grum sint, colic. a. y.

Gourdosti, colic. Inflation with costiveness, r.

Graph., colic. z.

Gud. Bend., borborygmi with indiguation.

Gundel, Zu im som, colic.

Gyps. Setrelajit, solio. 2. s.

Rumbling in the bowels.

Heres. Rate A., fiatulent colic.

Inflation with pain in the bowels.

Herm. Bute \$5., tormina. P. c. Gripes.

Haroon to et da, colic with indigention or with fever. m, and p.

Hel. lears, inflation, v.

Hereol, div., flatulency after meals.

Hermod. am., colic. r. c.

Hollero, pill. sol., colic. P. e. M.

Hyoer, n., v. Calem. ar.

Hyper., inflation.

Her aquif., colic.

Inula Hel., flatulency with constipa-

Ipom. coer., meteorismus with or without dysentery. Colic. P.

Ipom. cusp., borborygmi and tormina.

Ipone, dasyep., inflation (at night). p.

Jalap, mir, rad., pains in the bowels, Q.

Jatroph. Cure., colic. v. o. Inflation. P.

Jugl. reg. light set nuc, cort., pain in bowels.

Just. Nos. f., colic. c. Inflation.

Kali ferroryan, flatulency with diarrhom. Colic. P. O. M.

Kali Sale., colic with costiveness.

Kali sulph., inflation, M. and z.

Keikeila, flatulency.

Kunkolmirch, flatulency with diarrhora. Pain in the umbilical region with costiveness.

Lacos in gr., inflation. P.

Lactue. sat. sem., colic. P.

I actue, sat, succ., inflation with want of appetite

Laws morm., thue-passion. Tour.

Lent. sat., inflation. Heus r Tour Lean. Royl., colic.

Leue ceph., cohe. Inflation at night with thronic disease of spleen, M.& E. Lich, odoryf., colie 9, N.

Lim som, colic m and s.

Land sem., with honey. Borborygmi with costiveness.

Liquir, succ., rumbling in the bowels.

Lithanth., colic with cough. Rumbling in the bowels. r.

Locust, inflation. P.

Lup n o, colic. P G. K.

Magnes carb., colic. Flatulency, with diarrhan, M.

Maynes mar , flatulency with diarrheea.
Major., gripes. r. 6.

Malo. Karmekra, colic. r.

Manna Teeghal, rumbl, in the bowels.

Mant. ov. mass., inflation

Marrah, a (T., meteorismus with tenesmas.

Maram Syr., colic with headache.

Melandr, re., cohe

Mel a semp. fot., colic. P. G. 4 times,

Melit som., flatulency. Colic. r. o. n.

Menisp hars, colic, a N.

Menth. pap. (H) flatulent colic.

Merc. dule,, colic with salivation

Mesaw ferr., flatulent colle, with stoppage of urine, &c. 12 times. Pain in the left side of the abdomen, after a scrpent's bite

Meth. glor , distension, v

Mezer , flatulency, y ..

Millef , distension.

Himos. Pad. siliq., rumbling in the bowels, and flatuient coinc.

Momord, char, come with stoppage of urine and stools (dose every hour). Cohe in horses

Monord. Gugarreel, distension

Morphia, v. Plumbi neet.

Marus a. fr. a., colic. r.

March, ner, borborygins with indiger

Morchus, distension.

Murmers (*) colic. (Excrement d mice for colic being R.)

Mutella Antig., is used in India by the natives to cure colic in horses

Myrica sup., colic. r.

Myrobal. Embl., distension. Q.

Myrobal, sig., colic.

Myrrher gamms, flatulent colic. P.

Narciss, butb., colic. v.

Nelumb. operior., Batulency. Calse. .

Nepeta sahiafid, kerba, distension.

Colie with pain in the stomach Ner. antidys., distension and colic. r c

Nigell. sat. sem , colic. O. N.

Nycterideum, colic. r.

Ocim. alb., distension. v.

Ocim. Basil., colic. r G.

Ocim. sanct. sem., distension. r.

Olib. Ind., coho. r. o. (dose every hour)

Onorma macroceph., distension with hierorrhoids.

Opium pur. (R. I.) borborygmi wid costiveness. M. Colic. G. X. 17. Plumbi acct.)

Opopan,, rumbling in the bowels. Colic with fever.

Oxal. acid., colic with tenesmus. w. k. Pastinaca Secacul, borborygmi un colic. a. n.

Pama, colic (continuing day and

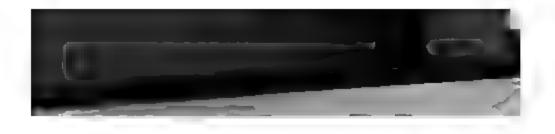
Petrot., colic with pain in the hip-join!
Petrotet., colic. v.

Phosph., rumbling in the bowels.

Phys. flex. sem., borborygmi. Colie & Pays. flex. Lesh. rad., colie with tene

mus. 12 times.





Piererhiza k = r r e o a, colie.

Piston. patem., rumbling in the bowels, and colic with fever.

Pis. sat., rumbling in the bowels. P. Piectranth, arom., distension. P.

Phunbi seet., three grains, with onesixth of a grain of Merphia. (Dose every four hours.) In obstinate colle and ileus. 2.

Plumblears, ileus. Colic with costiveness.

Podophylli Emodi fol., distension.

Podophylli Emodi fruct., pain in the bowels.

Polygon, linifel., colic. a. n.

Polypod. Sekeur, colic. 2. 6.

Rambling in the bowels.

Portul. Olerac, sem., colic. P.

Prunella Cashm., colic. P. O.

Psyll. sem., rumbling in the bowels. a. m. 4 times a day. Colic.

Pulsat, distension. P.

Ramme. lanug. fol., colic. Rumbling in the bowels. Stabbing pain and soreness in the side of the abdomen.

Ranune, lanug, rad., colic,

Ratank., distension.

Rheum Austral., colic.

Rans Kakrasing hea, colie. P.

Rhus Toxicod., colic and spinal pain. P.

Ricini rad. cort., colic in men or

Ricini sem., ileus.

Rubia Hung., ileus. Borborygmi or colic. v. o. v.

Nation, rumbling in the bowels.

Sagapen., flatulent colic.

Nogo, rumbling in the bowels with distension, or diarrhora.

Salep, colic with want of appetite.

Note. of., colic from hamorrhoids.

Santal. alb., rumbling in the bowels. r.

Sapindi emarg, fruct., distension. M. Sapindi emarg, ligni cort., colio.

Sapii Indici sem., rumbling in the bowels with diarrhose.

Sarsaparilla, colic with dysentery. Rumbling in the bowels. c. N.

Sazifraga Peshant, colic. Pains in the sides and in the bowels.

Seammon., colic or distension with costiveness, 12 times.

Scorpioneum, rumbling in the bowels.

Colic with diarrhees.

Socale corn., colic-p. a., with diarrhes. a. Solen. (f. **R**. sol.) colic with contiveness.

Senerio Musuca, colic.

Sena, fol., distension after meals.

Sep. suce., rumbling in the bowels.

Serp. Virus (R.) rumbling in the bowels. P. c.

Sid, rad., colic.

Surapi nig. plac. (H.) distension.

Sieymbr. Iria, colic.

Stana., colic with costiveness.

Staphisagr., colic.

Stenact, bellid., borborygmi. v. o.

Strychn. nux vom., rumbling in the bowels with costiveness. Colic. r.

Tabac., ileus. Spasmodic colic. a.

Tale, alb. & nigr , distension. P. O.

Tarant, distension M.

Turax, rad., colic. v. c. N.

Terebinth, spir., colic with distributa.

Thuja. (R.) distension.

Thym., distension.

Tigrin., flatulency and gripes, with diarrhoa, r. o.

Tormentilla, rumbling in the bowels.

Valer, sylv., colies, P. G. N.

Vanill. (R.) cohes. P. G. N.

Veratr. atb., rumbling in the bowels with cole and fever.

Farbasci rad , distension. Cohe, p. 6. N.

Perben, Lah, sem., distension.

Vitex Neg., colic. u. x
Zinci carb., periodic colic, sometimes
with fever. M.
Zinci iod amygd., colic. r.
Zenyib., v. Calam. arom.
Zyz. Jap. gumma, colic. r. a.

FORKHEAD - SENSATION OF HEAT IN THE,

Blaterium

FORGETFULNESS, v. Memory-loss of, Punusculus, v. Swellings and Skin diseases.

GANGRENE, v Mortification, &c.

GANES — SENSATION OF, RISING FROM
THE STOMACH, BEART, BOWELS, &c.

Ant. or a v.
Bez. anim.
Cleome pent.
Dracoc. Royl.
Mugnes. carb.
Melstoti sem., v

Giddiness with obscurity of vision Vertigo tenebeleous vel caliginosa) or Without,

Acae, cort., obscurity of vision, also with a burning sensation in the body.

hear suce., giddiness r. o. n. With burning heat. o. (With subsultus of the stomach. n.)

Acon. Nop. catr., giddiness, r With general pains, 4 times 12, a,

14th. rad , giddiness. P. O N.

Ambro gr., giddiness so extreme as to cause falling, with spinal pain, also with costiveness u. and u., or, a dose every other day. (Giddiness with headache, n.)

Ang. cer., giddiness. F. O. N.

Armers, giddiness with pain in the temples, also with obscurity of vision st. and t. Giddiness with tingling in the ears (pullistive) Giddiness on rising in the morning. r.

Arg. astric f., giddiness. e. x.

Arnic. (R.) giddiness with headache
vomiting, pain in the temples, an
discharge from the ear. x. and x
Giddiness from a blow. (Obscurit)
of vision with giddiness. x.)

Arsen., obscurity of vision. e., wat

Barytu n., giddiness and obscurity of vision (palliative).

Basella r , obscurity of vision.

Giddiness, P. c. S.

Bass, latif. fr., giddiness.

Bebeerine, obscurity of vision. a.

Bellad. extr , giddiness P. O. »

Borac. uc., giddiness. o x.

Borar, giddiness.

But, frond gummi, giddiness.

Calam. ar., giddiness. r. s., even in ?.

M. and R. (Giddiness with obscurit
of vision. N.)

Calumb, rad., giddiness, r.

Campech. lign , giddiness. r. o.

Camph., giddiness (in large doses.) r. Cannab Cashm. ft., obscurity of vision with cerebral congestion

Canthar, obscurity of vision r.

Carbo veg., guidiness with pain in the forehead, and chronic catarrh. Guidiness with obscurity of vision. We Cardam, mes., giddiness, 2.

Carner Car. fr., giddiness with head

Cartham, tinet. sem., obscurity vision, v.

Cass. Fast, pulp., gaddiness or obscuriof vision o. s.





Corr. Plot. sen., giddinant with cutstrin.
(Obscurity of vision with entarrh. s.)
Care. Mgs. fol., obscurity of visionGiddinass. c. z.

Case. Turu, giddiness. P.

Calastr. pan., glddiness with hypochondrisels. Obscurity of vision. 7.

Cereisum, giddiness with headache.

Corpl s. rup., gládiness. v.

Chelld, maj., obscurity of vision. Gliddingst, e. n.

Cherayta, observity of vision. r.

China cert., giddiness with debility, or,
with nocturnal blindness. Giddiness
with obscurity of vision. 4 stees 12.

Chin. ashib., obscurity of vision.

Churrus, obscurity of vision (palliative). Giddiness. v.

Cleute, giddiness with obscurity of vision.

Cleon. pent., giddiness. P.

Coord. men., giddiness. P. O. N. With names or vomiting, G.

Coose same, obscurity of vision. o. H.

Comp. Pakermeel, obscurity of vision with headache.

Com. erg., giddinosa and obscurity of vision, r. o. z.

Cost. s. Castes, giddiness. c.

Crees., giddiness. P.

Cree. ast., giddiness with faintings. Giddiness with obscurity of vision. c.n.

Curero. Citrall. sem., obscurity of vision.

Cup. cum., giddiness and obscurity of vision. q. w.

Cycarl. rev. fr. cort. (R.) giddiness. v. Cyc. rev. sem., giddiness. o.

Cycl. Europ., obscurity of vision.

Deren, giddiness and obscurity of vision o. N.

Datier, Casa, sem., giddiness.

Dat. Stram. sem., giddiness. 7. o. M. & N. (done every other day. H.)

Deals. Rost for four, giddiness.

Decis. Best for Feries, giddiness. P. Delph. Ghafes fl., giddiness. P. c. N. Obscurity of vision. c. N.

Delph. Ghafes suce., giddiness. P.

Digit.p., obscurity of vision.

Dierit., giddiness. c.

Kbew., giddiness. M. 40.

Embryopt. glut. fol., giddiness.

Embryopt. plut. sem., (obscurity of vision with giddiness. N.)

Bug. Jambol. fr., giddiness with or without obscurity of vision.

Euph. gummi, giddiness.

Fagon. Arab., obscurity of vision, r. c. Ferr. (I. R.) giddiness and obscurity of vision.

Fig. Car. sem., giddiness on rising in the morning.

Fig. Ind. fol., giddiness and intoxication (in the afternoon).

Panic. sem., obscurity of vision with worms.

Fung. ign., obscurity of vision. P.

Galena, giddiness with headache and fever.

Glin. diet. obscurity of vision, 2.

Gourbooti, giddiness. r. c.

Granat. sc. rad. sert., obscurity of vision. P. G.

Grew. Aslat. (R.) giddiness.

Haroontootia, giddiness, P. o. m. with obscurity of vision, o.

Hermod. d., giddiness with heat, also with fever. (Giddiness with obscurity of vision, M.)

Hoya vir., obscurity of vision. r. c. m. Indigof. Anti, giddiness.

Ied., obscurity of vision. P.

Iprese, giddiness with headache and vomiting.

Joinp.mir.sem., giddiness and obscurity of vision. r

Junip. bucc., giddiness and obscurity of vision. r. c. w.

Kalı bichrom., obscurity of vision-

Kali hydroc., giddiness. 6 N., with obscurity of vision and vomiting, 6.

Kali hydroiod., obscurity of vision r.

Keli Sals., giddiness with headache.

Keikeila, obscurity of vision. r. c. Giddiness. (In four cases, one failure.)

Lactucur., obscurity of vision on rising in the morning.

Lawson, in., giddiness and fever. r

Leporin., obscurity of vision.

Leuc. cephal., giddiness. Q. N.

Lethanthe., guddiness, a. N., with obscurity of vision, o.

Lupin. alb., giddiness. P.

Lycop. hb., giddiness. P. G. (With obscurity of vision. 4 times 12, N.)

Lycop. sem., giddiness in headache P., with obscurity of vision and fever. 0

Macu, giddiness and nunsen, P.

Mango fruct., eaten in large quantity, giddiness and obscurity of vision, (on rising in the morning) F.

Mango nucl., obscurity of vision. P.

Manna Hed. Ath., giddiness and obscurity of vision, P.

Marrub. alb. . H., giddiness.

Meccan, bals., giddiness and headache.
12 times. (Giddiness and obscurity of vision. N.)

Meld. sem, giddiness with obscurity of vision. Giddiness with subsultus of the stomach. o. N

Melissa, v. Females -diseases of,

Month. Pip. (H.) giddiness with obstructions in the nose.

Moreur, fulm., giddiness. Obscurity of vision.

Mercur subl. corr., obscurity of vision, with pain in the side and knee.

Methon, glor., giddiness with a sensation of burning in the body. Obscurity of vision, r. Mimosa absterg., giddiness.

Mimos, Pudic, tem., giddiness. a. s.

Moschata nur, giddiness and headach

Myrobal, citrus, giddaness, r.

Myrobal, mg , giddiness. G.

Nersum antidys., giddiness.

Nitric, avid., giddiness. v.

Nymph. alb. sem., giddiness with hea ache.

Ocim. alb., giddiness.

Ocim. sanet. rod., obscurity of visions rising in the morning.

Ocim. sanct sem., guddaness with few at night; without tevez, o. s.

Onorm, macroceph. fl, guddiness. r a. Obscurity of vision.

Onosm. macroreph rad., giddiness.r.a.

Op. pur., giddiness, similar to into

Oxal. acid., giddiness with violent per spiration. Obscurity of vision.

Pareira brava, obscurity of vision

Pavio, giddiness

Petrol , giddiness. O. N.

Phaseol. aconstifol., giddiness. r

Phosph., giddiness. Obscur. of visito

Physal flex. sem., giddiness.

Polygon. limfol, giddiness, similar (intoxication, P.

Polygon, macrophyll., obscurity of vision, r. o. Giddiness.

Polypod. vulg., giddiness and obscurit of vision. P. G.

Prunella Cashm., giddinese.

Psyllii som., giddiness. Obscurity o

Quere, glans, obscurity of vision

Rupar, rad., giddinces. v.

Raph. sat. sem., giddiness

Rotanh, obscurity of vision, P

Rorm. pm., giddiness and obscurity vision, r.



Rumer Beejbund, giddiness. a. n. Sago, giddiness.

Rottlera tinet., giddinesa. P. a.

Sapil Ind. fruct. cort., giddiness and obscurity of vision. r.

Septi Ind. fruct. sem., obscurity of vision with headache.

Scorpion., obscurity of vision with glittering before the syes. P. G.

Selem., obscurity of vision. P.

Senec. Museus, giddiness, p. a. Obscurity of vision.

Sep. ee, giddiness.

Serpent. exact, obscurity of vision. Giddiness. v. v.

Siglikand, giddiness and obscurity of vision. M. and B.

Side rad., obscurity of vision.

Silie., obscurity of vision. o. M. With catarrh. c. (With itching. M.)

Sisymbr. Irio, giddiness. P.

Sisymbr. Soph., giddiness with onesided headache.

Smilaz China, obscurity of vision. 2.

Solan. Jacqu. fruct., giddiness. P.

Spheranth. Indic., giddiness and obscurity of vision.

Stenact. bellidfoid., glddiness & faver. r. Stine. marin., obscurity of vision.

Storchae Arab., giddiness. P. o.

Strycks., giddiness and headache after immoderate drinking.

Strychn. faba St. Ign., giddiness with obscure and confused vision, subsultus of the atomach, and fever.

Strychn. naz com., giddiness and obscurity of vision, with pain across the forehead.

Strychn. potat., giddiness and obscurity of vision, r. o.

Tale. alb., faintings with giddiness. r. Tale. sig., giddiness with hardness of hearing.

They. ecc., (R.) obscurity of vision.
Thym. sulg., giddiness.

Trianth, pentendr. nig., glddiness with burning heat of the head.

Tribul. terrestr., giddiness and headache
M. and R.

Valer. sylv., giddiness. Obscurity of vision. e. n.

Fanill. (R.) obscurity of vision.

Feratr, alb., giddinges,

Verbasel fall, obscurity of vision.

Viels rep., giddiness in sitting.

Viola tric., giddinees.

Vites Neg., giddiness. P. G. N.

Obscurity of vision.

Xantheryl. fruct., giddiness and obscurity of vision. P.

Zedoar. Zer., giddiness.

Zinc. suiph., obscurity of vision. P. G.

GLANDS—DISEASES OF, as: INFLAMMA-TION, SWELLINGS OR ENLARGEMENT OF THE—

OF THE—

(AXILLARY (belonging to the arm-pit.)

CERVICAL (belonging to the neck.)

PAROTID (belonging to the groin.)
under and behind the ear.)

THIRDID (covering the anterior inferior portion of the larynx) and Tonstla (Almande of the throat, of the ear).

BRONCHOCELE (goitre, Derbyshire neck).

Excusted Tumons, Modes, scirruus, &c.

Abr. prec. scm., encysted tumors (prepared with salt and lemon-juice) the application. z.

Absinth, hb., nodes. Node of the neck with fever. Inflamed glands.

Acec, for, inflamed axillary glands.

Agounia, v. Dol. prur.

Apaga Deals, infl cervical glands

Ajuga dec., infl. cervical glands

Alum, er., encysted tumor (applied on the scarified part) B.

Amm. mur., v. Serp. eauv.

Angust, cort., node of the leg.

Areca Cat. nur, nodes. Swelling of glands and tonsils.

Areca Cat, nur, nodes in muscles. Q. (v. Mat. Med.)

Argem, Mex. sem., inflammation of the axillary glands. P.

Armor,, inflammation of the cervical glands, or of the toneils, with difficulty of awallowing, &c.

Armea (R., nodes.

Ara. scirrhus. The Hakima at Lahore recommend half an ounce of white Arsenic, in powder, to be worn in a amall edver or gold box, as an amulet on the neck in scrofula.

Aselli jec ol., swelling of the thyroid (better thyreod) and scrofula, R.

Bov., painful cervical scirrhus.

Brom., enlargement of the thyroid gland, and scrofula. n

Calam. er., bubo. r. (4 times 12.) in suppressed gonorrhæa.

Cule, carb., encysted tumors.

Cann. Ind. Cashm. rad., scrofula. Swelling of the cervical glands

Carbo, an., swelling of the parotid glands. Serrhous swellings. Swellings of the ceryical and parotid glands, (Ossa anquinsa mita) n & n.l 1.

Corvi sem., swellings of the paratid glands (internally and externally) Тонг.

Cascar., boils, r.

Case of., inflammation of the inguinal glands, M. and E.

Cama Kharn, N., inflammation of the cervical glands, or tonsils. P. G. Caust, swelling of the thyrotel of a porter. Scrofula

Cauter, act, it is a common Arabas. practice to apply it behind the end in scrofula.

Cetac ol., boil, Q. 4 times 28, Scrafale Chaulmoogra oder, node and bod.

Chel. may., tumor. Serofula.

Cic., scrofulous sores.

Clem. erecta, induration of the inguinal glands.

Coccul., boil, with gonorrhees and fever. 4 times 12. Inflammation of the cervical glands, in Q. P.

Coloc. rad., pain of the thyroid gland 2 Con. mac., boils, Scirrhus, Scrofuls, Inflamed tonsils. M. and E.

Corch. frut., pain of the thyroid. r Cost, Ar., boil, in Q. r.

Cost, n. Cashm , suppuration of glands Suppurating scrofula.

Crat. Marmel., suppurating boils.

Grees, encysted tumors (applied daily with lint in the emptied cyst.) a

Crot. Tigl., v. Zing.

Crust. Makeeroobean, painful and scirrhous swellings of the cervical glands.

Cure, longa, enlarged cerv. glands, r ad Cyn. Dwb, scrofulous sores.

Daph. Sunnerkat, cervical codes.

Datis, Conn., sem., cervical nodes.

Dol prur. A. Ajouain, scrofula. Doodeen, boils, in Q. r o.

Elat., bursting of a boal. e.

Euph Cashm. Tshak, boile, Q.

Euph. verr., suppurating bods. Nodes Scrofula.

Fanne, rad,, boils. Inflammation of the axillary glands, F o.

Funogr. fol., v. Ric. fol.

Fue, helm , scirrhus. B.

Gug grming, bronchocele. Butio, ?. Geum st., enlarged currical glaude, w.





Glin. diet., noden.

Gourbooti, boile, 4 times 12.

Graph., bolls, 4 times 28. Encyated tumors.

Guil. Bond., v. Zing.

Harm. Rule, bubo (application of the bruised harb.) z.

Helict. Isora, boils, Q.

Howid. Ind., general tubercles.

Inflammation of the cervical and axillary glands. r. Boils, in Q. r.

Heraci, die., scrofulous swellings.

Enlargement of inguinal glands, Q. Encysted tumor on the wrist, P. Provoked the suppuration of an encysted tumor.

Holl. pill. sol., suppurating ecrofula.

Iod., boils. Encysted tumors. (Iod. frictions are said to cause atrophy of the testicles.) v. Kali iod. and Zinci iod.

Ipom. cusp., inflammation of the axillary glands.

Jal., v. Merc, dule,

Koli care,, inflammation of the parotid glands.

Kali iod., swelling of the prostate gland, (Applied) z. (v. Mercur. dulc.)

Kali sulph., inflammation of the cervical glands.

Laces in gr., suppurating boil. Suppurating scrofuls.

Led. pal., tubercles.

Lant. sat., acrofula. Tour.

Loon. Boyl., nodes.

Lepor., scrofula. Suppurating cervical glands. Nodules and tubercles. P.

Leuc. caph., goitre. Suppurating boil. M. and B. 14.

Lick. odorif., inflammation of the cervical glands.

Lini sem. (with honey). Boil. Q. Lupin. a., unlarged cervical glands,

with sore throat. 7. Swelling of the parotid glands.

Lyc., v. Stapa.

Male. . Todree, boils, in gonourhoes. r.

Mang. carb., scrofuls. Suppurating

Manus Hed. Alk, the bursting of a painful boil. r.

Marrab. a., scrofula. Scirrhus,

Melandr. triste, tumors of the neck,

Merc. dule., with Jalap., of each one to two grains, with a few grains of sugar (as a weekly dose) scrofuls. n., or: Merc. dule., 1 grain, Kall tod., one-sixth of a grain, sugar six grains, mixed (as a dose once a week) in scrofula and cervical tumours. n.

Merc. fulm., v. Ruku tinet.

Merc. eiv., v. Sulph., also Serp. exuv.

Meser., v. Sarsap.

Marin. ? (the ashes of burnt mice in scrofuls, being R.)

Myrob., v. Zinc.

Natr. war., with goat's milk boiled to the consistence of pap, applied, and every twenty-four hours renewed, is said to disperse in a few days, swellings of the glands and bronchoccle; also the oil-like fluid which is found in salt mines for resolving bronchocele. R. (Affghan medicine.)

Nel. spec. f., swelling of the cervical glands.

Nitro-mur. ac., scrofula.

Nycter., swellings of the perotid and inguinal glands. m. 30.

Ocem. a., suppurating boil.

Op. pur., swelling of the tonsils with difficulty of swallowing. r.

Pareira br., node in the ham. -

Phall. esc., swelling of the parotid.

Inflammation of glands. P.

Pip. Bette fot, suppurating boil (appliention with butter.) a.

Pip. n., v Zing.

Pis. sat., inflammation of the inguinal glands. P.

Pir. s., scrofula. Tour.

Plant. may., enlargement of the cervical glands. Scrofulous ulcers. Inflammation of the parotid glands r. Ran. lan fol., tumors.

Rhus Tosic., scrafula. Inflammation of the glands, r.

Rec. fol., the young leaves with Foresgraci kerba, applied luke-warm, is said to have dispersed swellings of glands.

Rottl /, painful scirrhus of the nape Swelling of the cervical glands, secelerating their bursting.

Naka. t., A. Merc falm, tumor Q. M.&t.
Salis, indurated glands, nodes, &c.,
the ashes of the willow-bark applied
with some water, a (the part is
frequently moistened, and their application repeated every day; it excites a slight burning and a crawling like that of ants.) These ashes
with gum ammoniac (applied) are
said to soften the hardest nodes and
tumors, and are recommended specially for scrofula and encysted tumors

Sales Argypt, fol., inflammation of the parotid glands, in Q. r.

Surcec., cervical tumors. Q. m. 40.

Narrap., A. Mezer., tumors Q., with ar-

Some, was , suppurating bail, w. & z. 14, Seep. exac., (with sal-ammoniae) enlarged inguinal glands.

Sid. sem, enlarged cervical glands. Inflammation of the parotid glands e. Spong. war. s., ulceration of the thyroid w and R. 60 Stann, swelling of the cervic, glands.]
Stank., suppurating bod.

A. Lycop, gostre

Street, mar., node of the ham, in V v. Strycke a rom., dusolved in water vinegar (application)

Sulph., A. Merc. rec., uncipient according Encysted tumore in

Sungse Busece, enlarged octring

Tale. a. Ind , inflammation of the protted glands.

Tale. w. Ind., scrofula. Swelling the parotid glands, with discharge from the ear.

Tarax., scrofuls

Terebinthesem, enlarged cervical glass.

Thuja occ. R.) inflammation of the cervical glands.

Thym. v., acute and chronic swelling of glands.

Trunth. pent. a., swell, of the thyrole Ultr., inflammation of the cervice glands. r.

Urt. diole. ft., swelling of the axillar glands.

Vacc., both (resolving).

Val. syle., searchus. Inflammation 6
the cervical and parotid glands.

Venezertw, nodes in the muscles. a Vat. Neg., boils. P.

Vitis vinuf., scrofuls (the application of the ashes, . R.

Warburger undura antifebr., testical tumors and enlarged tonsils.

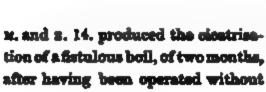
Zinci chlor,, scirrhus of the lips. a.

Zinci tod, amygd. d., swelling of the cervical glands and of the tonsil with difficulty of awallowing.

Zinc, A. Myrob. n., swelling of the inguinal glands. Q.

Zing, off., Gust. Bond., Crot. T. and Fig. w., mixed in equal parts. 4 of t grain with a few grains of sugar





Zing. rec., accelerating the bursting of boils.

GLAMS (penis) — INFLAMMATION OF THE,

Majorana, P.

ETLCCOST.

Strycke, suz com, P.

Use urel, a.

GONORREGA.

Abelmeech, mescut, sem., gonorchma.

Acre. feron, after gonorrhose, pain in the pubis and groin.

Althon f., v. Silic.

Althor fol., c. w., in recent Q generatives. w. and z. c. Anomalous symptoms, after generatives.

Anac. cocident., lessening the pain of gonorrhora.

Angri. sem., gonorrhees, Q. m. & z. 60. Apii rad., c. n.

Argent. fulm., gonorrhæs. g. n. (v. Homideen. Ind.)

Argent. sitric. fix., injections of onequarter of a grain to one drachm, in one ounce of distilled water (acute and chronic) gonorrhea. B.

Armorec., gonorrhees. c. w.

Arum Colocas., gonorrhess. Q.

Arees., gonorrhess. c. N.

A. Thuja (Tr.) Gleet. G.

Arsen. pet., gonorrhoes with bloody urine. (v. Merc. sol.)

Asari red., gonorrhees, M. and S. 60.

Benzaic, ac., glact.

Berber, Lyc. Res (dissolved in radialijuice) generalizes. n.

Bignon. Ind. sem., gonorrhæs. m. 30. Gleet, with discharge of blood from the wrethers. Belts Armen., gonorrhea. r. c.

Periodical monthly exacerbations, c. Butes frond. gumni., generalcos. c. s.

Cannab, Ind. sem., gonorrhum. c. M., in acute cases. c. (v. Canther.)

Canther., gonorrhon with a sensation of internal burning. (Emulsion of almonds, poppy seed, hump seed, camphor, and cantherides.) a.

Cariss. Carend. fruct., gloot, 4 times 28.

Cass, lign., fol., gonorrhes. Q.

Chinin. suiph., gonorrhose, with scalding of urine. M. and M.

Citrat. ferr., gonorrhas. R.

Coccui., gleet. M. and M.

Colchic. natures., renewing the discharge of a suppressed generators, with chances.

Corchor, frutic., gonorrhoa. G. N.

Cubeba, v. Sarsaparilla

Cuscul, monogyn. sem., gleet. M. & B. 60.

Datisc. Cannab. rad. cort., gleet. 9. N.

Delph, pauciff., gonorrhea. u. & E. 60.

Diosma cres., gonorrhes., R.

Embryopt, glutinif., gonorrhees.

Eryngium camp., gonorrhes. u. (v. Mat. Med.)

Euphorb, longsfol., M. and E. 60.

Geran. nodos, generatives with running of the eyes.

Genm slat., gonorrhees. M. and B. 30.

Glin, dictamnoud, bleeding gonorrhea.

Guiland. Bonducc., v. Piper nig.

Hemideem. Ind., A. Argent. fulm., gonorrhæs.

Hyssop., gonorrhess. g. st.

Ichthyocolla, gleet with seminal discharge.

Ipom, cuspid., gonorrhees. a. n.

Jasp, a. ut. (R.) gonorrhæa.

Jugl. nuc. pulam, succ. insp., gonorrheea. O.

Kunkoimirch, gonorrhea.

Lucra in gran., gonorzhea, Q.

Led. palastr, gonorrhees. c. n.
Luff. amar. extr., gleet. m and n.
Mayorana, gonorrhees. c. n.
Mastre, gonorrhees. c. n.
Mercur. sol, Hohn., A. 4ram pot,
gonorrhees, Q.

Mimosa Strussa (one or two scruples pro dosi, with water, administered internally) gonorrhea, R.

Myrt, bacc., gonorrhœa. G. N.
Natrum mur., gonorrhœa. G. N.
Ocim, sanct, sem., gonorrhœa.
Ocal. ac., gonorrhœa. G. N.

Oxal, ammon., gonorrhes. a. n. Oxal, cornic., gonorrhes.

Pastingen Secaoul, bleeding gonorrhan, also Q.

Pip. mg., gonorrhess. c. n. (K.) in comp. with Guilland. Bonduce c. Portul. Olerac. som., renewed the discharge of a chronic gonorrhess.

Prosop. specia, siliqua, gonorrhea. M.30. Prunella vuly, M. and M. 30.

Rapa Brass (niter gonorrhea) dysury, burning sensation of the stomach,&c.

Rhus Corsaria, mucilage of tragacenth and rose-water, used as injection (an Oriental remedy, in gonorrhima.) a

Recini fol., gonorrhesa. M. and B. 14.
Sarsap. (Two concentrated decoctions, the one of sarsaparilla, the other of l'ubeba, are separately kept for three days, afterwards decanted; the clear liquids are mixed, and, over a gentle fire, evaporated to the consistence of a syrup) in gonorrhesa, n.

Senega, acute gonorthma. M. and M. Sid. sem., gonorthma, Q

Silie., A. Althor f., Gonorrhea. N. & z. Gonorrhea, Q.

Suymbr Irio, gonorthea.

Strychn, nur com., renewed the dis-

Tale, alb., gonorrises. v. s.

Tarasoc., gleet

Thiga occid., gonorrhess. v. s.

Tribul. terrestr., scute gonorrhum.

4 times 25

Uva 1 ro., tecent gonorrhum. v.

Uva 1 rm, recent gonorrham, u. Gleet.

Vanill., generalma G. N.

Verbena Lah., gonorrhea. 2c. and le except Q. (4 times 12 m.)

Vespar. fac., gonorrhes, Q. m. 36.

Xanthyozyi. fruct., gonorrhes with scalding urine. x. and z. 30.

Zinc, chlorid, (as an injection , in care of gleet, where no inflammation

It is a common practice in the East, in cases of gonorrhoro in mucous discharges from the genital generally, to put some rice had on a hot brick, and then to use upon it, so as to procure the contain of the warm vapor which rime. It is said, that if this plan be repeated three or four times, the discase who be removed. The French system of curing gonorrhora by the repeated of hot water is a similar proceeding.

Gour, c. Pain, &c.

GRAVEL, u. Bladder -diseases of the, & GRIEF, c. Melancholy, &c.

GRIPES, v. Flatulency, &c.

GROINS-FAIRS IN THE, v. Permarumpains of, &c.

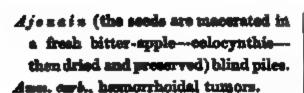
HEMATEMESIS, v. Blood-vomiting C. HEMATURIA, r. Umnary disorders, at Gonorrhous.

HEMOPTYSIS, v. Blood-spitting of & HEMOREHOIDS (FILES) AND DISEAS OF THE ANDS.

Acac, sem., blind piles,

Acon. Nap., promoting the bleeding hamorrhoids. Pain of the anta-





Ast. er., hemorrhoidal tumors with crawling and lancinating pain. An antimonial suppository is said to cause the bleeding of hemorrhoids.

Arg. witrie. fes., five to ten grains to one ounce of fist, might be used in such cases of painful hemorrhoidal tumors, where the common gail-nut-ointment (which I myself used often with the addition of some opium or saffron) is of no use. In swellings or inflammations of internal piles, an injection of from ten to thirty grains of lunar caustic to one ounce of water, n.

Arses., burning at the anus. Pain of the anus. r.

Aram Col., hermorrhoidal nodes. m. and n. 60,

Bdell., v. Tabaskir

Berb. Lyc. Res (dissolved in juice of radishes, with or without Tabashir, administered in the form of pills) hemorrhoids. n. (v. Tabashir).

With Reshbepse (in form of pills, internally administered) is an Indian remedy for harmorrhoidal affections. The same compound, mixed with butter, is applied locally.

Biam, sur., bleeding piles. G. N.

But. frond. gummi, piles with sensation of heaviness in the abdomen.

Compeck. lign., harmorrhoidal, anal tumors. Reproduced harmorrhoids.

Cons. Ind. fet., blind piles. M. and B. 30.

Coun. Ind. ft. Carba., bleeding piles.

Com. Ind. red. cort. Casha., pains of the anus.

Capr. fel, v. Cup. ac.

Case. Abs. seat., bleeding piles. u. x.

Core. Plet. puipe, bleeding piles. M.-- m. and m.

Cass. Rgw., piles. M. and E.

Cass. lign. fot., piles.

Colustr. pas., harmorrhoidal bleeding. r.

Cleh. sem., blind piles.

Cleam, pent. sem., blooding pilos, c.

Ceccul., hemorrhoidal bleeding. P.

Colch. aut. (R. & trituration) piles. P. G.

Coloc. pulps, blind piles.

Coloc. rad., piles, with Q.

Coloc. succ., v. Ajousia.

Commel. and., itching, harmorrhoidal, nodes.

Cest. Arab., bleeding and mucous piles. r. c. m.

Catyl. toc., bleeding piles.

Cress., bleeding piles.

Cupr. ac., with goat's gall (applied). R.

Cusc. sem., bleeding piles. P. o. M. & E. 60.

Cyc. rev. sem., burning of the anus during the evacuations. P.

Datisc. Cann. rad. cort., crawling at the anus. P.

Deals. Root for fever, blind piles.

Dol. prur. faba, pain of the anus during the evacuations.

Bloter., itching of the anus with worms.

Eryng. camp. sal., harmorrhoids. a.

(v. Mat. Med.)

Euph. long., miliary eruption about the anus.

Ecole., burning of the anus. P.

Galla, v. Argent.

Gost, sem., mucous and bleeding piles. Hæmorrhoidal, anal tumors. M. 30.

Grad. tom., blind piles. Hæmorrhoidal pains of the anus.

Gund, Zulm sem., blind piles.

Hern, rad, D., piles, with Q.

Hossen Jussif, piles with ulcerat. on the anus. Tumors about the anus.

Kati hydroc., nodes, with burning at the anus. P. Kali Sals., bleeding piles.

Kunkolmirch, affections of the anus. Q.

Laws. in., pain of the anus. P.

Lep. sat. hb., bleeding piles. Abscess of the anus, or pain of the anus. P.

Lepid. Taramira sem., inflammation of the anus. P.

Leporis. (?) The blood of the hare caused itching of the anus.

Locust., bleeding piles. M. and E. 60. Discharge from blind piles. P.

Lycop., hæmorrhoidal nodes.

Melandr. tr., bleeding piles.

Melil. sem., affections of the anus and the rectum. R.

Melon. Cuc. sem., transient hæmorrhoidal discharge. r.

Merc, prec. r., v. Nard.

Merc. sol., A. Chel. maj., or Vit. N., hæmorrhoids, with Q.

Myrob. Embl. fol., bleeding piles.

Myrob. Embl. fr., hemorrhoids with inflamed nodes of the anus, and prolapse of the rectum.

Myrob. n., piles with Q., or with gonorrhæa. Burning of the anus. p.

Nard., A. Merc. pr. r., bleeding piles, with Q.

Ner. ant., pain of the anus. P. G.

Nitric. acid., hæmorrhoids. R.

Ocim. a., bleeding piles, with diabetes. (Strong doses) x. (A remedy of my earlier practice).

Ox. amm., hæmorrhoidal discharge. r. Phosph., burning sensation of the anus.

Pistac. put., burning sensation of the anus.

Plumb. Zeyl. rad., blind piles. Pain of the anus from hæmorrhoids with costiveness.

Plumb. ac., bleeding piles. (Injections) R.

Plumb, met., hæmorrhoidal, anal tu-

more with prolapse (internally and locally). n.

Polyg. limifol., pain of the anus with burning sensation, itching and prickling.

Rancum (?) frogs are employed by Eastern physicians in piles, whether bleeding or blind. With these they order a vegetable diet, and articles prepared with butter and milk.

Raph. sem., prickling of the anus. r. Raph. succ., v. Berb. Lyc.

Rheum Austr., hæmorrheidal discharge. P. G.

Rosmar., hemorrhoids. R.

Rottl. t., hæmorrhoidal bleeding. r. Inflammation of anal tumors.

Sabina, bleeding piles.

Salv. off., itching of the anus with intestinal worms.

Noorp., pricking of the anus with thread-worms.

Senega, bleeding piles. M. and R. G. R. Serp. ex. (ol. R.) itching tumor of the anus.

Sisymbr. Irio, bleeding piles. x. 40. Spong. m. u., pricking of the snur

with discharge of worms.

Stann., burning sensation and pricking of the anus.

Staph., tumors of the anus. P.

Stront. n., itching and humid discharge from the anus. P.

Tabashir with Bdell. and Bert. Lyc. Res (in form of pills) harmorrhoids. R.

Tereb., hemorrhoidal pain of the anus. r.

Torment., pain of the anus during stool. P.

Urtice flor. alb. sem., hæmorrhoids. s. Vit. Ney., itching and burning of the anus.

Vitri fel, nodes of the unus.

Warburgii tinctura antifebr., bleeding piles.

Xanthox. arom. sem., transient loss of blood. r.

Zisc., itching, burning and pricking with sensat. of soreness of the anus.

Zinci sulph., bleeding piles. Blind piles. r.

HAIR — APPLICATIONS TO THE; TO BLACKEN IT, OR, TO STRENGTHEN ITS GROWTH; ALBO ENUMERATION OF SUBSTANCES WHICH PRODUCE THE LOSS OF HAIR.

Abr. prec. a. (with honey applied) baldness. R.

Acon. fer., loss of the eye-lashes with Lepra.

Alth., loss of the hair in catarrh.

Ambra gr., loss of the hair. (Internally and locally, applied with pomatum) R. (v. Cannab.)

Anac. or., to blacken the hair. R.

Arg. fulm., loss of the beard, with itching of the chin.

Arg. nitric. fus., falling out of the beard with itching of the chin.

Asa f., baldness.

Aur. nitro-mur., loss of hair.

Bar., baldness. R.

Bdell., falling out of the hair. M. 30.

Behen a. & r., as a stimulant to the hair. R.

Bism., as blackening the hair. R.

Caclus, v. Sesam. Or.

Calotr. gig., v. Melia Azed.

Cann. sem., as stimulating the growth of hair. R. Perhaps the hemp-oil, mixed with Ambra gr., Cantharides, &c., and internally or externally employed, might prove a useful combination.

Canth., is said to stimulate the growth

of hair. Burned Cantharides applied with oil make the hair grow. Tonr.

Take of bull's-marrow one ounce and a half; bees-wax two drachms; rose-oil, half an ounce; extract (watery) of blistering flies, twenty-four grains; volatile-oil of cloves, four drops; make these ingredients into a pomade; for stimulating the growth of hair. R.

Carbo an. (C. c. u.) falling out of the beard with itching of the chin.

Cass. Fist. pulpa, falling out of the beard with hæmorrhoids.

Catechu, v. Jugl. nux

Cervi c. u., v. Carbo an.

Coc. nuc. ol., applied, as a stimulant for the growth of hair. R.

Coff. Ar., stimulating the growth of hair. Raw coffee should be pounded, and, either roasted with fresh butter, strained, and mixed with some odoriferous substances (as ambergris, oil of cloves, &c.) used as a pomatum; or simply boiled with water, and the decoction used as a wash, every morning.

Corvineum (?) raven-gall one grain, mixed with a few grains of powdered sugar, used daily as a snuff, is said to prevent the hair from becoming grey.

Creos., loss of the hair.

Crot. T., blackening the hair. R.

Cucum. acut., falling out of the hair of the head.

Cup. sulph., v. Jugl. nux

Ferr., v. Papav. rh.

Fic. Ind., stimulating the growth of hair. R.

Indigofera Anil, v. Laws. in.

Iod., blackening the hair. R.

Jugl. nux, walnut-blossoms half a pound, bitter-oil (mustard-oil) one

pound, buried in horse dung in an iron vessel for three weeks, stirred once daily, and then suiphate of copper one acrupie, and Catechu one drachm, added to the strained oil, to blacken the hair, a. The natives of the East also prepare different compounds for blackening the hair, from the juice of the green husks of walnuts

Jump bace, (applied with vinegar) baldness, Tony.

Laws, in., and Indigofers Anil (v. vol. i. p. 167.)

Leporneum (?) the blood of the hare for several diseases of the hair, as trichiasis, falling out or premature greyness of the hair, &c. s.

I in sem., powdered and boiled with olive-oil; to stimulate the growth of hair. a.

I yeop , baldness.

Moha Ased., the buds pounded and mixed with old dark-green leaves of Calotr gig., administered internally for seven days, is said to blacken even white hair. R.

Merc. v , half an ounce of quicksilver put into a sour pomegranate through a hole, then covered with its own seeds (extracted through the hole) and enveloped in paste, is suspended for six weeks in a warm place. Some of the so-prepared seeds, mixed with rose-oil and used externally, blacken the hair. R

Nardost., baldness.

Papar, rhand fl., with tron filings and oriental sesamum-oil put into an vessel, set in a warm place, and stured daily for three weeks; afterwards strained and kept for use. Before each application of this blackening dye, the hair should be

washed with the decretion of the fruit of the Phyllanthus Embly
Phosph, falling out of the hurt.
Ran. ion. rad, talling out of the heart.
Rath., loss of the hair of the heart.
Romar., baldness. z.

Seems fol, the continued use, is said to preserve the blackness of the hair, z.

Serp. ex., burnt to ashes, and then mixed with vinegar and butter, against the loss of hair R.

Sesam. Or. fol., stimulating the growth of hair (washed with its decortion). E.

Somina, macerated in the milky, junce of Cactus Tor, from these seeds, when dried, the oil is present out, this, if applied to black hair, a said to make it grey

Similar recipes are very numerous in Oriental manuscripts. but the is not a fitting place to cite them.

Tale, a., loss of heir from eruptions.

Une ure fol, strengthening and blackening the hair. R.

HANDS AND PEET, PEELING OF HEAVE-NESS IN, AT NOOM

Swymbr, Irio

HANDS AND FINGLES—STIFFEESS AND SPANNODIC CONTRACTIONS OF, V. Pakry, &c.

HARDNESS OF HEARING, & Ear - de-

HEADACHE IN GENERAL, AS ALAO HEA-

Enc: Phatitis or Pharactes (inflammation of the brain, or the cerebral membranes).

HENICHANIA (hendoche of one not)

Abelm, mosch sem., hemlernnin with troubled sight.





Abr. prec., headache. e. x.

Acac. sem., headache. v. N.

Acac, succ., headache, r. G. N.

Acon. Nap. actr., nervous pains in the temples and face.

Ajuga Deals., headachs in the morning, with cough. Catarrhal headache with running of the nose.

Pains in the temples and eyes. P.

All. set., headsche. a. w.

Allern. see. red., chronic headache. Hemicrania. Bussing in the head. r.

Alum. crass., chronic headache, with burning sensation in the eyes, and constipation.

Anog. ell., headache. v.w., with fever.c. Encephalitia.

Angel. sem., headache. P. G. N.

Angust. cort., headache, also hemicrania. a. n.

Ant. met. (K.) pain in the forehead. Headache with fever.

Arec. Cat. nuz, hemicrania.

Argem. Mez. rad., headache.

Arg. fulm., headache. G. M.

Arg. nitric. fee., headache. o. w.

Arm. (R.) pain in the temples. Headache. G. M.

Ars. pot., hemicrania. Pain in the temples and eye. P.

Arum camp., headache. P. O. N.

Aspar. Halioon sem., headache. o. n.

Aspi, radiat. fol., headache. P. G. N.

Aur. nitro-mur., headache, in catarth, r.

Bor. carb., headache, r.

Ber. witr., headache. (Hemicrania. m.)

Bass. latif. fr., pain in the forehead with giddiness.

Bdell., headache. v. o. n. Pain in the temples. o. n.

Beberrine, periodic, nervous hemicrania, lasting three days.

Beken, headache. o. N.

Bellad, extr., headache, g. n.

Berb. Lyc. Res, headache.

Berthel., pains in the head and stomach. Heaviness of the head after meals.

Bign, Ind. sem., headache. P. G. W.

Blum, sur. sem., chronic headsohe, and heaviness of the head.

Boras, headache. c. x.

Bor, sc., headache. G. M.

Bov., headache. P. G. M.

Bryon., headache. P. G. N.

But. fr. f., headache, also hemicrania. P. G. H.

Calc. eitr., burning sensation in the head, r.

Calotr. gig. fol., headache. e. u.

Calotr. gig. sem., hemicrania with affections of the eyes. M. 30.

Calotr. gig. succ., headache with cataract.

Campech, lign., headache, G. N.

Cannab, Ind. Cashm. fl., headache.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. rad. cort., headache, with affections of the eyes.

Canth., pain in the temples. Headache. c. w.

Carbo reg., pain in the forehead with giddiness.

Carissa Car., headache. G. K.

Case. Fist. sem., headache. Hemicrania.

Cass. Tora, headache. Tr. O. N.

Cedrel. Toon a sem., headache. a.

Cervi c. ras., headache.

Cetac, ol., pain in the temples. Headache. c. N.

Cham. v., headache, during digestion.

Chol, maj. (R.) headache. P. G. N.

Chemop. a. sem., pain in the forehead. p. a. Hemicrania. Phrenitis.

('hin. cort., headache. r. a. Periodic headache, with affections of the eyes.

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Inche in the

e o. O. stuper md

mache . nd heere ria. r. c. Pain in the forehead, Pamin the temples. Phrenitis,

It for, Stam, lign., pounded, mixed with turmeric, and rolled in a piece of paper, lighted and burnt, as a pastille, is used by the Hindoo-Mahomedan doctors against hemicrania.

Dater Steen, ad., Fendache, Phrenitis.

Deals, Rod for Torker, headache with affections of the eyes.

Delphin paneid., heaviness of the head.

Diarit., headache. Pain in the temples with giddiness.

Drac, sangu., catarrhal heaviness at the head.

Elen , headache. G. x.

Elater., heaviness of the head, with heat in the forehead.

Eleayn, ang., headache.

Emph Agrar. (aff. spec.; headache. c.x. Emphrica, catarrhal pains in the temples

First Car. sem., pain of the temples with affections of the eyes, M. & F.

15 . glow, fr., headache with fever 12 times.

Finne., sem., pains in the head and back, with intestinal worms.

Feit, clirk., headache.

Gulena, headache. Pain in the temples, o. 8.

Galla T v , leadache with indigestion

Gord, dum., headache, G. N.

Gentian, rad., headache and confused sight, with or without cough.

Geran, prat, heaviness of the head. Headache, o. N. Buzzing in the head, r.

Genm et a headache, ν, α, ∞ , G' = dieta, headache α, ∞ ,

Goss. sem., chronic headache.

Gourbooti, headache. P. G. N.

Grat., headache with difficulty of hearing.

Guil. Bond., headache. g. N., in periodic headache, with buzzing in the head, aggravated by a gentle blowing of wind. g.

Gyps. Setselajit, pains in the head and chest.

Harm. Rut. f., headache, also hemicrania. P.

Harm. Rut. hb., heaviness of the head, with thirst. Headache. g. n.

Helict. Isora, headache and pain in the temples. (Heaviness of the head. N.)

Heracl. div., headache with epiphora. Hemicrania. Heaviness of the head.

Holarrh. pub., headache. P. G. (Headache with cataract. N.)

Hossen Jussif, headache. P.

Hyosc. n., headache. P. G. N.

Hyss., headache. P. G. I'ain in the temples, with affections of the eyes. G. Phrenitis.

Inula Hel., headache. P. G. N.

Iod. amygd. ol., pains in the head and spine, after fever.

Ipec., headache with giddiness, also with vomiting.

Ipom. cær., headache. P.

Jal. Conv., headache. G. M. and E. Pain in the temples. G.

Jal. mir. rad., pain in the temples, with confused sight, in Q. m. and E. 60.

Jal. mir. sem., headache. P. G. N.

Jasm. A. headache from accumulation of mucus. Tohr.

Just. Nas. fl., headache.

Just. Nas. hb., headache with fever, 12 times.

Kaliakand, pains in the temples, with affections of the eyes.

Kali Sals., pain in the head. G. N., Habitual headache with vomiting. G. Pain in the temples. P.

Kali sulph., with or without Bell., pain in the temples, with or without fever.

Lacca in gr., pain in the head. P. G. N. Lactucar., pain in the head, with rumbling in the bowels.

Lamin. sacch., headache. M. and E.

Laur. bacc., heaviness of the head. r.

Laws. in., headache. P. O. N.

Led. pal., headache. Hemicrania. Phrenitis.

Locust., pains in the temples, with affections of the eyes.

Lupul. Hum., headache. G. N.

Lyc. hb., headache with giddiness. c. Pain in the forehead. P.

Lyc. sem. (R.) pain in the temples, with fever.

Magn. carb., headache. G.

Magnet. lap., headache. P. G. N.

Major., v. Females—diseases of,

Malvac Karmekra, hemicrania. Headache. a. n.

Mameera Khutai, headache with affections of the eyes, also with vomiting.

Mangan. carh., headache with fever.
M. and E.

Manna Cal., headache.

Marrub. a. (R.) headache with giddiness. M. and E.

Mastix, headache. P. G. N. Pains in the temples and forehead, with affections of the eyes.

Meccan. bals., headache. G. N.

Meliæ Azed. fol., hemicrania. P. G. N.

Melil. sem., headache, with giddiness and obscurity of vision.

Melissa, v. Females-diseases of,

Melong. sem., headache, P. G. Phrenitis.

Menisp. gl., headache and hemicrania r.

c and hemi-

temples, v. temples with

rn fevet r o v

iche with opi-N. Painful

pann- in the

te and pains

A Headache
coof larmia
croom with
Accinese a

nead. A times. Headache. P. .d. P. G.

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ereck Ordowalkor Prepis Fredelica

egp institution Head where s

tph, ev., head-

he lead, in t

cerebral affection, as if from previous intoxication. Pain at the back part of the head (occiput).

Open, headache. Pain in the fore-part of the head, r.

Orig. heracl. (aff. spec.) headache, with affections of the eyes.

Ox. ac., pain in the temples. P.

Par. brato, headache, with fever. 12 tones.

Pastinger Secuent, headache. 6. 3. Pacia, headache, with affections of the liver. Pain in the temples. 7. Petrol, headache.

P tree, headache, 6, x.

Phas, and at , headache.

Phen, numer, pains in the head and joints, Q.

Phosph Sod., headache, r.

Phosph. Tereb. ol., headache. 4 times 12. Phrenitis.

Phys. flex. Lah. rad., headache. r.c.x. Pip. long., headache. r. c. x.

Piscin., heaviness of the head, especially in children, p. o. 4 times 12 Phrenitis.

Pis. sat., headache. r. o. x.
Palan. (R. headache. c. x.
Polya. linit., headache with fever.
Polya. molle. headache. r. c. x.
Portal. Oler sem., headache
Prunella (abs. Cashm., headache. r.

Prinnin, affections of the head, Tour v. Mat. Med.)

From sylv. ('R') headache with cough during the night. Headache with fever, a, x

Putsata headache, G. N.

Ran, bulb , hemicrania, r. c.

Ron, Ion. fol., rheumatic headache.

R s. pini, headache. 🛭

Rhoum tustra, headache,

Rhos For., headache with rigidity of the neek and nape.



Roser. r. som., pain in the head and temples, with affections of the eyes. Rub. Munj., headache. P a. n.

Ruke tinctor,, headache. P. o. N.

Ruto grov., hemicrania. Catarrhal headache.

Solop, heaviness of the head. Headache. v.

Sanspour, heaviness of the head. r. Santal. a., heaviness of the head.

Santon, sem., headache with salivation.
Sapind, em. fr., headache with fever.
Phrenitis.

Sepind. em, ligni cort., heaviness of the head. P.

Sapil Ind sem., headache. v. c. Pain in the back part of the head. 12 times. Heaviness of the head. 4 times 12.

Sarcor., headache with affections of the eyes.

Sarsap., pain in the temples, with epiphors, Q.

Sazifraga Paskant, headache. P.O. N.

Sebest, headache and sore throat. P.
Sel., headache. (I. sel.) Pain in the
temples. P.

Sense. Mus., headache and heaviness of the head. r. s. m.

Sep oses, headache with tertian ague. M. and E. Headache with scrofula. Sep. succ., headache. o. N

Serp. es., heaviness of the head, with busing sound. Pains in the head.

P. O. N.

Sid, sam., pains in the temples. r.

Sil., headsche. a. N.

Sisymbr, Irio, headache. a. N.

Steymbr. Soph., hemicrania with giddiness.

Maid. Chin. (worm-eaten powder of)
headache. P. o. (Hemicrania N.)
Spig. anth. (R.) heaviness of the

head. r. o. Pains in the he joints.

Stalact., pains in the temples.

Staph., headache. r., rheumat.

(Periodic headache, w.)

Strychn., pain in the fache with giddiness, tion with wine.

Strych. n. pot., headsche with epi Pains in the temples with eq

Swych. n. com., catarrhal pair. forehead, with pains in the eyes ears. Headache. r. o. n.

Styloph. Nop., headache with our ness.

Succise, headache with fever. (I Sulph. (in combination) with Justic, ac., headache. r.

Sunges Busres, headache with giddiness. Pain in the back part of the head.

Tale, a., headache. F. a. N.

Toraz. hb., catarrhal headache. M. & R. Toraz. rad., heaviness of the head. 4 times.

Terebinths sem., headache. u. w.

Tereb. of. coct., pains in the temples.

Thuj, occ. (R.) headache. P. O. F.

Thig. or. sem., heaviness of the head, in the afternoon. P.

Thym. Serp., nervous headache; also headache produced by immoderate drinking.

Torment., headache. r., in periodic headache with vomiting. a.

Trapa bisp., headache. r. c. z.

Trianth, pent. n., headache with itching. r. v. Headache with giddiness and sensation of external burning.

Tribul, terr., headache. P. G. N.

Twop. Conv. a. ent., headache, P., when periodic, chronic. c.

Upo wree, headache. r. c. (Pain in the temples. N.)

Verbase, Cashm. rad., headache with giddiness. 4 times 50. Headache and pain in the temples. P

Verbase. Lah fol., pain in the temples with cough and vomiting, after fever Verbasa Lah., pain in the temples. c. n. Hendache with prickings in the

eyes. r.

Vill. nymph., periodic headache o Viol. rep., sensation of distension of front and back parts of the head. Headache, r. o. s.

Vit. Nog., gouty and rheumatic headache. Pains of the temples. Sensation of cold in the head.

Warburgu tenetura antifebr, headache, c. n.

Nanthos cort., headache. Catarrhalhemicrania. (Pains in the temples. N.) Zinci iod, amygd., headache. P.

Zing. off., hemicrama. r. c. Ginger with one fourth of saffron and fresh butter, applied to the nostrils, hemicrama. k. Tonr.

Zing, rec, headache and general pains.

HEART-BURN, v. Stomach -diseases of, HEART-DISEASES AND AFFECTIONS, v Brain-disorders of, &c.

HEMICKANIA, v. Headache, &c.

HEPATITIE, V. Liver-diseases of,

HERRIA (rupture) and PROLATSUS (protrusion), as

Busineskin (rupture in the grain)
Hydrockin (watery rupture of the
testicies or their appendages).

Unanxoczus (serotal empture).

PROLAPHON AND (protrusson of the rectum).

Acapanetura, hydrocele. a.

130 u a in, umbilical rupture (applied with rgg). a.

4ngel. som., hubonocele.

Bell., strangulated herman raje, tion of Bov. v. Ichthyocolla.

Canth., bubonocele. r. o w.

Carbo, an. (c. c u.) painful bube nocele.

Cass. Khorn. N., bubonocele. r Cass. Fist pulpa, herms.

Chloroform, strangulated herma. z Churrus, pamfui bubonocele. r

Cicuto, chronic, painful bubonocele (Of the solution of the third in turation, a dose every eight days repeated b times, effected a curin 40 days.)

Cocc. Ind., strangulated herma Coloc. pulpa, painful bubonocele 8 times 24

Comp. Zerdabri, prolapsus sai. m. and s. 30.

Crust. Mahee roobean, prolapsus est.
Cucurbitulas amponers, strangulated
herma n.

Dat. Stram. fol., bubonocele.

Eng. Jambol, mucl., bubonocele, with gonorrhean (recently produced by a fall) The kernel of the ripe fruit pickled in vinegar, relieved another case of painful bubonocele, which did not arise from external violence.

Evolv., painful bubonocele w. and w. Ferra sulph. Ind., prolapsus and application of one grain, dissolved in our ounce of water, k

Frigidorum applicatio, hermia and prolapsus.

Gal. electro-magnet., hermin and pro-

Guil Bond., bubonocele, r.

Gyps. Setzetajet, prolapsus ant m. and z.

Heliote, Eur., scrotal hermia. w & a so.
I lehthyoe, with Bor, and vinegar (applied) herma, a



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fod., secotal humin. Just Nes, umbilioni repture. Koranjus pakarea, (thomyhank) prolapsus uni. M. and h. 14. Lesse is gr., bubonocole.

Leyer., painful bubonocale with gonorrhun. r.

Mognes, card., serotel hernia. (v. Office.)

Manna Col., bubquocele.

More, viv., prolapsus ani.

Mics forregioese, vineger of room, mostich, turpentine, and pinus maritima bark, made into a plaster, is said to be a nostrum in hernia.

Min. Pud. som., hernia. M. and S. 60. Myroi. Embi., prolapsus ani. q. Names, strangulated bernia.

(v. Vomitus)

Nep. salv. hb., scrotal hernia.

Oils. Ind. with Magnes. carb., prolapse of the testicles, r.

Quel, amm., prolapsus ani. P. G.

Phonos ac., etrangulated hernia.

Raphan, sat. sem., bubonocele on the right side. ≥.

Rotti, tinctor., scrotal hernia.

Sadansebed, painful acrotal hernia, with fever.

Savage., bubonocele.

Sazifv. Paskant, soothing the pain of hernia.

Select., (application of the fruit, boiled in oil, and afterwards triturated) prolapsus ani. z.

Sanecili, Jacquement., bubonocele.

Sid. rad., prolapsus ani. M. and R. 60.

Stor. coi., prolapsus.

Struck. nur som., scrotal rupture, with a sensation of pulling, as if of a cord, on the right side; reproduced at the same time a discharge of a chronic suppressed gonorrhas.

Stryola, pet, bubonocale. 2. with pain in the right side. o.

Suish, ec., severe protracion of a bubanocele. R.

Tab. fol., strangulated hernia. u.

Vonitus vel Numer, strangulated, inflamed hernis.

Zysypk. Juj., bubozoode.

Henrys, v. Skin diseasce.

Hiccouon, v. Spanie, de.

HOARSENERS, v. Affections of the throat, &c.

Hooping-cough, v. Asthma, &c.

Hydrockeralus, s. Children discuses of.

Hypropusata, v. Bites.

Hydrothorax, v. Swellings.

HTPOCHONDRIAMS, v. Melancholy, &c.

HYSTERIA, c. Fernales—diseases of,

Icmor, v. Ulcers, &c.

IMPOTENCY, v. Debility, &co.

INDIGESTION, v. Stomach-diseases of,

INFECTION, v. Poisoning, and Pevers.

INFLAMMATION IN GENERAL, v. Pever, acute, &c.

INFLAMMATION OF INDIVIDUAL ORGANS

—AS ETES, LUNGS, LIVER, &c., r. their respective heads; also Ulcers.

INFLUENSA, v. Catarrh, cough, &c.

INTERMITTENT PEVEN, v. Pever-intermittent.

INTOXICATION, to Brain, disorders of, Iтси, v. Skin diseases.

JAUNDICE, AND TELLOWNESS OF THE CONJUNCTIVA (mucous membrane of the eye).

Agar. alb., jaundice.

Ajouain, jaundice.

Aurum, jaundice.

Beré, Lyc., jaundice. Tour.

Bor., yellowness of the conjunctive. P.

Carbo an. (Brin. v.) jaundice (half & drachm daily). Tour. E.

Fagon, Arab., yellow conjunctive. r. c.

unctiva. P. 6. netiva. r.

atai, jaundice. dice. r. f the conjunc-

nce. Touv. conjunctiva.

o Milli

144. P. G.

, black jaunast as well as

ars, in a yel-. R.

Urinary

nd spasmodic)

OF, EROM THE NEADLY SWAL

· incases of,

Affections of

AND REPORTED IN ver-(t also the,) &c.

he liver and rsc of 12 hours (mes,)

Acon, sap, artr., pain of the liver. Gases rising from the region of the liver. P.

Ager, o., pain of the liver and stomach Diseases of the liver. a.

Aloes perfol, fol., hepatic pain. r.

Assmon. mur., disorders of the liver. He Amygd. am., enlargement of the liver. Apium gr., enlargem. of the liver. Tour.

Arg. fulm., enlargement of the liver. Aristol, longe, pain of the liver.

Noxious to the liver. Tone.

drist, rot,, is the antidote to the preceding. Tour.

Arum camp., stabbing pain in the liver. r.

Asa f., disease of the liver. u.

Aterni, pain in the region of the liver. P.

Aurant. cort., (R.) pains in the region, of the liver and of the stomach.

Bdell, pain of the liver. Knlargements of the liver and stomach.

Beeberine, pun of the liver. P.

Bensoic, ac., enlargement of the liver. Berb Lyc. Res, pain of the liver, after a blow

Herb, rulg, strengthening the liver. Тони

Bez, amm, lap., diseases of the liver, and bile. Tour.

Bomb. hept. gummi, pain of the liver (after external violence).

Borar, ac., disease of the liver,

Hor., pain in the liver. Enlargement of the liver o. N

Calam, ar., enlargement of the laver, Hepatic pain. Tour.

Canth , pain in the region of the liver. and on the side of the chest.

Cardam, may, & min., diseases of the

Corina Car., pam of the liver, and of the head. 4 times.



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Corpobals., congest. of the liver. Tour. Core. Fist., hepatic pain.

Case, lign. fol, pain in the liver.

Cass. Tors, periodic hepatic pain, with headachs.

Colestr. pon., caused the bursting of a large, chronic abscess of the liver.

Chelid. maj., pain in the hepatic region. r. c. Fistulous ulcer in the hepatic region.

Chenop. a. sem., affactions of the liver. Cichor. sem., enlargement of the liver. Tour.

Cinnan, enlargement of the liver. TOHP.

Climat. creef., pain in the liver and spine. Pain in the liver and testicles.

Climat. inf., painful congestion of the

Coccui. men., enlargement of the liver. Concha fur., pain in the hepatic region. r.

liver.

Cop. bale., pain in the posterior part of the liver. P.

Cubeba, enlargement of the liver. Tour. Cucum. util., diseases of the liver. Tour. Cucurb. Lag., irritation of the liver

(sub-acute hepatitis). Tour,

Cup. mur., pain in the region of the liver, in cholera-morbus. r.

Curc. longa, enlargement of the liver. Tour.

Cure. Zed., pain in the liver. P. o.

Cuerut. sem., enlargement of the liver.

Cyc. revol. cort., enlargement of the liver, with dropsy.

Datur. Stram. sam., chronic disease of the liver. m. and m.

Deals. Root for ferer, pain in the hepetic region

Delph. Ghafes A., enlargement of the liver. Tour.

Delphin. pauciff., pain in the liver. v.

Fuster., enlargement of the liver.

Galona, enlargement of the liver.

Galvanism, chronic diseases of the liver, m.

Granat. ac. rad. cort., hepatic pain. P. Guil. Bond., hepatic pain. P. g.

Harm. Ruts, diseases of the liver.

Indigof. Anil, hepatitis. Pain of the liver. r.

Iod, diseases of the liver.

Ipom. car. sem., rumbling and pains in the region of the liver. P. Enlargement of the liver. Tons.

Junip. bacc., enlargement of the liver. Kali azym., enlargement of the liver.

Karanjue pah. (spinous husks) periodic pain of the liver.

Kris, pain in the region of the liver, and in the groins.

Lanrocer., diseases of the liver. a.

Laws. in., pain in the region of the liver, both before and behind. p.

Led. pal. (R.) obstruction of the liver with fever.

Lapid. sat., engorgement of the liver.

Leuc.ceph., is noxious to the liver. Tour.

Lich. od., is strengthening to the liver.
Tohr.

Macie, pain of the liver.

Manna Cal., enlargement of the liver. (Caused bilious purging.)

Marrub. a., pain of the liver. P.

Mastiz, enlargement of the liver. Tour.

Melia Azed, cort., enlargement of the hver. Tour.

Melia semp. sem., enlargement of the liver. Tour.

Melil., pain of the liver. Tour.

Menup. gl. fee., affections of the liver.

Merc, fulm., affections of the liver.

Mimora abet., pain of the liver. P.

Momord. Gugereel, chronic pain of the liver. Aboves of the liver, during the summer.

Mosch, nur, strengthening the liver. Tone.

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r. g. N.

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ent of the liver

ean of the lives

Rub, Manjarta, enlargement of the liver. Sould an enlargement of the liver. Stack. Arab., atonic enlargement of the liver. Tour.

Storax liqu, enlargement of the liver. Strychn, f. St. Ign., acute hepatitis. M. and E. Pain of the liver and groin P. G.

Step his, is, come, pain of the liver and joints. Pain of the liver, r.

Tale, a., p in of the liver. Induration of the liver, r.

Torar, chronic disease of the liver.

Trapa nat., pain in the hepatic region 4 times 12.

Trianth, pent, a , pain of the liver.

Unguis infor, pain of the liver and stomach,

Ven nest, pain in the region of the liver, both before and behind, c.

Nanthor, cort., pain in the hepatic region.

Nurther, fr., affections of the liver. Tour.

Zingib, off., strengthening the liver Tour.

L. ck-Jaw, c. Sp. snes, &c.

Loxoryos, r. Cachexia.

Loosesess, c. Bowels, irrogular series

La muxuo, e. Pains, &c.

1) NAR-ALFECTIONS, fr. Spasins, &c., and Founder diseases of,

Alamina

Comoura

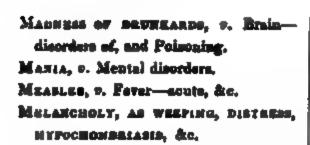
Cartin Arab

Meline semp nem

Silie

LUXATION - SPONTANEOUS OF THE

Manness, c. Mental disorders,



Antim. tart., melancholic disposition.r.

Argent. nitric. fus., hypochondrianis
with dread at night. Hypochondrimis, from unoking Churrus.

Arean. pot., hypochond. with dyspnose.

Arean camp., hypochondrianis with
indigestion.

Asari rad, melancholic temperament.

Moroveness. Stupor. Intense irritability of the nerves.

Aurum, disgust of life. Hypochondriac temperament. Tunidity in speaking. (I. R. sol.) M. and E. (v. Nigella sat)

Calotrop. gig. sem. (H.) hypochondrissis with forgetfulness and confusion of intellect.

Cannab. Ind. Aerba (taken as beverage) laughing or fear. r.

Capill. Ven., melancholy. Timidity. Languer.

Carniol ust., melancholy.

Carpes, recem., hypochondrissis.

Celustr., melancholy, timidity with horrid, frightful dreams.

Cera cutr., hypochundrissis. r. o.

Cherayta, hypochondriasis.

Chin. cort., melancholy.

Costus Arab., melancholy. r.

Creos., moroscness. 111-humor.

Croc. sot., laughing. r.

Deron., hypochondrinsis and melancholy. R.

Datise, Cannab. rad. cort , moroseness.P.

Diceme eren., hypochondriasis. R.

Gent. rad., melancholy, produced by the hemp plant. Haronstootie, melancholy with burning pain of the head, and restlessness, M, and R.

Hereci, diversifol., melancholy with languer. v.

Harnier. red. D., hypochondrissis.

Kunkolmirch, hypothondricals.

Lucca in gran., malanchuly.

Luctuc. ver., hypochondriacia.

Laur, inerm., dread. P.

Lenter, melancholy. r. Tour.

Lupul. Humul., hypochondrissis with restlessness.

Magnes, carb., moroseness. Frightful dreams with general pains.

Marrub, alb., hypochondriesis.

Melongen, sem., melancholy. r.

Mezereum, v. Mental disorders.

Moschus, hypochondrissis. Tour.

Nurdost., hypochondriasis. Tour.

Nigella, A. Aurum, diagnet of life.

Pastenaca Secacul, hypochondrissis. Pierorrhiza kurrooa, hypochondri-

asis with dread, M, and A,

Platina, mental disorder from grief, terror, &c.

Rheum, melancholy.

Ros. rubr. fl., melancholy.

Rosmarin., hypochoudrissis.

Salie, Aegypt. f., hypochondriasis. Tour.

Santal, alb., melancholy.

SopAcros, hypochoudriasis, a.

(v. Mat. Mcd.)

Seammon., grief, remorse, &c. Tour.

Smilax China, melanchuly. Tone.

Stann., hypochondrissis with pain in the bowels

Staphwage., longing for death.

Starhas Arab., diseases of the brain, occasioned by black bile. Tour.

Stront., hypochondrinsis Moroseness with vehemence, rage, &c.

Tamarend., hypochondriasis. Tone,

Theja covid., melancholy. Affliction after a severe loss by death.

tirne, may, fl., delirum. v.

Viol. rep., melancholy. Grief. Hypochondruse disposition, with weeping. a. Hypochondrians caused by irritation. Tour.

Votaz Neg., weeping, distress, and their consequences.

Xanthoxyli arom, sem., hypochondriacia, Tonr.

MENTAL DISORDERS OF A HIGHER DEGREE, AS . MANIA, RAVING MAD-NEW, SUICIDAL MANIA, &C.

Amor. gr. (H.) one drop M. and a., administered on a piece of sugar (the cold douche should be applied).

Anag.car., mental disorder of a woman, cured on the reappearance of a latent (concealed) Q (3) at the same time, as in all cases of madness, cold doughe-haths were used.

(c. Vol. I. p. 161.)

Ant to suicidal mania. a. (v. Op. p.)

Arg nutric. fuz. v. Churrus

Ara., ameidal mania.

Aur., antetdal mania. R. G., (R. of the trituration) M. & R. (r. Melancholy, Nig. aut.)

Bol. dem., periodic mania.

Heyon, somnambuliam, a.

But. fr. f., monthly periodic mental disorders. w and a.

Calote, gag., v. Memory-loss of, &c.

Camph., mental disorder. p.

Chaulmoogra od., fatuity P

Cherayta, mania

Churrus fatuity (smoking), r. He laughed, talked nonsense, tore his clother, and walked about naked Relief was produced by try merr, /m.

Cose, mental describer with Q. The improvement occurred on a sense eruption.

Dat. Stram. fol. (one drachm smoke) calmed the peroxyam of modness.

Dat. Stram sem, (solution after their trituration) removed a mental disorder, where the patient abused, bit and struck those around him. 4 tours

Dig. purp., mania

Euph. long., manua

Hed, terr., mental disorder a

Hell, n., mania

Mezer., desire for death.

Ocem, a., manin

Op. pur., madness produced by excelsive drinking of spirituous liquote A. Ant. tart., manus

Ox. ac., mania

Sep. swor., mania

Strychnine, mental disorders with podiness and headache, after excessive drinking of spirituous liquors. • Strychn. f. St. Ign., Icolishmess. •

Thuja occ., v. Melancholy.

Urt. diores, v. Melancholy.

MEMORY-LOSS OF (PORGETFULADE)
AND ABOLITION OF THE SERSES (ST
SARSTHESIA), &c.

Ana. forgetfulness. Tour.

Asari rad., heaviness of mind, or et pidity. (v. Melancholy.)

Calotrop, gig., weakness of the memory
Loss of memory, and delirium,
fever P.

With hypochondrinsis, and hearing of the head.

Capair., forgetfulness. Tone. Canam., forgetfulness Tous Creos., forgetfulness.



Cyper long., Sergatfulness. Tonr.

Hermais Ruis, Surgetfulness.

Iod., imbediity with a fixed gaze and pics (longings for unnatural things).

Myroisd. Hadd., forgetfulness. Tonr.

Myroisd. nip., forgetfulness, Tonr.

Varair. sib., loss of memory, with sensation of burning in the chest.

Zingib. off., loss of memory. Tonr.

MERCURIAL DISEASE, (v. also Syphilis — the gosparial complications with—)

Abeynth, mercurial disease.

Amercath. Jountaha, mercurial
diseases.

Ant. t., (with an abundance of warm | drink) mercurial salivation. R.

Arg. fulm, mercurial ptyalism (an effusion of spittle).

Arg. nitric. f., mercurial ptyslism,

Aur., mercurial disease.

Carbo c., ptynlism, with sore throat. (v. Staph.)

Dat. Stram., v. Spasme.

Dulcam., mercurial discuse.

Fanic., mercurial disease.

Geron. prat., mercurial salivation. (The decection as a gargle.) R.

Heliotr. Eur., mercurial pains.

Kali oklor., mercurial ptyalism.

Kali sulph, mercurial disease.

Lyc. Ab., mercurial disease.

Marrub, a., chronic mercurial salivation.

Opina, with ipecacuanha &c , and a blister. (r. Vol. I. p. 50.)

Portal. sem., mercurial disease.

Ran. Ian. fol., mercurial disease, as swellings, nodes, pain, &c.

Raph. son., mercurial disease.

Sangfres, mercurial disease.

Solon, a., mercural disease.

Steph, A. Cario, v., mercurial poisseing.

Suiph,, mercurial disease.

Variout., v. Opium

Miasna, v. its respective denominatione, ex. Cholers-morbus, Fever, Catarrh., &c.

MILIARIA, v. Fover, and Skin-discases.

MILIA, MEANS OF PROMOTING OR SUPPRESSING - SECRETION OF, v. Fomalos - diseases of,

Mozze, c. Skin-diseases.

MORTALITY IN IMPARCY, v. Children...

MORTIFICATION, GANGREEN, AND GAR-BUSICLE.

Bellad., mortification, or gangrene. 2. Cale.chiovat., mortification (application) 1.

Carola, mortification (as a poultice). a. Crees., mortification (application). a. Euphorb., mortification. z.

Nitrum, mortification. (Saltpetre, in a pulverized state, applied with a bandage to the upper part of an arm, which was ordered to be amputated, is said to have saved and cured it. The mortification having been stopped, the application of the powdered saltpetre was then gradually applied to the whole of the affected part.) s.

Ranuncular., mortification (1)

Rhus Toric., carbunele.

Silic., carbuncle.

Terebinth, ol., incipient mortification (application.) R.

MOTHER-MARKS, v. Skin-diseases.

MOUTH—DISORDERS OF DETRESS OF, r. Affections of the throat, &c.

Munre, r. Glands-diseases of,

MUNCLES—APPROXIONS OF.

Meccan, bals., Tobr.

inuscles, and are too stiff.

iseases of, ctions of the, he unbilical

he navel, with ng earth.

ibdical region. n in the umbi-

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nlical region.

umbilical re-

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antal region butruction,

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the fist, prohard, above person.

n in the um-

region of the kidneys, with Kunkelmirch, pain in the umbilical region, with irregularity of evacuations; likewise with diamhere, or constipution.

Laces in gr., pain in the umbilion region. o. st.

Merc., pain in the umbilical region, in Ω. r.

Olib. Ind., wandering pain in the unbilical region in calculous discusse. u. and u.

Opop., pains in the umbilical region. s.c. Oz. ac., pain in the umbilical region. s. and r.

Persic, such sem., pain in the umbilish region, 12 times.

Pstrol., pain in the umbilical region, in Q. M. and B.

Phosph. of., pain in the umbilical region. P.

Phys. fer. sem., pain in the umbilied region.

Plat., gripings in the umbilical region.

Plamb. Zeyl., affections of the nevel.

Tour.

Prunella Cashm., periodic affections of the navel (the so-called umbilical displacement) with indigention and comiting.

Nacc. Mus., affections in the umbilical region.

Not. Jacqu., swelling above the umbilicus, with intense heat, and painful stitching, M. and E.

Nront. n., pain in the umbilical region and in the kidneys. M. and E.

Veratr. a., pain in the umbilical region and bowels, with or without diam-

Ferbusci rad., pain in the umbilical region. P. c.

Zine., chronic and periodic pains in the umbilical region, occasionally with fever, x, 30.

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NECE - PAIRS OF THE, WITH STIFF-NESS, NUMBNESS, &c.

Armic. (E.) pain in the nape of the neck and shoulders.

Asarum, stiffness of the neck, with thirst in the morning,

Bar., stiff neck with pricking.

Basella r., pain in the nape of the neck. P.

Culebr. opp , pain in the name of the neck.

Campă., v. Cannab.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. fl., pain in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Cannab. Ind. sem. (with camphor as an emulsion.) Rheumatic pain of the neck.

Cass. Fist. pulpa, pain in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Cass. Kharn. N., pain of the neck, with headache. M. and E.

Conr. arg., pain in the nape of the neck and chest, with fever. P.

Cost. Ar., stiff neck with dry throat, and vomiting of blood.

Cycl. Eur., muscles of the neck as if paralysed.

Dactyl. nucl. sem., affections of the

Daph. Sunnerkat, pain in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Elonga. ang., pains in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Euphr., pains in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Fici glom. (R.) stiff neck.

Harm, Ruta, rheumatism in the nape of the neck.

Hollow, pill, sol., rheumatic pain in the nape of the neck.

Joing, mir. rad , pain in the nape of the | Viol. conf., rheumatic pain in the nape neck, with expectoration of blood. ' of the neck, chest, and shoulders.

Lepid, sat, rad., pain in the nape of the neck. P.

Lupin. c., pain in the nape of the neck. Melia semp. sem., stitching in the nape of the neck.

Menisp. gl. fee , rhoumatic stiffness of the neck and shoulders (from a cold).

Mimos. Pud. sem., pain in the nape of the neck,

Mutella Ant., pain in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Myrob. Embl., pain in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Norc. bulb., pain in the nape of the neck, r.

Nep. sale, Ab., pain of neck, with an eruptive patch on the nape of the neck.

Ocim, Basil, Cashm., pain in the nape of the neck, with stiffness of the back. Stiff neck with general, chronie, pains.

Orig. heracl. (aff. spec.) rigidity of the nape of the neck.

Phys. fer. rad, pain in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Polyg. macr., pain in the nape of the

Rhus Tox., rigidity of the neck, and nape of the neck, with headache. 4 times 12,

Storax, pain in the naps of the neck, and head.

Strych, n. pot., pain in the nape of the neck, p.

Terebuthi sem., pain in the nape of the neck.

Tetranthera apet, pain in the nape of the neck, and shoulders.

Veratr. o., pain in the nape of the neck.

Fine, min. fol., pain in the nape of the neck, and chest.

Nunves-preor person free, c. Brain disorders of, &c.

NETTLE-HASH, o. Fever & Skin-diseases. NIGHTMARE, v. Spasme, &c.

Nose—Appections of the, such as: content (running from the nose); effective (bleeding from the nose); animophonia (speaking through the nose), tumore, destruction, excessive energy energies, mucus, scans, ulteras, glanders, &c.

Acouth. On twn g un, ulcers under the nose. F.

Acon, Nap., disposition, but with inability to sneeze, with stitches in the side.

Agar. a., nasal catarrh. Offensive smell of the nose, with running from the eyes.

Ajuga Deals., excessive sneeking. o. Akanaa, ulcers of the nose and mouth. Running from the nose and ears.

Ambra gr., ussai obstruction. Corysa and pain of the nose, r. Dryness of the nose, o. N.

Ammon, gummo, swelling of the nose. Coryza. Nasal ulcers.

Angust. cort., nasal ulcers. r.

Antim. cr., cracked, sourfy nostrils.

Argent, fulm., blackness of the nose and of the palms of the hands.

Argent, a. f., nasal obstruction.

Armor , nasal inflammation, &c.

Am ('R.) ussal ulcers (internal and external) Fintula of the nose.

Trickling from the nose.

Are., sensation of burning of the nose with cold. (v. Dulcam.)

Asar., meal obstruction. P o. Coryza, and running from the eyes. P.

Asporag, asc., nasal bleeding scale, r.

Aur., name cancer. Enlargement the bridge of the nose.

Auripigm. r., nasal bleeding scale (when hereditary, but palliative).

Bar, oc., nesal inflammation; all excessive sneezing, r.

Bilell., nasal obstruction with epistarial Bebennins, dryness and itching of the nose. r.

Bell, say, nasal obstruction with rhinophonia. Spasmodic specing with cough in children.

Bitum, aur. sem., nasal and general

Calc., nasal cancer.

Calebr. opp., sneezing with corym Offensive coryza (after a scrpent) bite).

Campech, lign., nasal ulcers.

Cusp. sem., nasal obstruction. v.

Carbo an., pains in the nasal bones, an cartilages.

Cardam, min., nasal ulcers. P.

Carpes, rac., tendency to sneeding without ability to sneeze.

Casear., ulcers of nose and mouth re
Case. Abs. sem., entarthal sneezing. to
Case. Fist sem., dryness of the nose.
Bleeding scabs within the nose. re
Celast. pan., catarrhal obstruction of
one nostril. Ulcers of the nose and
fauces. o. x.

Cetac, ol, succesing, excessive, o. s.

Chaulmongra od., nasal abstruct tion with leprosy. a.

Chel, may., tendency to sneezing, with out ability to do so, with catarrh.

Chin. sulph., nasal bleeding scale, in

Clemat, sneezing with catarrh.

Concha flue., profuse ancesing and nasal catarrh. r.

Conium, coryza, and running from eyes



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Corph. And, voryza and estatrhal cough. r.

Cost. n. Cashm., obstruction of the nose. Massi uloses. P.

Crat. Marm, manh obstructions. P.

Crees, sneesing with catarrhal need obstruction. Glanders.

Culche, maral ulters. P.

Cureul orea, name flux, from that side on which the patient lies, in periodic arthritic headache.

Deals. Boot for fetule, catarrhal obstruction of the nose and cars.

Delphin. pewoiff, nasal obstruction.

Diorit., nasal bleeding scabs. P.

Dule, a. Are., glanders. M. and E.

Buoryopt, glat, som, aloess of the nose and throat. >.

Expå. long., ulceration of the nose with pimples.

Fic. Car. som., catarrhal sneesing. P.

Graph., nasal bleeding scabs.

Harm. Ruta, profuse sneesing.

Helict, Isora, inability to encese. P.

Hellob. s., nasal catarrh. r.

Hemid. Ind., obstruction of the nose. Nasal bleeding scale. e. x. (v. Smil, Chin.)

Hereci, div., dryness of the nose.

Hoye vir., estarrhal nasal affections. Successing, P.

Ichthycc., dryness of the nose, mouth, and tongue (at night). r.

Icd., ancezing. P.

Igom. ousp., catarrhal obstruction of the nose.

Ipom, daspep., nasal blooding scabs. c. N.

Jalep. mir. rad., hasal bleeding scabs.
Jaspe. m., profuse sneezing. P.

(v. Paper, a. sem.)

Jatropha Cure., catarrhal ancezing with nacel catarrh.

Junip. doce., offensive nasal ulceration.

Kali bickross., nasal ulceration. P.

Half carb., nasal obstruction. Enlargement of the bridge of the nose.

Kali hydrics,, catarrhal encesing with running from the nose.

Kino gummi, nasal ulcere. 2.

Luces in gr., profuse meesing. P.

Law. becc., nasal obstruction. r.

Led. pal., a sensation of burning of the nose, painful on touching it.

Lapid. ant. Ab., name: catarrh with running of the eyes.

Lim. Low., profuse sneezing.

Lithonthr., nasal ulceration. P.

Lap. Hum. sem., nasal blooding scabs, with subsequent bloodings.

Lye. Ab., nasel ulceration,

Major., the bridge of the nose depressed (se if driven in).

Marrab. a., encesing with running from the nose.

Menth, pip. (E.) nasal obstruction, with giddiness and rhinophones.

Merc, v., nasal cancer. Nasal bleeding scabs.

Methon, glor., nasal bleeding scabs, with leprosy.

Millefol., obstruction of the nose.

Mimore Pud. sem., nassl ulceration, with flattening of the bridge.

Moring, Soh. sem., nasal ulcers. P.

Narciss. bulb., rhinophonia, with catarrh, and internal pricking pains.

Note, sulph., sneezing and corysa.

Nitr. ac., nasal obstruction. r.

Numui. Shud suj, dryness of the nose and throat, as also ulcars of the nose and corners of the mouth. 2.

Oncem. macr. A., catarrhal succesing. o.

Oncem. macr. rad., nasal ulcer, with bleedings and internal burning sousation.

Opium, excessive sneezing (habitual use discontinued). P.

Oz. ac., dryness of the nose and mouth with epistaxis.

Ox. corn., offensive nasal ulcers.

Papav. a. sem., excessive sneezing from Jaspis

Pastinaca Secacul, nasal scabs, with or without bleeding. (Polypi. N.)

Phosph., nasal offensive smell.

Piscin., profuse sneezing with nasal discharge. P.

Pis. sat., nasal bloody scabs.

Plectranth. ar., running from the nose, with catarrhal running from the eye, with or without fever. M. and E.

Plumbago, obstruction of the nose.

Pæonia corall., soreness of the nose and mouth.

Portul. Oler., nasal catarrh. P.

Puls., purulent nasal discharge.

Pyrethr., bleeding nasal scabs. P.

Raph. sem., excessive sneezing.

Rosa r., (bath) excessive sneezing. c.

Rubia Munj., catarrhal sneezing. o.

Sahansebed, catarrhal sneezing, also with thoracic (chest) affections. (Chronic, periodic sneezing. N.) Nasal ulcer. P.

Salvia off., sneezing. P.

Santon. sem., coryza with burning sensation, frequent rubbing, and pricking of the nose.

Sapind. em. lig. cort., nasal inflammat. Sapind. em. fr., sneezing. r.

Saxifraga Peshant, nasal obstruction. P.

Sil., pain on touching the nasal bone. Incipient mucous nasal polype. G. N. with nasal obstruction. G. Excessive sneezing, or inability to sneeze. (I. R. sol. every other day.)

Smil. China, running from the nose. r. (Worm-caten powder of.) Nasal ulcers. A. Hemid. Ind., offensive nasal ulcer. Q.

Solan. Jacqu. rad., masal ulceration.

Spong. u., coryza, with much specing.

Squilla, swelling of the nose. a.

4 times 12.

Stenact. bellid. rad., soreness of the nose and throat. r.

Stech. Ar., irritation of the nose. r.

Stach. Cashm., nasal ulcers. P.

Stront. n., excessive sneezing. Nami ulcers. P.

Styloph. Nep., nasal obstruction.

Sulph., nasal cancer. Nasal obstruction.

Sulph. ac., dripping from the not, with partial obstruction.

Talc. a., nasal ulcers.

Trianth. pent., sensation of burning in the nose. P.

Tuber cib., nasal dryness and obstrattion. P.

Uva ursi, dryness of the nose and mouth. P.

Valer. sylv., dryness of the nose, with thirst and lientery.

Veratr. a., depressed bridge of the non-Verbena Lah., nasal inflammation. P.S. Rheumatic inflammation of the nonwith toothache.

Vinc. min. fol., nasal ulcers. P.

Vit. Neg., ozona.

Zinc., inflammatory swelling of the nose, external and internal, with loss of smell. M. 7.

Zing.b., mucous discharge (snot). P.

Zyz. Juj. fr., dryness of the nose.

Zyz. Juj. gummi, dryness and obstruction of the nose. P.

Nose—Bleeding from the (LPIS-TAXIS).

I

Alcanna, epistaxis. P.

Anag. cær., epistaxis. P. G.

Angust. cort., epistaxis. r.

Arn. (R.) epistaxis, with escape of worms from the nose.

Asparag. asc., epistaxis. P. G.

Aparag. Hul. sem., epistaxis. M. and E.

Basella. r., epistaxis.

Behen. a. r., epistaxis. G. N.

Bell. extr., epistaxis. P. G. N.

Bov., epistaxis.

But. fr. gummi, epistaxis. G. N.

Calotr. gig. rad. cort., epistaxis.

Cann. Ind. sem., epistaxis. P.

Canth., epistaxis. P. G. N.

Carth. t. sem., epistaxis. P. G. N.

Cascar., epistaxis. P.

Cassia Kharn. N., epistaxis. P.

Cervi c. ras., epistaxis. P.

Cetac. ol., epistaxis. P.

Chin. cort., epistaxis. P.

Cleom. pent., epistaxis.

Conv. arg., epistaxis. G. N.

Creos., epistaxis. P.

Crot. T., epistaxis. P.

Crust. Djinge, epistaxis. P.

Cuscut. mon. sem., epistaxis. P.

Cyn. Dub, epistaxis. P.

Dat. Stram. fol., sensation of approaching epistaxis. M.

Digit. p., epistaxis. P. O. M. and B.

Diorit., epistaxis.

Drac. sangu., epistaxis. P.

Euph. gummi, epistaxis. P.

Euph. ten., epistaxis. P.

Evolv., epistaxis.

Fænic. rad., epistaxis. P. G.

Gagerming, epistaxis.

Galanga, epistaxis. P.

Galla Turc., epistaxis. p.

Geum el., epistaxis with sensation of burning. P. G.

Goolcheen, epistaxis. P.

Guil. Bond. epistaxis. r.

Hemid. Ind., epistaxis. r.

Hoya rir., epistaxis. P.

Hyosc. n. sem., epistaxis. r.

Ipom. cusp., epistaxis. G. N.

Ipom. dasysp., epistaxis. P. G.

Kali hydriod., v. Sarsap.

Keikeila, epistaxis. P.

Kris, epistaxis. P.

Kunkolmirch, epistaxis of one side. r.

Lacca in gr., epistaxis. P.

Lactucar., epistaxis. o.

Lactuc. succ., epistaxis. P.

Led. pal., epistaxis. P. G. N.

Lepor. sangv., epistaxis. G. N.

Leuc. ceph., epistaxis.

Lich. od., epistaxis. P.

Lini sem., epistaxis. P. G.

Lippia nod., epistaxis. P.

Lupul. Hum., epistaxis. P. G. N.

Lyc. sem. (R.) epistaxis. P.

Macis, a return of epistaxis. P.

Manna Hed. Alh., epistaxis (of one side, with tropical itch).

Meliæ semp. sem., epistaxis (application). Tohr.

Menisp. gl, epistaxis. P. G.

Methon, glor., epistaxis. o.

Myrob. Embl., epistaxis. P.

Myrob. nig., epistaxis.

Natr. m., epistaxis. P.

Onosm. macr. fl. & rad., epistaxis. o. N.

Orig. heracl. (aff. spec.) epistaxis. P.

Ox. ac., epistaxis with obscurity of vision (also that produced by a blow) chronic. G. N.

Pastinaca Secacul, epistaxis. P.

Phas. aconitifol., epistaxis. P.

Phosph. mel, epistaxis. P.

Pis. sat., epistaxis with discharge of small coagulated lumps. 4 times 28.

Polan. rad., epistaxis with stitches in the side.

Polygon. linifol., epistaxis. a.

Polyg. molle, epistaxis. P.

Prun. sylv. (R.) epistaxis.

Rub. Munj., epistaxis. G. N.

Sursap. A. Hydriod. pot., epistaxis. r.

Senec. Mus., epistaxis with fever.

Sep. succ., epistaxis. G. N.

Serp. ex., epistaxis. P. G. N.

Sid. rad., epistaxis. G.

Smil. China, epistaxis. P.

Spinac. tetr. hb., epistaxis. P.

Stront. n., epistaxis. G. N.

Terebinthi sem., epistaxis, with Q.

Thym. Serp., epistaxis.

Torment., epistaxis.

Trianth. pent. hb. & rad., epistaxis. P.

Trianth. pent. hb. & rad., epistaxis. P. Urt. dioica, epistaxis.

Uva Passa, eating of them, good for those, who are subject to bleeding at the nose. R.

Veron. Becc., the Cashmereans bind the speedwell on the forehead, when they bleed at the nose.

Viol. conf., critical epistaxis of one side. P.

Warburgii tinctura antifebr., epistaxis.p.

Obstructions in GENERAL, v. Bowels
—obstruction of the, as also: under
the respective organs affected, as lungs,
stomach, spleen. liver, &c.

OID AGE—Diseases of.

Ars. sod., ▼ Urinary disorders.

Bar., v. Urinary disorders.

Creos., v. Skin-diseases.

Malic. ac., v. Urinary disorders.

Opium, in old age. R.

OPHTHALMIA, v. Eyes—diseases of,
Pain from blows, concussion and
falls, v. Violence, &c.
Pains in general: gouty, nervous,
Rheumatic, and syphilitic, as:
Arthritis (gout in the joints).
Chiragra (gout in the hands).
Gonagra (gout in the knee).
Lumbago (rheumatic pain in the loins).

NEURALGIA (nervous pain).

PADAGRA (good in the feet).

SCIATICA (hip-good).

SPONTANEOUS LUXATION (incim-tary limping), and also:

CARDIAC OR EPIGASTRIC (himping to the heart or stomach); CRIBAL (thigh); HUMBRAL (upprorm); LUMBAR (loine); RESAL (kidney); and TIBIAL (dh)

PAINS, &c.

Abrus prec. sem., pains of the am, shoulders and chest. M. 4 time. (Wandering rheumatic pains. M.)

Absynth., pain of the shoulders. c. Pain of the spine. Pain. Q.

Acac. cort., rheumatic pain of the shoulders, with catarrh. Arthritis, with burning and pricking pain. Sensation of burning and pricking in the renal region. Pain of the kidneys and spleen. P.

Acac. sem., pain of the head and knee, with catarrhal fever. Chronic pain in the knee, when sitting. m. and z. Pain of the spine and knee. c. z.

Acanthac. Ootungun, pain of the arms and feet. Pains of the feet, with catarrh.

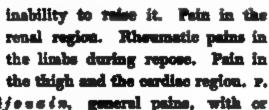
Achyr. asp. sem., pains in the region of the shoulder-joint, shoulder, sides, and liver.

Acon. fer., general pain with a fetid nasal ulceration (ozoena). Facial pain and running from one nostril. r.

Acon. Nap. extr., pain of the temples and face, with running from the eyes. Arthritis. Sciatica. Burning pains, Q.

Acupuncturatio, chronic, rheumatic, pains and neuralgia, without inflammation. R.

Agaric, a., pain of the arm, also with



Ajousia, general pains, with or without swellings.

Allege dec., rheumatic pains of the arms, shoulders, spine, and feet. Arthritis. Spinal pain. o. w.

Alcanas, pains of the joints of the feet, with expectoration of mucus, &c. Pain of the arm, or general pains with internal burnings. P.

Affirm out., stiffaces of the back. P. Aloz perf., pains of the joints. c. w. Pains of the feet. r.

Alth. fol., pain of the hands, abdomen, feet, knee, and tibie, with rigidity of the limbs. Erratic pains. (v. Females—diseases of)

Aka, sem., pain of the knee. P. G.

Amaranth. cr. sem., pains in the joints.

Americanth. Journtoha, sensation of heaviness of the arm. Spinal pain, even Q. 12 times.

Amore gr., pains of the calves. P. c. Pain on the left side, extending downwards.

Amman., lumbago, and painful inflammatory swelling of the tibia. P.

Ammon. gummi, pains of the chest, shoulders, abdomen, groins, and thighs, with stoppage of urine and bowels.

Ammon. care., pain of the wrist, from a : eprain. B.

Ammon. mur., neuralgia. Pain from external violence.

Anac. ecc., rheumatic, fixed, pain with entarri.

Anac. Or., pain in the head of the thigh, extending to the groin, r. o. . Spinal pain and arthritis. c. n.

hands and feet, also Q. a. *-Pacial pain. r.

Anageli. coer., pains of the back and hips, G. M. and M. 80. Pains of the joints. Erretie pains of shoulders. v.

August. cort., pain of the knee, r. s. Arthritis. Rheumatism. Pain of the thigh, with nodes.

Ant. suiph, m., pains in the head, arms, and stomach with giddiness. E. & B.

Ant. 4., rheumstie or gouty pains in the sides of the chast, in the spine and joints, with or without swellings. Paine of the head, the stomach. and abdomen, with fever. Pains of the choulder-joint. s. s.

Apii red., facial pain. P.

Ages, the gout is said to be cured by drinking a glassfull of warm water every half hour for a fortnight. (? Daniel Elix)

Aronoum, chronic sciatica.

Arees Cal. muz s., pain of the knee.

Argem. Mex. sem., rheumatic, wandering pains.

Argent. fulm., pain of the spine and calves. Fixed, rheumatic and burning pains. Spinal pains and arthritis. o. w.

Argent, nitric. f., lumbago. Burning and pricking pains in the perineum in calculous affections. Painful uneasiness from thread worms. Pains of the joints. Pain of the calves. Crural pain. c. w. In chronic gout as a liniment. a.

Ariet. longa, chronic pain in the renal region, with subsultus. Pain of the joints. Spinal pain, with or without sciatica.

Armor., chronic, fixed rheumatism.

Pains of the joints. Pains in the 1 Arnica, pains in the nape of the

neck, shoulders, and toms. Podagra during the winter (R.) w & E. Pains from blows. Pains in the joints. O. x. Pains of the testicles in gonorrhom, also in spermatorr. r.

Arsen., chronic rheumatism, pain of the shoulders and knees. (v. Digit. & Ledum)

Ars. pot., rheumatic, gouty, and Q. pains.

Ars. sod., psins, Q. G. N. Pain of the aboulders and kidneys, P.

Artem. rad., gout and theumatism, even Q.

Arum campan., pains of the head, spine and joints. Pains of the feet with numbress.

Arum Coloc., pains and weakness in the feet. P.

Asa f., numbness of the arms. (v. Zingib.)

Asarum, pains of the sides and the abdomen. Painful arthritis, with or without Q. G. N. Pains of the spine, knees and joints. ?.

Ascl. Jec., rheumatism. R.

Asparog, Hal, sem., pain in the joints r.
Asparag, asc., wandering puins. Pains in the cliest, spine and knee. Pains of the joints. P. G. S. In pains of the joints and knees. G. 4 times 28.

Asphalt. L., relieving pains of the arms, spine, knee, and joints, by producing expectoration of mucus. Spasmodic pains in the feet by night. Inflammatory swelling of the ankles from over-walking. Atimes 28. Internal pains, from external violence, 16.

Aspl. fol., pains, Q. Pains of the shoulders and hips, r.

therers, pains of the spine and knee. Pain of the joints o. r.

Aurum, crural pain. Gouty nodes.

Aur. n. mur., pain in the soles of the feet. P.

Aur. n. omm. mnr., thenmatic pains of the left side, arm, spine and foot after a cold, which lasted three months w and s.

Auripigm, pains of the humeron shoulders and chest. (R. sol.)

Balanst., scute pain in the bead of the femur. r a 12 t mes 36. Crumi pain.

Balneum, cold baths for gout and rheumatism are n.

Bar, carb., pain of the head, humered and fingers with sensation of burning and pricking. Pain of the spine and knee, g. K.

Bar, sutr., pain of the shoulders.

and forehead. Kheumatic pain of the arm. Spinal pain. P. G. N.

Bassia lat fr., pains of the humerus

Bdell, pain of the face and teeth. Pair of the temples Pain of the knee.

Behen a, rheumatism. Crural pain when walking. Pains of the check and shoulders, as also wanders pains, and pains in the joints. o. .

Beliad, extr., pains of the feet.

Bellad, fol., pain of the feet. Pains of the joints with itching, redness, & (v. Kali sulph)

Berber Lyr., facual pain General pains with fever, also with sperme torrhosa.

Berb, Lyc, Res, pain of the spine and thigh. Q.

Herthol, pain of the head, stomac



and sides. Pain of the arm and sides with cough.

Bignen. Inc. sem., pertial pains.

Bistorie, pains of the kidneys, and those from stone in the bladder.

Blum, our. sem., pains of the joints, & Q. need and general pains. P.

Bul. Arm., A. with Suiph. Chie., muscular pain, Q. Pain of the joints, Q.

Bember, Aspt. general, pain of the arms and knee. Spinal pains, P. C. N.

Bor., spinal pain extending to the feet. Pains of the calves. r. c. u.

Boo., spinal pains. G. N.

Corol. El., pain of the knee. Pain of the arms, shoulders and spine. c. m. The decoction in rheumatism. n.

Cort. Tor suce., pain of left kidney. P. Cojap. ol., rheumatism; as an ointment. R.

Colom. or., pain of the knee, Q. M. 30.
Colo. corb., spinal pains. r. c. Pains of the shoulders with fever. In gont the external application of lime is recommended in the following combination: mix half-a-pound of unslaked lime, and three cunces of sal ammoniac, with a sufficient quantity of water for a bath; and afterwards an continent made of three cunces of lime and three cunces of camphor, mixed with half-a-pound of sweet oil. n.

Color. opp., pain of the left kidney. Pacial pain, after a serpent's bite.

Caloir, gig. fol., pain of the chest and the feet. Lancinating pain in the chest. Lancinating pain in the joints. Pricking & burning pains, Q. Inflammation of the knee. Rheumatism. In gout the application, s.

Calotr. gig. rad. cort., rheumatism. Rr. Pul. rad. Calotr. gig. gr. xxxvj. Extr. hyper. n. gr. xviii, m. f. l. a. pill. sign. Two such pills, m. and z. in gout. z.

Color, gig. som., spinal pains. F. G. H. Colomb, red., pheumatica.

Comple, in rheumatism, as a vapour bath. s. With hamp seed, as an emulsion, in rheumatic fever. Perfodical pain in the feet.

Connob. Ind. Coshes, A., facial pain. Wandering, rheumatic, pains, also Q.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. rad. cort., pain of the shoulders. Arthritis with general pains.

Canth., rheumatic pain of the shoulders and kidneys. Spontaneous laxation. Burning and pricking pains.

Capill. Ves., general pains with hypochondrissis. Sciation, M. and M.

Capp. spin. rad., pains, Q. Spontaneous laxation.

Caps. sem., renal pain with calculous affections. Pain of the joints Q.o. x. Scintica. P.

Carbo an. (C. c. u.) gout. Pain of the humerus and hands, with burning in the spleen. (H.) Sciatica. Q. M. & E. Take black-burned hartshorn two drachme; ginger and sugar, each a drachm; add a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum-traganth to constitute a paste, of which twelve pastills may be made. One piece to be taken every day in the mouth. At the same time, every evening, a mixture of sugar of lead, opium, and vinegar should be externally applied; by this means a podagra was cured (?) in four weeks. This is a remedy of my earlier practice; when I used also sometimes a combination of black-burned hartshorn with root of sweet flag and henbane seed, in gout and rheumatism, apparently with much success.

Carbo veg., pains with fever and hurning. Pains of the joints and the trunk. Cardam, min., pain of the joints. P. C. N.

Carox, Car. fol., pains. 🤰 🗣

Carin, Car. fr., spinal pains, r a. Pam of the knee.

Carpes, rac., lumbago.

Carth. t., general pains

Caryoph, or., spinal pains, o.

Carcar., pain of the joints, c. Pain of the arms. Facial pain v.

Cass. Abs. sem., spinul pain with hermorrhoids.

Cass, of, renal pains. P. G. N.

Cast. Fest. pulpa, pain of the nape of the neck and the shoulders, with spermatorrhoea. Pain of the feet with hemorrhoids. Alleviating arthritis.

knce and ankles. v. c. Pains of the spine. points.

Cass. Kharn. N., pains in the renal region. P. o. Wandering pains. Podegra.

Case, lign., rheumatism. Pain in the joints.

Case, lign, fol., pleuritic pain. Pain in the kidneys and spleen. Pain of the feet, as if from blows.

Cass. Tora, pains of the joints.

Pain after a fall.

Caust., in acute and chrome gout, the corressive ley. a.

Cepa, pain of the shoulders and the abdomen. r.

Cera citr , pains of the feet.

Cerelmum, in gout, a.

Cetac. of , pain of the joints. Arthritis. Fain of the shoulders. Pain of the teet. Pain from external violence. Stiffness of the spine. Spinal pain, o. N.

Cham, v. Sarsop.

Cheled, may (R.) pains, Q. Both in the muscles and joints.

Chenop, a., scrafica. Spontaneou, invation.

Cherayin, scintica after a fall Renal affections. Tons, In stens affections, the application of vapous obtained from its infusion. a.

Chine cort, acute rheumatism.

Chm. sulph., fixed, acute and chronic rheumatism. Chromic pains in hume rus. Pain of the shoulders. Pain of the shoulders and chest, o. x., as simple sciution and spinal pain. Pain of the kidneys with sciutica. r. General pains. P. o. x.,

Cuh. fol., gout and rheumatism. Tour Cuch. rad., pains of the calves. r.

Cich. sem., pains of the joints. 6. s. Cic., pains of the knees, with and

without swelling.

Comam cort., rheumatic pain of the shoulders and side, with cature 12 times. Renal pain. Pain of the knees, r. c. Puin of the muscle of the feet,

Cinnam. A., general pains. Spins pains. o.

Citri succus, in acute rheumatism. z. Clemat er, rheumatic pains wit catarrh. Pain of the louis at thighs. Spinul pains. Doses ever second day, 15 Pain of the tetteles, z. Acute pain of the kidney. (K. sol.) 3 times 9.

Cleam, pent. hb., pain of the shoulder Pain of the chest, and side of the chest. Pain of the chest will salivation.

Cleon, pent, sem., pains of the knee, 1 Clered, inf., rheumatic pains with feve and those aggravated by cold. n. k 1 Sciatica and pain of the shoulders.

t'or, aux, wandering pains. I'min



Pain of the arm in constipation. P. (Fibres of the external shell). Pain of the kidneys. Pains of the feet and ankle. General pains. G. N. Spinal pains. P. G. N.

Coff. Ar., wandering, rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints; especially those produced from the influence of cold. Arthritis. M. and E. Common strong coffee, drunk several mornings, on an empty stomach, without sugar, in nervous facial pain. R.

Colch. aut., rheumatic acute and wandering pains. Arthritis. General pains. P.

Coloc. pulpa, pain of the calves. Spontaneous luxation. (v. Zingib.)

Commel. nudifl., pains of the hip, spine, and knees.

Compos. Pokermool, pain of the joints. Pains resembling those from blows, with febrile rigors.

Comp. Zerbabri, fixed pains, also Q, with pricking. Pain of the joints. G. N., with pains of the bones and contractions. G.

Concha flux., pain of the face and eyes Con., rheumatism. Neuralgia. Pain of the joints of the arm.

calves (R. sol.) Pains of the joints, also Q. g. N.

Cop. bals., wandering pains in the joints. r. g., fixed, g. N., with cough. g. M. and E.

Corall. r., worn on the naked body, serves as a palliative remedy in chiragra and podagra. Tour.

Corchor. frut., wandering pains of the spine and knee. Pain with gonorr-hora or with urinary disorders;

periodical pains of the spine and joints. c. w. Pain in the thighs. P. Coriand., pain in the joints. P., with dysentery. c. 12 times.

Cornu c. ras., pain of the knee. P.

Cost. Ar., pain of the joints. Pain of the inside of the thighs. P.

Cost. n. Cashm., rheumatic pain of the spine. Pains of the kidneys and groins. General pains. P.

Cotyl. lac., pain in the spine and thigh.

Spontaneous luxation. Pain in the arm with numbness. P.

Creos., neuralgia. Gout. Lumbago. Inability to raise the arm. Pain of the soles of the feet. Pain in the joints, stitching and burning.

Croc. sat., pain of the knee.

Crot. T., pain of the knee. Pain of the feet, extending from above downwards. 4 times 28. Spinal pains. G. N. Gout. Tohp. (v. Mercur.)

('rust. Djinge, general pains. Pain in the knee. Spinal pains. G. N.

('ubebæ, pain of the soles of the feet, in gonorrhæa. Pain of the joints. g.n.

Cucum. Madr., pain of the knees.
G. N.

Cucum. sat. sal. succ. (R.) pain of the shoulders. G. Pains of the knees, calves and joints. Transient pains of the muscles, arms and feet. P. Pain of the feet. P. G. N.

Cucurb. Citrull., taken in large quantities, pain of the joints. P.

Cucurb. Citr. sem., pain of the joints.
Arthritis. Hepatic and renal pains. P.
Spinal pains. P. G. N. The seeds
prepared with their rind. M. & E. 60.

Cucurb. Lag., pain of the knee.

Cup. ac., pain of the arm. Pain of the shoulders from a blow. Spinal pains. P. O. N. he shin. r. a. to the groin.
I ips and groin, and z.
ins, with affections of the

andering pain f both cheeks.

calves.

φ.

(우. 청. n.) vith catarrhal

at after blows, In the joints of ad. r.

the feet with

pain of the Pains of the

th, rheumatic oth, humerus, fort. General much. Pains f the knee, a. pains of the pains a. v.

ndering, spinal

tent pains of r of the kneeun, o, n.

nervous pain

onic rheumat-

oured from the are fried with butter over a gentle fire; in these

Deals. Root for fever, general paint.
Pains in the shoulder.

Deals. Hoot for fetula, pains in the shoulders and spins. Pain in the ears, after a blow. Acute scintics. 4 times 12. Rheumatic pains, with pectoral mucous cetarth. Pains in the kidneys and feet.

Deals. Root for Serson, pain in the face, and a sensation, as of having received a blow. P.

Docals. Root for Torkes, pain in the shoulder and chest. Pains, of a rheumatic character. P.

Delph. Ghafes A., pain in the shoulder. Pain in joints. Pains, Q. Delphin, paucifl., general pains; also shifting pains in the joints.

Digit. p., chronic sciatica.

Digit, p. a. Ars, spinol pain. Spontaneous luxation. r.

Diorit., pain in the knee. r. c. Pain in the chest. Pains in the joints. c.s. Diore. sat., arthritis. 4 times 28. Spinal pains. c. r.

Dood see, pain in the face and eyes. Partial pain in the face and throat v. Drac. sangu., rheumatic pains with

catarrhal fever.

Dulcam., pain in the joints after taking cold. Pains after a fall. Spinal pain. c. w. Pain in the knee.

Eleagn, ang., general pains. Pains in the neck and shoulder.

Embryopt. glut. fr., spinal pains. r. a.
Eng. Jambol. rort. succ. (R.) rheumasic
shifting pains with catarrh. Spinal
pains. Pains in the spine and calves.

Eug. Jambol. fr., pain in the spins and knee. r.

Euph, Agrar. (aff. spec.) spinal pains. a.

Rept. spith., pain in the spine with eciatica. Spinal pains alone, e. n.

Buph, gammi, theumatic pains with estarrh. General pains. Chronic scintice. Pains in the joints, Q. c.w.

Euph. long., pains in the feet. P. G. Pain in the knee. Spinal pains, c.s. Pain in the left kidney. P.

Bupă. seriifol., pain in the joints, gouty or otherwise. Tony.

Euph, serv., pain and numbness of hands and feet.

Bunk, ton., spinal pains, r. o. produced by a blow. Pain in the knee, General pains with catarrh.

Buple,, pain in the neck. Pain in the

Evolv., pain in the joints. P.

Fagon, Ar., lumbago.

Ferr. carb., (precipitated from green vitriol by carbonate of soda), neurelgie.

Ferr. met., pains in the joints. r.

Fic. Car. fr., pain in the chest, shoulder, and arm. r.

Fic. Car. sem., pain in the face and temples.

Fic. glom. (R.) general pains. Pain in the knee. Sciatica. v.

Fig. Ind., pain in the head, spine, and feet. r.

Fusic, rad., arthritis. Pain in the knee. 4 times 12. Pain in the joints, r. c. s. Pain in the arm. r. Fanic, sem., v. Zingib.

Famugree, sem., pain in the arm. r. o. Partial pain in arm and foot. In rheumatism and gout (internally and externally). R.

Fritill, cirra., apinal pain, transient, P.o. . Gund. Zu /m sem., pains. Funer, pain in the chest and shoulder,

with cough. Spinal pains. c. M.

Fang. ign., pains in the joints. r.

ti a g e r m i n g, pain in shoulder. r.a. j

Humeral pain. Pain in the arm. g. Pain in the knee, c. Pain in the calves. Gout. Rheumatic pain in the muscles or in the joints, (Q, n)Galango, paine, Q.

Galans, pains in the head, arm, and stomach, with giddiness. w. and w.

Garden, dum., pain in one side, with cough so violent as to produce vomiting. w. and z. Pain in the joints, g. w.; in such cases as are produced by cold. c. Lumbago. p.

Geran, prot., general, chronic, rheumatic pains.

Grum el., pain extending from the spine to the knee, 12 times. Pain in the arm. r.

Gliss, dict., pain in the joints. P.

Gmel. As., pain in the joints. Spinal pains. G. N.

Goolcheen, pain.

Goss. sem., pains in the joints. q. x. Pain in the testicles. P.

Gourbooti, pains, y. Q. m.& g. 30. (Pains, Q. M.)

Grat., arthritis.

Grew. As. fr., lancinating pains, Q. Gout in the hand, Pain in the joints, after a cold. Pains in the

joints ♀., with or without swellings. Nucl. cont. ('R.) c. n.

Grist. tom., alleviates pain from blind

Guja Khutas, application; in all pains. B.

Guil. Bond., spinal pains and pains in the fect. r. c. Pain in the joints, gouty or otherwise. Pain in the right kidney. r. (v. Smil. China.)

· Gyps. Setselajst, pain in the joints, r.

Gyps. Zernik goudenti, lancinating pains in the knee. r.

Hurm, Ruto, pain in the joints. Lumbago. Rheumatic crural pain. General pains. 4 times 60. Spinal pains o. s., with pains in the thighs and feet. o. s., and e. 60.

Horocutootia, flying gout. Pain in the feet, so if from a blow Pain in the arm. r

Helleb, n., spinal pain. P.

Hemsd, Ind., pain in the shoulder.

Heracl, dee, pains, Q. Pains in the joints. Pain in the hip joint.

Hormod. am., scute rheumatism. Pain in the joints. General pains Renal pains, spinal pains, and sciatica. Pains in the feet. P. O. N.

in the kidneys Pain in the joints (**K**. sol.) Spinal pains, 6. N. (v. Phys. flex. rod.)

Hibisc. Trion., gouty pains in the feet. Hoya err., pains.

Hyose, n. sem., spinal pain with spormaterihica, (v. Carbo on.)

Huper., pain in the shoulder. Shifting

Hyssop , tixed, catarrhal and rheumatic pains. c.

liez aquefol , gout. n.

of the spine, Jup and knee. Pains

indigof Anil, shifting pains, G. Prickings in the joints, Q. Spinal pains, v. z.

in the shoulder, 4 times 28. Pain in the shoulder, 4 times 28. Pain in the arm (so that the patient cannot ruse it). Gout, 6. N. With affection of the head, and costiveness 6. M and 6. 60.

lod, amygd. ol. sol., spund pain. Pain in the arm. m and .. R. (v. Merc.) had, h., v. Kals hydriod. tod Zine, v. Zine, rod

Ipose cert, pain in the joints, some or otherwise. Tour.

Ipon. Cusp., general pains. Pain on tending from the spine downwards Ipon. dasyap., shifting pain in the shoulder Spinal pain. Pain in the joints. 6 N.

Jelap. Conv., spinal pains. P. G. N.

Julap, mir. rad., science. Pain in the joints, with a consumment of burning and prickling. Pain in the hand and knees. P.

Julap, mir, sem., pain in the foot with contraction. Rheumatic pains to the thighs and feet. r.

Jospis a. ust., spinal pain. Sponts neous luxation. (Every other day (dose, 15) Pain in the joints o. and I Jaspis n. u., spinal pains. u and I Pain in the joints, with control tions. Q.

Jugl. reg nuc. cort., pains, Q. Periodic pains in the feet. Pains in the feet with fever

Jugl. reg. mer., gout, &c. E. (v. Mai Med.)

Junip. bacc., gout, and fixed pame every description in the joints. (Shifting pams. 8.)

Just. Nas. fl., spinal pain.

Kali carb , spinul pain.

Kali hydrod., lancinating pain in the hip, with lameness. Pain in the joints, with a sensation of burner and prickling r. o.

Kali hydrochlor., pains in the legs.

Kali hydror, theumstic pains, will burning sensation in the head at hands. Nervous facial pain. Acut pain about the ribs and long spinal pain and sciatica. Sciatic on both sides. Spontaneous himself tion. Pain in the thigh.

Kali note,, the umatism, u.



Keli Sale. Ab., pains in the joints, Q. Pain in the shoulder. Facial pain with catarrh. Rhoumatic pains, without fever. Spinal pains, and pains in the joints. c. v. General pains. r.

Kali suiph., pains in the feet with cough. Podagra. Renal pain. Pain in the knse. Sciatics. c. n. a. Belled., facial pain. Gouty swellings of joints.

Keikeile, pain in the shoulder. Pain in the same and thigh. v.

Kine gummi, pain in the hip joint. Periodic pain in the kidneys with calculous disease. Spinal pain. P. O. N.

Kris, creeping pains. Pain in the kase. r.

Lacco in gr., lumbago, r. o. Pain in the knee, with stiffness and cracking noise. w. and r. Sciatica, r. o. w. Lancinating pain in the bones generally, and especially in the knees, r.

Lactucar., rheumatic pain in the arm, with catarrh. Pain in the joints. r.o. M. and E. 14. (Arthritis. M. and E. 14. M.) Pain in the spine and feet. r.

Lamin. succh., rheumatic pains. (H.) 4 times. Spinal pains. c. x. Pain in the knee. p.

Lour. bace., spinal pain.

Law. is., pain in the knees and ankles, extending into the hams. M. and R. Pain in the calves.

Led. pai. (K.) spinal pain. P. G. Pain in the joints. P.

Lest A. Are., inflammatory swelling of the knee, Q. M and R.

Lest. set., pains in the joints. r. (palifative. M. and B. 30.)

Leon. Royl., pains in one side.

Lapid. sat. hb., renal pain with calculous affections. M. and B. 60. Pain

in the knee with spermeterrhese. Pains Q. σ. π.

Lepid, set, red., spinal pains. P.

Lepis. set, sem., rheumatic poins with cetarrh. Spinal pains. r. c. w.

Lepid, Teramira ol., administered in strong doses, pain in the joints. r.

Lepov. sangu., shifting pains. r. c.

Pain in the shoulder, with or without spinal pain. Arthritis. Podegra.

Pain and swelling after a serpent's
bits. Pains in the joints and
spine. c. w. (v. famales—diseases
of,)

Louck. cepk., pain in the arm, bumerus, and shoulder, x. and z. Pain in the knee. >. v. x.

Liches. od., general pains. c. Spinal pain. Pain in the knee. Pain in the feet, with cramp. Relieving the pain in generators. Pain in the shoulder, also pain in the joints. c. s., in spinal pains and sciatica (from using the medicine) the pains became shifting.

Lim. Law., rheumstism. Chronic pains in the joints.

List som., pains in the arm, humerus, and shoulder. Rheumatism. c. N. Facial pain. r.

Lippis nod., spinal pains. Pains in the knees. r. o.

Liquir. rad., inflammation of the kidneys. u.

Lithanthr., pain in the neck. a. Rheumatic pain in the neck. a. Pain in chest. Pain in the knee. Smarting pains. Pain in the joints. a. n.

Locust., spinal pains.

Lupin. a., pain in the spine, kidneys, and joints. Cephalic and general pains, with rigidity. r.

Lupul. Hum., shifting, rheumatic. gonty pains. Pain in the knee. r. a. Spinal

the humer.s.

fall. Spiral ne knee. F. I pains with pain with saliluxation. Pain n.

in the foot, o. ie knees, toes and podagra. ial pains, o. N.

eral pains.g.n.

acute pain in p and knee.
Renal pains.
matic pain in g the pain of

ecciput (when

n a finger.

pain in one ir in the feet, c. s. Spinal

Rheumatic,

n in the knee.

on in the knee.

on in Tain in

n calves. in the junts, Pain in the

ints, ♀., with

Merces, Soir, pain in the spine and knee. Pain in the kidneys and feet, v.

Meconope. red., general pains. Pain in the joints. Spinal pain. g. w.

Melos Azed. cort., theumatic, shifting pains.

Melie Azed, foi, shifting pain in the shoulders and sides, Lumbago. Pain in the spine and feet. Pain in the knee. P. c. Pain in the leg (every other day a dose, 15... Pain in the joints, with cough. Pain in the bones. Q.

Meliar semp. sem., arthritis. M. & g. 60. Chiragra. Gonagra. Spinal pains. G. N.

Pain in the joints. Tour.

Melil. sem., Theumatic pain in the face

and teeth. Pain at the head of the hip. r.

Melong, sem., pain in the joints. ... Meniand., gouty affections. a.

Menisp. gl., pain in the shoulder. r. s. Menisp. gl. for., rheumatic stiff neck, from cold. Pain in the joints. Pain in the feet, with catarrh.

Menisp. hirs., pain in the right kidney, r.

Merr. dule., a. lod. amygd. ol., lancinating pain, Q

Mere, sol., v. Stryck, pot.

Merc. subl. corr., pain in the kees.
A Iod. pain in the joints, Q.

Mercur, subl. corr. Ind., pain in the joints, Q.

Merc. vie. & Croton T. (in combination, pains in the joints, in Q, p. q. $(f_{n,0})$ m, and n.

Methon, glor., pain in the ankles,

Mesce., facial pain. Spinal pains. c. s. Pain in the knee. r. (v. Sarsap.)

Millefol., pain in the arm. r. c. Pain in the joint of the arm. r. Pain in

the arm and face, with contractions of the facial muscles.

Mimosa abst., general pains. a. 12 times. Spinal pains.

Mimos. Pud. sem., pains in the joints. Pains, Q.

Momord. Guger vel, general pains. c. Arthritis, Q. with contractions. (Pains in the joints, Q. N.) Toothache and sciatica. r.

Moring. Son. rad., pain in the joints. Shifting sciation. Pain in the spine, knee and foot.

Moring, Soh. som., pain in the face, temples and teeth. Spinal pain. c.w.

Morph., rheumatism. Sciatica. Lumbago. Morph. acid., gout and neuralgia. z.

Mor. a. fr. (R.) rigidity of the shoulder. Pains in the stomach, abdomen, hands, and feet. r.

Mosch, nur, pains in the joints. P. o. N. (v. Zingib.)

Mulged, rap. fol., pains in the feet, with fever. Relieving pain in the thigh, by producing a general cruption.

Mulged, rap, rad, cort., general, transient pains. P.

Murial. ac., pain in the right thigh, with itching at the anus, &c.

Myrob. Beller., palliative in pain of the joints. Pain in the knee in the morning, and pain in the calves. P.

Myrob. citr., sciatica by night (aggravated, when at rest). 12 times.

Myrob. Embl., general pains. Pain in the arm. Creeping sensation in the calves. r.

Myrob. Embl. fol., pains in the feet, in hamorrhoids. P.

Myrob. n., sensation as if the hody had , been beaten. Pain in the arm and chest. Spinal pain. o.

Myrrh., good in hand and joints. Tone.

Myrt. beer., pain in the joints. Pain in the throat, chest, and stomach. P. Nerc. bulb., pain in the joints. r. c.

Nard., spinal pains. P. S. M. and R. Pain in the spine and feet. Pain in the spine, knee, and foot. Pain in foot without spinal pains. S. M. Injurious to the kidneys. Town.

Note, m., spinal pain.

Nep. salr. Ab., spinal pain.

Nep. salv. rad., pain in the loins and kidneys.

Nov. ant., pain in spine and groin. P. c. (v. Females—diseases of.)

Ner. Odor. fol., general pains, in fever. P.

Nor. Odor, rad, mont., rheumatic pains with fever.

Nigell. sem., general pains. Pain in the knee.

Nitric, ac., v. Sarsap, & Sulph.

Numul, Shudauj, general pain. Pains in the feet, with spermatorrhæs. M. and E. 30. Alleviating pain in calculous diseases.

Nycter., spinal pain. Pain in the kidneys and feet.

Ocim. a., arthritis, Q. P. o. M. & E. 30.

Spinal pains. Pain in the knee.

Pain in the feet, as if beaten.

Shifting rheumatic pains, with swellings.

Ocem. Basil. fol., spinal pain. Stiffness of the neck, with chronic general pains.

Ocim. Basil, sem, pain in the kidneys. Ocim. pil., pain in the ankles.

Ocim. sanct. rad., chiragra with asthma and cough. Pain in the shoulder. c.n. With cough and pain in the chest, c. (Spinal pain. N.)

Olib. Ind., general pains. r. c. Shifting pain in the umbilical region and abdomen. Pain in the groin, c.

Pain in the knee Pain over the us publis, r.

(mosm. macr. A., shifting pain in the joints. M. and R. 60. Pain in the joints with entarrhal running from the eyes, copious discharge of urine, pain in the shoulder and spine. Sciatica. Pain in the feet.

Onosm mocr. rad., spinal pain. r. e. Pain in the thigh, in fever, r.

Op. mur. oc., pain in the arm. r.

Op. nitrio. oc., with magnesia, pains in the foot, z.

Op. pur., shifting pain in the hepatic and splenic region, with spermatorrhea. Pain in the joints, Q

Op. sulph. sod., spinal pain.

Opop., sensation as of having been beaten Pain from external violence Arthritis o. N. Pains in the feet. P. Opor. ol., its inunction in stiffness from gout. R.

(Ar. ac., arthritis, G. N.

Oc. anim., removing pain in gonorrborn. Pain in the arm, in cough. r. Pank. pil., pains in the feet.

Par. brava, pain in the arms and sides.

Pain in the chest and sides.

Pastinaea Secacul, pain in the face and teeth; pain in the chest, liver, and spleen. Inflammatory swelling of the knee Pains in the calves, with extension into the hams. M.&E. Pain from external violence. Pains in the joints, also Q. r. o. n. Spinal pains, o.n. Pain in the head& teeth, r. Parsa, chiragra. Pain in the knee. General pain. P.

Pers. nucl., renal and inguinal pain.

M. and R. Pain in the joints. r.

Patrol., general pains. r.o., rheum & P

Petros. som., sciatica. r.o. n.

Photi, esc., pain in the shoulder, r.

Rheumstiam (externally). a.

Phas, acon., acute pains in the jumiwith fever. Pain in the head of the thighbone.

Phell. agu., rheumatic pain in the joints. R.

Phosph, pain in the hip-joint. Pali

Phosph tereb. spir, pain in the joint and knees with swelling of the feet Phys. 11kekengi, podagra. 1. juntous to the kidneys. Tour

Phys. flex. rad., pain in the joints. Pair in the nape of the neck, shoulder groin and knee. (Arthritis, x

Phys. flez. rnd , A. Hermod. d., pain in the joints,

Phys. flex. sem, pain in the knee. a Pain in the foot. (4 times 13 i m. 2 Picrorrh, kurrooa, gout. Pixed, the matic pains, with cough. Periodic spinal pains with hypochrondrasic In chronic sciatica, a relapse v. (an neute form, x. and z. 14 Pain in the humerus, shoulder and ankle Pains in the joints, also Q. a. x General pains. v. (Shifting pains to Injurious to the kidneys, Toxx.

Pop. a., pains in foot the inturation Pain in the penis, in gleet. r
Pop. long. stp., scratica.

Piscin., general pains, also in the stomach, with heaviness of the head. Pains in the spine and known Pistac put, spinal pain with ferent 4 times.

Per. sat., pain in the feet, as if produced by blows. Pain, with late of perspiration in the feet.

Plant, may., spinal pain. 1.

Plat., sensation of pair, extending from the spine to the grain. Pair from a bruise

Plumbay, Zeyl and, pains in the jounts in fever, e, in acute level 4





Piumb., pain in the joints. Pain in the spine, and in the thigh and calf, of one side.

Paonis coreE., shifting pains. Pain in the shoulder. Relieving pains in generation.

Polimir. Ab., pain in the thighs (worse at night, when in bed). r.

Polonis, red., pains, Q. M. and R. St.

Polyg. No., pains in the spine and feet.
4 times 12. Pain in the kidneys with
gravel. Pain in the calves with
calculous affections. Pain in the
spine and joints. c. w. (Pain in
the spine and foot. 4 times w.)

Polyg. macr., shifting pains on the side of the chest, in the spine and hip. General pains, as also in the shoulder and knee. Pain in the foot. P. G. N.

Polyg. molls, pain in the joints. Pain in the knee with gonorrhose. Numb-ness of the arm. r.

Polyp., pain in the arm with cough. Injurious to the kidneys; but o. for arthritis. Tone.

Portul, sem., pain in the humaral joint. Crural pain. Pain in the heel on exertion. m. and n.

Pronella, arthritis.

Pres. spie. (R.) renal pain. Painful weakness in the feet. Pain in the joints of the arms and hands. r.

Popil, acre., thoracic pain in generrhea. Pain in the arm, spine and foot (like rheumatic). r.

Pale,, gout with indigestion. Pain in the shins (worse at night). Pacial pain. Lumbago, palliative.

Pyrethr., pain in the joints. r. c.

Nervous facial pain (a piece to be taken into the month, to produce salivation) n. Transient pain in the thighs. r.

Quere, rob, gl., shifting pains.

Benune, len. f., pain in the feet.

Ren. len. fel., general pains, also those on one side. Pains, &. Pains in the shoulder. Spinal pains.

Ron. Ion. rad., rheumatic and gouty pains, with swellings and contractions. Pains in the shoulder, spine, knee and ankles.

Row. scell., pains of a burning sensetion.

Rapar. sam., pain of the forehead and in the face. r.

Raph, set, spinal pains (esten profusely). P.

Raph. sat. sem., pain in the arms. Pain in the joints of the arms. Pain, extending from the groin to the humerus. Pain in the knee.

Raph. sat. succ. cum Berb. Lyc. Res (solution) pains in spine and knee.
Rath., rigidity of the spine. M. & E. 60.
Rhoum, acute rheumatism, after a cold. General pain with trembling.
Rhoum Austr., lumbago.

Rhus Cor., a smarting fiatulous sore through the loins and kidney (administered internally and locally).

Rhus Kakr., pain in a finger-joint. r. Rhus Tox., acute and chronic rheumatism. Pain from the spine downwards with imperfect palsy. Spontaneous luxation. Pain in the joints, Q. with scalding urine.

a. Merc. viv., inflammatory swellings of the joints. Sciatics with harmorrhoids.

Ricini fol., pain in the hip-joint. General pains with stiffness.

Ricini rad. cort., pain in spine & knee.
Rosar. r., gout with affections of the
stomach. (Instead of coffee, the
leaves of roses to be taken as tea). n.
Rosmar., rheumatism.

! Rottl. t., shifting pains. Sensation as

ì

nds and feet.

rural pain. r.
shoulder and
rarms, humestring pains in
rms. Pain in
Pain in the
cumatic pain

kidneys and one side. al pain, with

hœa. neuralgia.

tam Podagra.

ts. G. N. Spi-

in the joints.

Pain in the deulous affec-

anal pain (inautions).

n knee. Pain nkles, Pains, Pain in the

n in the foot.
headache and
ver. Pain in
he foot. P.

of bruised, in

Pain in the

e joints, Q. by in, removing. out and theuA. Menr., palm, Q. and S Q., ever with nodes, M. and B.

A. Nitrie, ac., pains, Q. M. & s. 46 (v. Smil, China).

Surifrago Peskant, general pains.
Pains in the knee, r.

Seamm., pains in the chest, stomach, and bowels. Pain in the knee, in constipation. r.

Scorp., pains in the neck, shoulders, arm-joints, spine, and knees. R. Pains in the joints and spine. a. z. Pain in the testicle, in Q. s.

Sebest. fr. imm., pain in the head, throat and arm. P.

Sec. c., pain in the foot. v. c. Pain at the foot with burning sensations and itchings. 4 times 28. Spinal pains. 6. x.

Sol., rheumatic pains. Pains in the foot with spermatorrhees. Pains the joints (I. R.) at and a. r. o. a. Pains, Q. G. S. Pains of the cales, and toes. r.

Senec, Jacquem., arthritis. Pains of conside. Spinal pains. g. m.

Sense, mus., pains in the humerus, shoulders, arm and spine. Pains, Q. General pain. P. c. x., when with headache. c.

Senega, shifting pains. Pains of the feet with accumulation of phlegus on the cheat.

Sop. os, spinal pains. General poles with fever.

Sep, succ., pain of the spine and culves. Pain of the calves (before or after generalized) H. N., or every other day.

Serp. erue., catairhal, theumatic paint with fever. General pains. Spinst pains, also in Q. r. c. Pain of the side of the chest and the joints, Q., also with inflammatory swellings.



Burning-pains in the testicles, in calculous affections. Burning pains extending, upwards, to the hip; after a dog's bite. m.

Sinlikend, diminishing pains, Q; by enlarging the chancre.

Sid. fol, spinal pain.

Sid sem., pains of the spins and feet. Pains of the hip joint. Spinal pain. c. r. General pains. r.

Sil., arthritis, Q. Spinsl pain. Pains of the feet with abdominal pain. Pain in the knee. c. m.

Sinep. plac. (TL.) sciation.

Stoymb. Irio, general or renal pains, with fever. Spinal pains. c. n.

Small., pains of the head and joints. v. Smil. Chine, pain of the calves, with a burning sensation, or with generation of the calves, with case (H sol.) M. Arthritis. Rheumatic or gouty pains in the hands and feet. Spinal pains. o. N. Pains of the head, shoulders, and testicles. v. (Pains of the joints. N.) (Wormcaten-powder of) facial pain. A. Gwil, Bond., pains, Q. M. and E. A. Sersop., general pain with caries. M. and E.

Sole Jacque, fr., pains of joints. c. m. Sol. Jacque, rad., painful internal sensation of burning. r. c. (v. Burning (internal)—sensation of).

Sol. n., General pains with fever. Pain of the kidneys, spine and joints. r. Spheranth. Ind., general pains with fever. (Doses every hour and a-half, 8.) Pains in joints, also Q. G.N.

Spig. enth. (H.) pains of the head, face and joints. Periodical pain affecting the whole body or only one side. Pain at the root of the penis. Pain of the feet in fever.

Spong. w., renal and crural pain (worse at night, during repose). v.

Specific m., rhoumatism. Pains, aggravated by exercise; diminished by rost.

Steph., pain of the bone of the arm.

Pain of the abdomen, spins, and feet, with urinary disorders. Pain of calves. Pain of shoulders. P. c. st.

Pain of the left kidney, which extended to the shoulder. P.

Stack. Ar., gout, and podagra. Tour. Stack. Cashm., spinal pain and sciatics.

Pain of the foot. Sensation in the feet, as if bruised, when walking.

Stores cal., diminishing pain. Tour.

Stront n., facial pain. P.

Strycku., neuralgia.

Strych. f. St. Ign., acute rheumatism. Rheumatic, shifting pains. Spinal pains. r. c. Pains, in Q. r. c. Pain in the knee. Inflammatory swelling of the knee. Pain in the joints. c.x. General pains, as also pain of the thigh. r.

Stryck, n. pot., spinal pain, as also general pains. r.

A. Merc. sol., pains, Q.

Strych. s. com., pain in the head of the thigh, after cold. M. and R. Pain of the joints. Pains after excessive drinking spirits.

Sulph. ac., sciatica.

Sulph. Auliusar, A. Nitric, ec., pain of the knee. In general pains, head-ache. P.

Sulph. citr., pain in the joints. Rheumatism.

Tabasher, pain of the shoulders. r. Tak. a., spinal pains. c. N. Facial and general pains. r.

Tale. n., wandering pains. Spinal pains. c. Pain of the fingers. r.

Tarar. fol., rheumatism.

Tarax, rad., pain of the arm. Pain of

to passe. The state passe, in

THERE OF THE

I temperating in discharges in the moide temperating in the control in the contro

nhe shoulders. olking. ol pain. The state of the s

the day have a the points. In second the Company of the Company of

The control parts of the first, The control parts parts of A. S. American parts with the Control of

Con. war, your of the band, of

There goes, character punch, much, shotsome, and shap from:

Fix None, strifting pound. Por Pair of the univers, c. Prince Income & t. S. Spatial points. Humani, page, v.

From the past, at the tempoles, it makes sometimes of the joint Fortuge test, outpiles, point other. Point of the shouldess Louther, sort, guteral point, catastic. P

Leather, fr., general pains, 22; fever c. Chroner ortheitis, a Pain of the joints. Pain a brancrus, erms and shouldern Pains, or chiragen and podega Zod, Zor., arthritis. Sciences, or with Picrovyk, knorona, and if in arthritis. 2.

Zinc., pains in the umbilical



and in the feet; periodical chronic affections, somethmes with fever. Spontaneous luxation. Pains of the joints, Q. s. w.

Zine, fed. amppel d. of. comp., pains, Q. Sciatica. c. Pains of the joints. r. Zine. Move., sciation. General pains with fever.

Zinc. sulph., pain of the arms. Pain of the arms and feet. Pain of both ankles.

Zingib. e., scintica. Take: assaintida, and nutmeg, each one scruple; madder two scruples; white ginger and sugar, each half an ounce: powder and mix them together. The dose is from half a drachm to a drachm (every m. and m.), with a little water. For some time this was a favorite but hazardous remedy of mine, which I no longer recommend; preferring simple medicaments, administered in smaller doses.

Zingib. rec., headache and general pains. Zingib. rec., combined with Colocynth. red., arthritis. w. and n. 60.

Zingib. rec. with Fanic. sem., and honey, scistica.

Zyz. Joj., general shifting pains, Q. Zyz. Joj. gummi, facial pain.

Zys. cul., pain of the joints with fever. Pain of the kidneys and bladder.

PARM, WHITE OR BLACK, v. Skin-dis-

Parerration, v. Subeultus tendinum, &c.
Parer (Parerreis) as:

PEMIPLEGIA (poley of one tide); PARAPLEGIA (poley of the lower ports); and contontions, con-TRACTIONS, STIPPHESS, RIGIDITY AND MUMBHESS OF LIMBS, &c.

Abr. proc. r., paralysis of speech, with etuttering and contractions. M. 40.

Acenthae, Ostungun, contortion of the facial muscles.

Ajuga dec., palsy of the arm.

Allien est., stiffness of the spine. 2.

American. Journtoke, sensution of heaviness of the arm, with impotency.

Ambre gr., palsy with spanus and trembling. Contortion of the facial muscles. Insensibility of portions of the skin. g. r.

Ary. nat. f., palsies.

Armer., palsy.

Armics, painful palsy, from a fall.

Art., paraplegia. P.

Ars. pot., palsy with arthritis and contraction. 4 times.

Are. sod., v. Skin-diseases. Insensibility of portions of the skin.

Asa f., palsy of the arm.

Aformes, paraplegia. Stiffness of the feet.

Bor. ac., rigidity with insensibility.o.w. Boll. extr., palsy. r. o., in paralysis of speech, and hemiplegia. s.

Bign. Ind. sem., closure of the eyelid. r.

Blum. our., v. Skin-diseases: insensibility of the skin.

Bol. 4rm., v. Spaams, &c.

Bomb. hept. gummi, palsy of the sphineter of the bladder. (v. Urinary disorders.)

Calc., v. Spaams, &c.

Calumba, v. Spasma, &c.

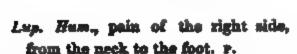
Carbo as. (C. c. u.) palsy of the sphincter of the bladder. (v. Urinary disorders.)

Case. Fist. sem., sequels of palsy after a fall.

Castor., palsy.

Celastr. pan., palsy of speech, and of one side. G., where at the same time friction with its oil was made externally.

医皮肤 化物质测量性性 经重要的 and i e tale fortal talas les les estes ons, a. entre Permigliance, w. &. àcc. in a to the little fin miplegi = X \$ E ea a amilia the int make at Mr. T. bkin-likenses, d with the .xpalsy fithe w mit ete palsy of the eagre en com o titrattione. side. terrifical in studing in the s ower part of the n Skind - 14.4 A HALL TO THE MAIN STREET reser is the Table Skin-diseases, t in mecusibility sensibility is the parts of th e skitte to tigument, in tripical itch. feet paralysis of Harm, Royal autractions, M. an Heliotr, E . , palsy with goat, § Space of Ac. Hemid, Ind., v. Skm-diseases. Hyose, na polsy of the speech. 428.545 ladeg, ant ..., stuttering, p. Inula Hell, contractions with artiet the a horest Iod. Strychn., paraplegis. u. 1 779. I Ipom. dasysp., v. 8kin-diseases. 100 Julapa, palsy of the sphincter i bladder. (r. Urinary disorder f., palsies, n. sn ,contractions, with arthri- A s₀ palsies. v h 1 Prod., v. 8kin-diseases; . A itch, insensibility of the sl social contractions. // numbness of the feet. painful contraction. ramira-oil, with _ * administered every d. . . . d sees, is said to have "legia", but it was followe it's at the joints, which I supwas twing to the too strong det selemedy, erote, contraction with totis, 4 tim v28. Palsies? (r. 8 1500 į I, escises, insensibility of the sk tigidity, &c. is.



Lgc, Ab., stiffness of the neck.

Males ment, contractions of the hands. (v. Spesma, &c.)

Manna Hed. Alk., contractions. (v. Spasms, &c.)

Monne Toeghul, paley of the sphineter of the bladder. (Incontinence of urine.)

Mant. on mid., pains of one side, with insensibility. (v. Skin-diseases.)

Mer. Syr., v. Spaums, &c.

Melandr. tr., palsy of speech.

Melia semp. sem., v. Speams, &c.

Melissa, palsy. R.

Merc. subl. corr., facial paralysis.

Methon. glor., v. Skin-diseases.

Millefol. (R.) contortion of the facial muscles.

Momord. Gugervel, v. Spasma, &c. Moring. Soh. gummi, v. Skin-diseases. Mori a. fr. n. (R.) rigidity of the

shoulder. Myrob. n., v. Skin diseases.

Nove. bulb., v. Skin-diseases: insensibility of the skin, in tropical itch.

Nerd., palsy with gout, Q.

Ner. Oleand., paraplegia. (v. Skin-diseases.)

Nigella set., v. Skin-diseases.

Ocim. a., insensibility of the arm, with scirrhus of the nape of the neck.

Ocim. senct. som., palsy of an arm, and of both feet after delivery.

Oleun anim., palsies.

Quoem, maer., v. Skin-diseases.

Op. per., contortion of the facial muscles.

Panie, p.L. v. Skin-diseases.

Pastingos Secacul, dragging pain in the ham.

Pasia, hemiplegia. Imperfect palsy of speech. r. (r. Skin-diseases.)

Poleons., its fat, externally applied, is used in Asia in palsies, contractions, and rigidity of limbs.

Petrol., palsy (internally and externally, z.) Rigidity of limbs. r. e. (v. Skin-diseases.)

Potros, som., v. Skin-diseases: tropical itch with insensibility.

Phosph. oc., palsy, v. Skin-discesse.

Phys. Alkohonyi, hemiplegia. m. 60. m. and n. 60.

Phys. fex. sem., impairment of the voice. (v. Affections of the throat, &c.)

Pip. c., imperfect hemiplegia. Palsy of the erectile muscles of the penis. (v. Skin-diseases.)

Pis. sat., contortion of the facial muscles, with difficulty of hearing.

Plat., contortion of the mouth.

(v. Skin-diseases.)

Plumb., palsy, after spasms.

Ranar, ol. coct., it is said, that frictions with it have cured paraplegia.

Ran. lanug., v. Spaams, &c.

Raph. sat. sem., palsy of the sphineter of the bladder. (v. Urinary disorders.)

Rheum Austr., palsy.

Rhodod., against sensation of numbness, like that from parelysis. z.

Rhus Toz., palsies.

Rottl. t., hemiplegia. 4 times 60.

(v. Skin-disesses.)

Rub, t., palsy. Tonr.

Salep, v. Spasms, &c.

Scamm., v. Spasms, &c.

Sec. c., paraplegia. Palsy of the sphincter of the bladder. (v. Urinary disorders.)

Senega, in distortion of the eyelids. z.

Sep, succ., paley.

Sil., paraplegia, with Q. (v. Spasms.) Sinap., palsy. Tonr.

Solon, Jucqu., painter-

yong a, manufality of the lower part of the body, a.

Steen, paraplegia.

ShipA., paley.

Stock ired., facial paralysis, after a fall. Pulsy of the sphincter of the bladder. (v. Urmary disorders)

Styrch. f. St. Ign., v. Spasma, &c.

Strych, n. rom., v. Skin-disenses.

Sulph, calz, palsies n.

Tak. a., v Spasms, &c.,

Terebinthi sem., paraplegia.

Theje occ., palsy of the sphineter of the bladder. (v. Urmary disorders.) Insensibility of the toes. Paraplegia.

Urt. dioces, palaies.

Vill. nymph., v. Skm-diseases, &c Vit. Voy., painful paraplegia.

Zinc., rigidity

Zoses sulph., hemiplegis.

Zengeb., palaces and contractions.

(v. Colorynth.)

PARTURITION, v. Glands—diseases of,
PARTURITION, v. Females—diseases of,
PRRIS—FAIN OF THE, v. Perinseum, &c.
PERINSELM (the triangular interspace
intuated between the anna and organa
genitalia, and divided by a medial
line, thousand (aroun); public (a
bone completing in front the arch of the
pelois); and PERIS (membrum virile)—
PAIN IN THE,

Aloe succ., abdominal, and inguinal pains.

Amaronth. cr. sem , inguinal pain, and strangury in gonorthma. r.

Arg. falm., inguinal pain. v. o. v.

Amua, inguinal puin, r.

Beken, inguinal pain, G. M.

Cops. sem., inguinal pain.

Carlo, en., soreness and humid excre-

Cardo veg., sureness and humid excretion on the permission.

Cass. Fest, pulps, inguinal pain. r. s.

Cass, Kharn N., inguinal pain + 0 4 times 12,

Chelul may, inguinal pain o w.

Chin. suiph., inguinal pain

Coloc, pulps, inguinal pain. P. G.

Copr, pain in the grouns and hipt, with contraction, is and z.

Cuseude Lak, inguinal pain, r. a. s.

Deals, Root for fever, inguinal pain and harmaturia in passing urine.

Espár,, inguinal pain, P.

Gmel. Asset, inguinal pean, with dyoury Granet, ec. red. cort, inguinal pein, an suppression of urine. P.

Gund Zwim sem., inguinal pain. Hyper, perf., inguinal pain.

lod, ol. sol, articular (joints) and inguinal pains, when cold iv Zine.

Kris, inguinal pain in the group, in right side of the abdomen (Eight doses in 12 hours).

Lepor, sange., inguinal pains, a.u &u it

Lupis, a., pain of the pubis, Itching of the pubis, r

Lup, Hum., pain of the groins and hipt Major., inguinal pain, v. c. x.

Melong, sem., ingumal pain, e. s.

Ner. out., inguinal pain r. o x.
Ohb. Ind., inguinal pain with sperme

torrhen.
Op. pw., inguinal pain.

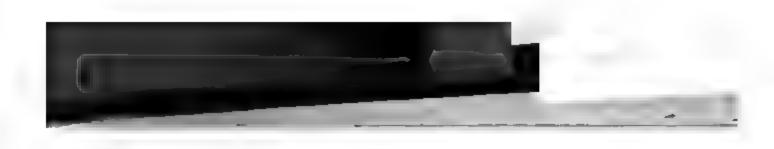
Phys. flex. rad., articular and inguing

Perorch, kurraca, inguinal pain,

Pss. sat., inguinal sweilings. r.

Polyg, limfol, inguinal pain with colic, retention of urine, and stoppage of howels.





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Polyp. Sekour, itching and pricking in the groins.

Raph. sat, sem., inguinal pain, extending to the humerus.

Salv. of., inguinal pain. r.

Santal, r., inguinal pain. r.

Supind. emorg., inguinal pain. r.

Sazifr. Peshant, inguinal pain.

Scorp., lancinating pain from the left groin to the region of the umbilious, and spleen. 7 times. Pain in the perinaum. r.

Smil. China, inguinal. P.

Spong. u., inguinal pain.

Storaz cal., inguinal pain.

Strych, f. St. Ign., inguinal pain.

Sulph. ac., inguinal pain.

Tereb., inguinal pain, as if hernia threatened.

Umb. Butazeri, inguinal pain. 4 times 12.

Zinc. iod., pain of the groin and hip.

PSEAPIRATION—SI PPRESSED OR EXCES-SIVE; OPPENSIVE ODOR OF THE SEIN, DIAPHORETICS OR SUDORI-FICS (remedies, stimulating perspiration) &c.

Acon. Nap. extr., diaphoretic.

Ager. a., perspiration of hectic patients.

Ajousin, diaphoretic.

Amm, mar., v. Serp. ex.

Anac. occ., diaphoretic.

Anac. or., promoting perspiration at night.

Anguis (Aspis Naja) virus, perspiration of the feet. P.

Ant. t., perspiration and granular eruption. v.

Armica, aweating and shivering at night, in catarrh p.

Arsen., v. Kali hydriod,

Arum camp., diaphoretic.

vol., it.

Balausia, offensive perspiration of the

Beberine, sudorific.

Berb. Lyc. Res, promoting and repressing perspiration.

Bov., perspiration of hands and feet. Continued debilitating perspiration, with leprosy.

But. fr. gummi, perspiration of the head, even in winter.

Cacal. Kl., excessive perspiration, with latent Q.

Calam, ar., perspiration of the head. r.

Calotr. gig. rad. cort., as disphoretic and diuretic. R.

Campech. ligni extr., sweating of phthisics. n.

Cariss. Car. fol., local sweating. r.

Case. lign. fol., sudorific. Offensive perspiration of the axilla.

Cass. Tora, absence of perspiration in some portions of the skin, with burning, &c.

Celastr. pan., fetid perspiration.

Cepa, diaphoretic.

· Chelid, maj., diaphoretic.

Chin. sulph., sudorific. Sometimes cold perspiration.

Colch., augmented perspiration.

Conr. arg., perspiration of the face. P.

Cost. n. Cashm., disphoretic.

Croc. sat., offensive perspiration. Profuse and fetid perspiration.

Cucum. acutang. P., sweating-sickness.

Cucurb. Lag, diaphoretic, Tony.

Cupr. sulph., increased perspiration, with thirst.

Cuscut. sem., perapiration of the forehead, with heat.

Daron, excessive aweating with internal heat, so that no covering can be endured.

Dealsing's Root for fever, dis-

horetic, Tour.

rangient pers-

transient pers-

rate aweating,

by night. r.

ration, n of perspira-

sation. Pers-

of perspiration rutaneous sur-

a with burning
of the sun.

reparation and

c. Tone.

e. comoting pers

r-piration with

espiration, G. N. perspiration,

perspiration in osy. In partial ral application

e decoction of

n with itching

rd perspiration mr.

se perspiration

of perspiration

and loss of sensation, &c.

Melina, diaphoretic.

Merc. v., diaphoretic.

Myroo, a., perspiration at night. r.

Ocim. a., transient perspiration. >.

Olean, frictions with awest oil, in prefuse perspiration. R.

Oncem. story, rad., much perspiration with insensibility in some parts.

Pareira br., perspiration of the head.

Pastinges Secarel, suppressing perspiration.

Persic. fol., offensive perspiration of the axilla; (application) a.

Petrol, diaphoretic, in leprosy.

Phosph., frequent perspiration. Officerative perspiration. Disphoretic.

Pip. a., disphoretic.

Pip. Betle fol., partial aweating, and suppressed perspiration.

Plectr. arom., perspiration and giddleness. v.

Phonb. ac., hectic perspiration. s.

Paonia corall., perspiration. 2.

Pyrethr., diaphoretic. Tone.

Ran. scell., sweating of the feet.

Rhus Kakrasıng hea, cold perpiration, with fever.

Rhus Toxic., diaphoretic.

Rosmar., sudorific

Rub. Munj., perspiration of the forehead. P

Sabina, disphoretic.

Sale. off., night-sweating producing debility.

Samb, n., strong perspiration.

Samb. n. cort. int. (R.) colliquative perspiration, with emaciation. a.

Sassafr, diaphoretic. R.

Senec. Jacquem., perspiration (in some insensible parts of the skin). F.

Sep. suce , sweating-aickness.

Serp. ex , diaphoretic.

Serp. ex. cum ammon. mur. comp., profuse perspiration.

Side, disphoretic.

Silio., profuse perspiration with burning and pricking pains. Perspiration of the feet, of a sour odor. (Offensive perspiration of the arm-pit. M.) Solon. Jacqu. fr., sudorific.

Stann., profuse perspiration, causing weakness.

Stine, mar., sudorifie.

Thym. Swp., perspiration and warmth in feet, previously cold. r.

Zinc., feeble perspiration.

PRETILENCE, v. Fever, &c.

PRINCEIM, v. Pever, &c.

PRARNITIS, v. Hoedsche, &c.

Paratete, v. Emaciation, &c.

PILES, v. Homorrhoids, &c.

PLAGUE, p. Fever. &c.

PREUMONIA and PERIPMEUMONIA (inflammation of the lungs, chest, sides of the chest—hypockondriae region—\$\foatsc.)

> PLEURISY (inflammation with lancinating pain of the pleura).

> PLEUBODYNIA (rheumatic pain in the sides; simulating pleurisy).

THORACIC (belonging to the chest).

BROWCHIAL (affecting the bronchi, or branches of the windpipe) PAIN, ULCERS, &c.

Abr. prec. n., pains of the chest, arms and shoulders. M. and E. 4 times.

Acar, succ., acute pleurisy.

Aconthac. Ootungun, pleuritic pain in the left side.

Ackyr. ssp. sem., pleurodynia. P. G. Doses every half-hour. 8 times.

Acon. Nap., pneumonia and peripneumonia. c. w.

Ajuga dec., thoracio pain. P. G. N.

Allium sat., thoracic pain.

Alor succ., pain in the right side. P.

Altern. sees. red., thoracic pain with headachs.

Aith. ft. fol. 4 red., pneumonia and peripreumonia. Acute thoracic pain. M. and R.

Ambra gr., ulcers of lungs. n. & s. 14. Anac. or., pneumonis and peripaeumonis. r. o.

Amagall. car., sensation of soreness of the chest, with fever.

Antim. tort., pneumonia (strong dosts). z.

Araneum, pain in the left side.

Arg. nitric. f., painful tightness in the cheet, with eructation. (L. R.) M. or every third day a dose.

Arist. rot., scute pleurisy.

Arum camp., pneumonia. M. and E. 4 times (one dose every hour) a. M. Asa f., pneumonia and peripneumonia.

12 times.

Asar., pain in the hypochondr. region.r.

Asparag asc., rheumatic thoracic pain
with inflammation. Acute pain in
the hypochondriac region.

Asphalt., thoracic pain.

Asplen. fol, acute thoracic pain.

Pulmonary catarrh. v.

Auripigm, r., pleuritic pain.

Balausta, pleuritic pain. P. Thoracic pain with cough. o.

Basella r., periodical pain of the side. Pain in the hypochondriac region. r. Bdell., pain of the side. r. Thoracio

pain. c.

Rehen a., pain in the hypochondriac region. Thoracic pain. G. N.

Belema., thoracic pain. P.

Benzoic, ac., pain in the left side. F.

Berthol., pain in the hypochondriac region. c. x.

Bor., thoracic pain. G. N.

Bor., thoracic pain. P. G.

But, fr. f., pain in the left side. r.

Cacalia KI, pectoral irritation with

cough and hearseness.

Colom, or., periodical, pleuritic pain. M. and g.

Colebr. opp , pain of the left side. 4 femas 12. 12 times.

Campach. lig., pain of the side. r when from external violence, o.

Cannab, Ind. Cashm. fl., pulmonic and pleuritic pain.

Cannab. Ind. Lah. fol., congestion of the lungs. r.

Cannab. Ind. Lah som., pain in the hypochondrise region with cough, w, and r.

Canth , thornele pain, a. N.

Cap. Ven., thoracie paln.

Corota , indigestion from carrots) pain in the right side P.

Cass. at., pleurisy.

(ass. Kharn, N., thoracic pain, with expectoration of mucus, M, and E. Pain of the hypochondriae region. 12 trings.

trass. Han, pneumonis. Pleurisy. TORY,

Cass, lign. fol., acute pleurisy of the left suc. 12 times.

Catechu, pain of the sale.

Cedrela Toona, oppression on the chest. P.

Cepa, thoracic pain

Cetae ol., sub-acute pleurisy. r Pulmonary catarrh, a. Pulmonary consumption.

Chel. maf., pnoumonia, g. N.

Chenop. a. sem., chronic pain of the aide.

Cherayta, thoracie pain.

Chin, cort., lancinating pain under the ribs, extending to the spine.

Churrus, pneumonia and peripneumonia.

But, fr. yumms, tightness of chest. P. | Cichor, sem., pain in the chest, 400 hypochondriae region.

Cunam, cort, thornele pain.

Cleam, pent. Ab., thornete pain.

Corcul men , sub-acute pleurisy. r. f. 8 times 24

Colocynth, pulpa, pneumonia, o. s.

Comp. Zerbubri, thoracie pam. P.

Cone, arg , oppression of the cham-Thoracie pain, P.

Cop. bals., thoracic pain. G. S.

Cornu c. u. a., pleurodynia from cold Cost. Ar , pain in chest and shoulds

Cost, n. Cashm., thoracic pain. c. s. Creos., painful sensation of burnille and lancinating in the chest. 24 sation of tightness of the chest.

Croc. sat, chronic pulmonary cataral N. 40. Oppression of the chair after enting. Pain in the bype chondriac region, r

Crust, Djinge, oppression of 2 chest, P.

('ubeb., pain of the side (in the more ing). P

Cumini sem., thoracie pain. r. 4 times 24.

Cup. amm., catarrhal, thoracte pain Curcut, orch., periodical pain of 🎏 side.

Cyc. rev. sens, sensation of soren of the chest. r.

Daron,, thorsele pain.

Datisc. Cann. sem., pleurodyma.

Datur, Stram, sem., transient plean of the left suc. P.

Deals. Root for forer, pain in right side of the chest, and of hepatic region.

Deals. Root for Sermon, thorne pain, and pleurodynia. r.

Deals. Root for Torkes, thorne pain, a,

Digit. p., expectoration of blood, @



mucus. Pleurodynia. Oppression of the chest. 2.

Diorit., thornels pain. c.

Djendeles, pain of the cheet and thermal

Dolich, pr., thoracic pain. r.

Drac. sange., pleuritic pain in the left side.

Dulosm, fol., thoracic pain. c. x.

Dule, stip., thoracle pain, after a fall.

But. Rit., pain in the hypochondriae region. P.

Embryopt, plut., pain in the hypochendrine region.

Buch, spith., plourisy.

Buph, gummi, entarrhal thoracic pain, with or without Q.

Boph. ten., pneumonia. P.

Buph. thym., pneumonia, M and B.

Ferri suipă. Ind., pleuritic pain. P. G. N. Thoracic pain. P.

Perser., pneumonia. e. s.

Gard. dum., paralytic debility of the lungs. Thoracic pain. o. n.

General, pleurodynia, P. Q. Thoracic pain with cough. Pain in the hypochondriac region. P. Q. R.

Goolekeen, thoracie pain.

Gourdooti, pain of the chest, Q.

Guil. Bond., pain in the hypochondriac region. Thoracic pain. a. n.

Gund. Zuim sem., pleurodynia.

Harm. Rute fl., thoracic pain. P.

Haroontootia, thoracic pain. r. c.

Hamid. Ind., oppression of the chest, from caterrh.

Hollow, pill. sol., pain in the hypochondriac region and throat.

Hyper. fol., pneumonia, and peripneumonia.

Indigof. Anil, flying pain in the sides and the spine.

Indig., acute thoracic pain. Oppression of the chest. r.

Iod., pneumonia. Pain in the left side. Ipom. cor. sem., thoracic pain. P.

Iyom, cusp. Jol., pain in the right side, r. c.

Kali bickrom., thoracic pain.

Kali corb., pain of the chest and spine.

Kak Apdroc., pain in the hypochendrine region (I. R.) M. and M.

Kino gunani, thoracle pain.

Kris, pain in the sides and arms.

Lacon in gr., pleuritic pain. P. g.

Led. pal., thoracic pain, with expectoration of blood and mucus. M. & S.

Lant, set., sensation of tightness of the chest, after expectoration of lileod.

Leon. Royl., pleurodynia.

Lich. Isl., thoracie pain. P.

Line sem. (with or without honey) pleurodynia.

Lithanthr., thoracie pain. G. N.

Lup. Hum., pneumonia. c. w.

Lyc. No., pain of the chest and shoulders (after a fall). Thoracic pain. P. Pneumonia. o. w.

Magn. carb., pain of the sides and the knee.

Mang. corb., bronchial irritation. P.

Manna Cal., pneumonia. Acute thoracio pain.

Mastiz, bronchial irritation, P.

Meccan, bals., ulcers of the lungs.

Melandr. tr., pleurisy.

Melia Azed. fol., shifting pains in the shoulder and side.

Melia semp. fol., thoracic pain after fever.

Melil. sem., pain of the hypochondriac
region and the abdomen.

Menth, p. (T.) pain in the left side of the chest, r.

Merc. subl. corr., pneumonia. Pain of the chest and spleen.

Mesna ferr., pain in the left side of the chest (after a serpent's bite). W1" D. . . . art. [Art. 1 . Oi-1-: ... 1. E 49. 13.5. 1. 50 r side. Shatt na Вин тедина

Polypool, noxious to the chest. Take Partulisemi, pulm inic expectoration, 8. Pyrethr., bronchial irritation Oppression of the chest, with accumulation of narcus. to be Rotheracic pain, with some- $\Gamma_{\alpha}(\xi_{\alpha})$ he had, theracle pain, with cough-Phermonia, 6 N. I m. lan, f. rea. plearisy.

Residence of the contraction pain in the chest.

I 19, 20 %, pneumoma. G. 8.

Litter twice sensation of soreness of the chest P.

him Kakrasinghen, sub-acute pricum unix

For a r. w. m., acute pain of the sides. I "I r, theracie pain, P.o.

Rules Munys, thoracte pain, r. o. s. E. beta peripaemaonia.

S at Lou, plemntie point, p.

Square, con, pneumonia. Thornes pair Pictrodynia.

So a greatering thorners pain, by print sing expectoration of necesand the state of

 (1) Out of table pleterally many 8 supply a trep in mathelen sider.

8. Тұ келетін райы ғала

s . Mos, pain in the hypothondick region. P. o. N.

Some process of our sufficient in lange State a pleatistic resul-

8 - a pain in the hypochondrias real of Paulisy, r.

8 a z Z. pa n in the hypochondrae I was no Pa

Salarman pain in the hypochondriac region, with fever.

Se', pain in the hypochondr, region r. Sure! Class worm-eaten powder of poins in the chest, r. 6.

🖴 🔞 , pagunto pain in left side 🕇

Noise. Jargu. fr., oppression of the chest.

Spher. Ind., chronic, thoracic pain. u. and z.

Spig. anth, thoracic pain. r.

Stenact. bellid. rad., lancinating pain in the hypochondriac region.

Stack. Ar., pneumonia. 12 times.

Spasmodic movement of the chest,
in respiration.

Strych. f. St. Ign., pleuritic pain in the left side. 12 times.

Strych, a. som., thoracic pain. P.

Strych, pot., pain in the right side.

Tale, a., pain in the left side.

Tamariad., are noxious to the chest. Tour.

Terebinthi sem., catarrhal oppression of the chest. Pain from pulmonary ulceration. Sensation of burning in the chest.

Tetranthera apet., pleurodynia. P.

Thuja occ., pleurodynia. p. o. (E.) 12 times. 4 times 12.

Turp, Conc. a. int., neute pleurisy.

4 times.

l'itram., pleuritic pain. P.

shoulders.

Umb. Butazeri, pain of the sides and shoulders.

Urs. dioica, diseases of the lungs. n. Urs. dioica f, pain of the sides and

Valer, sylv., thoracic pains, r. g. w. & z.

Verbasei Casha. rad., pains of the chest and shoulders. Thoracic pain, with offensive expectoration.

Verbasci Lah. f.l., thoracic pain and pleurisy. 6. N.

Verben. Lah. hb., thoracie pain, Q. 4 times 28.

Verben. Lah. sem., thoracic pain P. G. i Fine. min. fol., pleurisy. P. O. (acute, 4 times 28. sub-acute, M. and R. 14.) Viol. rep., pleurodynia. Bronchial irritation with catarrh.

Fiol. conf., acute, rhaumatic pain, of the chest and neck.

Vit. Nog., pleuritic pain in the left side. c. Thoracic pain. r. c. w.

Xanthas, cort., lancinating pain in the hypochondriac region. r.

Zingih. off., thoracic pain.

Podagra, v. Paine, &c.

POISONING BY MINERAL OR TRESPASSES
SUBSTANCES, AND EVILS RESULTING
THEREPROM, AS: DEUTERNAMO,
NUMBERS, PAIRS, &c.

Abrus prec. sem., its antidote is coriander. Tour.

Acon. Ferox, its antidote is Delphin. pancif. Tohr.

Æther & Chloroform-inhalations (evils of) electricity. n.

.1 journ, to opium-eaters, who will give up the enjoyment of opium.

Town

Alexipharm, rad. Pundet's, cured (by inducing vomiting) a case of poisoning by opium.

Alie succest, is poisonous to dogs, wolves, and other animals of that genus.

Antimonialia, as an antidote, tannin, a. Antim. tartar., for arsenic (in large doses). g.

Arsen., the stomach-pump may be generally used in the beginning; and where it is not at hand, emetics which operate quickly, as preparations of copper or sine. a. In cases of poisoning with this mineral, draught- of milk, the white of egg, or soap and water with sugar, may be used. Carbonate of magnesia,

with and without poppy-juice, administered in doses of one drachm at short intervals, is a well-known remedy; but it is only of late years that the oxyhydrate of iron has been found to be an important anti-dote to this poison, one of the most terrible known. (v. Zinc. iod.)

Bellad., is an antidote to oxide of zine.
Camphora, especially with oil, warmed and used as a liniment, is an anti-dote for opium and strychnine R.

Contherides poisoning. It is advised to cut a lemon into two parts, to spread ealt over the one half, and sugar over the other; and, when dissolved, to aqueeze out the juice of both, and to administer the mixed liquor: this is said to relieve by inducing a discharge of blood and mucus.

Melongen. sem. removed dysury from cantharides. Also opium is n. Carbo reg., against corrosive-sublimate. n.

Chloroform-inhalations (evils of)
v. .Ether.

Churrus, the smoking of it caused dyspuces, subsultus of the stomach, and sensation of burning in the stomach and the body, which Gard. dumet, removed.

Clerodendr. infort., is recommended to those who would give up indulging in opium.

Corcul., is an antidote of many poisons. Tour.

Corrander, boiled in milk, and sweetened, as the antidote in desorders from the Crotwea Marmalos, Tone. (v. Abrus proc.)

Cupri acet., Antidate Corculus and

Caprum ammon , attidate of opium.

Dature Stram., Antidate: Molonger (prepared with water). R. Frictions with warm oil. R.

Delph, Ghafes succ., removed heat a head, produced by the immederate enjoyment of opium, 4 times 28.

Garden, dumet, as an antidote for optum. u.

Gentian, rad., removed the muchtal caused by an electuary of hemp which probably contained the seed of Datura Stramonium.

Courboots, poisonings, z. Also recommended to opium-eaters, who would relinquish the practice.

Gossyp. sem., is one of the best antidoted for opium; perhaps also the cotton-seed-oil, used as an external application, may be useful? The seed are recommended to those who would relinquish the enjoyment of opium.

Hydrocyan, ac., antidote, Ammonid

18 to 20 drops, with water, a

Kali hydrod., sickness from amenic

Luffa amara, antidote of Churrus.

Magnessa, antidote of copper salts. 1

(v. Arsen.)

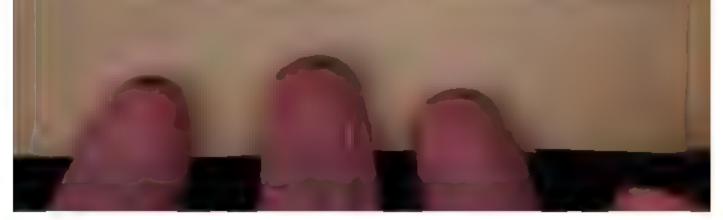
Melong Sol., caused inflammation of the throat, with difficulty of available lowing, which degent, fulm, to moved. (v. Canth, & Datum).

Mercur. subl. corr. (v. Carbo reg) the white of an egg, lime, and sulphur of potash, are as antidotes. u.

Natrum mur. (clysters of) stupe from spirits, R. (The recovery produced, by evacuations).

Nitric. ac , caused sore-throat, which was removed by Buten frond gumm probably because it contains much tannic acid (tannin).

Opium, in oriental manuscripts num-





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the abuse of this, one of our chief medicinal agents, which from an svil custom has become one of the most indispensable substances in the daily wants of the natives of the East. I will mention here the following remedies, basides those already given in the first volume of this work, for the svile srising from opium:—

Cold douches over the head. Spir. Corns carvi, one drop placed in the external corner of the eye, and rubbed in over the cyclids. To hold the fact in warm water, and if there is consciousness, to administer an emetic, especially sem. Sinepis, 2. Radish - seeds taken with ginger and vinegur. 2. Ricini rad. cart., administered with water. 2.

v. Delph. Ghafes & Cupr. ammon.

Among the remedies, recommended to those who would relinquish the enjoyment of opium, the following seems one of the best composition:

Take, New comics, reasted in warm cinders, peeled and powdered, two drachms; gum-reain of Euphorbium and white pepper, one drachm of each, powdered, add so much of purified honey, as to give it a proper consistence. The dose should at first equal in quantity that of the opium previously taken; and be decreased daily by one sixteenth, or less of that quantity. In this way recovery may be ensured in from two to four weeks. (c. Vol. I. p. 157.)

Patrock, is a poison to parrots and other hirds; perhaps also useful as a remedy for their diseases?

Phelisner, aquat., a poison to horses, which might be tried in many diseases afflicting them.

Serpent. axer., opium-exters, who will

give up the use of poppy-juice. R. M. and R. 60.

Sincy, sem., as an emetic in narcotic stuper, s. (v. Opium).

Smiles Chin. desort, antidote to opium. n.

Strychnin, Antidote Tennin.

Strychn. fabs St. Ign., antidets to opium.

Zinc. iod., proved so very useful in sickness from arsenic, that I have the highest hope, that it may prove preferable to exphydrate of iron in soute poisonings. In a case of long duration, 16, and 2, 60.

POLYPI, v. The organa, where they exist.

PRICKING AND PRICKLING IN THE SKIN,
v. Skin-diseases.

PROLAPSE, c. Hernis, &c.

Pubes—Affections of, v. Perinmum, &c. Pulsation, Anomalous, v. Subsultus tendinum, &c.

PUSTULES, v. Skin-diseases.

QUINNEY, v. Affections of the throat, &c.
RAPHANIA AND FORMICATION (crawling or creeping sensation in the skin).

Acon. Nap., crawling.

Ajuga Deals., crawling pains.

Areca Cat. nuz n., crawling pains.

Arg. fulm., formication. r.

Arum camp., crawling pains. r.

Asparag. asc., crawling. r.

Bar. nitr., crawling spinal pain.

Blum. aur. sem., sensation like formication. r.

But. f. gummi, crawling pains of the feet, with restlessness.

Cale, carb., crawling pains with fever.

Calotr. gig., crawling.

Capeic., crawling.

Cascar., crawling pains in the calves.

Cass. Fist. pulps, crawling.

ensation in an

rawling pains.

MINB. P.

9. T.

e formication.

апла. Р.

ans with fever.

Crawling pains

o formication,

sensation like

(IR.) crawling

g pains with

sensation like

una.

uwling pains,

with burning. Immeation

ns of the body

wling pains in

pain of the

P.

. .

1 (7

Piscin,, crawling pains.

Princila Coshm., crawling pains v Principality. (R.) crawling pains.

Raph. sat. sem., crawling pains.

Rubia Munjista, crawling pains.

Sale. off., crawling.

Santal. a., crawling pains. r.

Sapind. ligns cort., crawling sense-

Sec, e., formication.

Siliqu. radish, sensation as of formertion, in Q. r.

Solan, n., (internally and externally) formication.

Stock, Areb., crawling, P.

Tabashir, crawling.

Ultram., crawling pains.

Verbase. Lah., crawling pains v.

Zine., crawling pains, Q.

Zyz. Juj., crawling pains. P.

RAVING, v. Mental disordres, &c.
RESTLESSNESS, LETHARDT, ORRAW,
INGS, &c.

Acac. Form. fol., restlesaness.

Aruga D., drowsiness. r.

Ant. t., restlessness, with affectious of the brain.

Arist. rot., lethargy.

Arnica, restlessness with dysury.

Arsen., restlessness, with burning sensation in ulcers. M. and M.

Asa f., lethargy.

Baryt., excessive drowsiness. a. a.

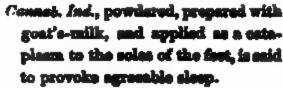
Bdell., restlessness. 7., with cough, s.

Berb. Lyc. Res, restlessness with cough.

Bign. Ind. sem., drowsiness, with closure of the cyclids. P.

But. frond, ft., restlemeness. r. with pain. o.

But, frond, gummi, restlessness, n. s. Caloph inoph nuc, cort restlessness v.



Corp. rec., sleep. z.

Cutechs, restleament, with accumulation of muous.

Columb, pass, restlerances, with cough and favor. M. and R. Sleep, disturbed by many and unpleasant drasms, with hypochondrines.

Cops, troubled sleep, with fautastic dreams.

Cham. v., rections with fever and dyspanse.

Chesp. c., restlessness. r.

Chin. sulph., restlements with esystpolar.

Con., restlessness. r., with headache, o. (doses every two hours).

Cone. arg., aleep. P.

Corol. fr., sleep. r.

Coriandr., sleep. P.

Corn. a. u. a., restlessmess with cough. Crees., restlessmess and drowsiness, with much yawning. Sleep troubled by dreams.

Cros. set., restlessness with fever. Great drowsiness during the day; especially after dinner.

Curarb, Citrull. som., restlessness with itching.

Cucurb. Log., restleament from nervous heat of the brain (the oil of the seed is rubbed on the head). Tony.

Cup. suiph., alcoplessness, with asthma and cough.

Curc., v. Pip. n.

4 fimat 12.

Cyc. rev. sem., restlessness. P.

Deals. Root for Sersum, drowsiness. P. Diendaloo, drowsiness with cough.

Gossyp. sem., good sleep (by exciting perspiration). :.

Granat, ac. rad, sort., restlessmess. r., with itching. e.

Gull. Bond., restlessment, in Q. gonorrhose. 2.

Gyps, Setzelajik, drowninese by day.

Herm. Hute, drowninger, r. Resticesness. g. n.

Heroentestie, restlessness with palsy, gout, and ♀.

Honney June if, drowniness.

Icd., v. Zinc.

Jalap. mir. rad., sleep. 2.

Luctur. sem., alcep. r.

Lapid, sat. Ab., restlessmen. O. H.

Lini sem., restlegances.

Lap, Hum., restlessness. G. M.

Macis, drowsiness. r. (Restlessness. r.)

Magn. corb., dreadful dreams, with pain.

Merc. fulm., excessive alcep.

Moschus, lethargy.

Myrob. Beller., restlemences with accumulation of uncus. c.

Myrob. a., reetlessness with cough. Sleep. r.

Natr. m., v. Pip. n.

Nor. ant., restlessness. P.

Nigell, sem., restlessness. G. N.

Nycter. (ol. Tf.) sleep and appetite. P.

Nymph. lot. f., much sleep, with catarrh.

Ocim. alò, restlessaess. G. M.

Ocim. Basil. Cashm. fol., restlemeness with general pains.

Orig. Aeracl. (aff. spec.) restlessness with emaciation.

Papar. a, sem., v. Uca Passa

Physal. Alkehengi, sleep. P.

Pip. s., with turmeric and common salt in equal parts, sleep. P. z.

Polania., restlessness and internal burning heat. r.

Polygon, macr., restlessness with expectoration of mucus.

Polypod, restlessness with dyspnosa and cough. M. and B

Pulsat., lethurgy. G. N.

Pumar. lap., lethargy with internal burning.

Raph, som , sleep. P

Rubia Munj., restlessness with chromic pricking pains, M.

Sogop., produced such deep sleep, that the patient was scarcely able to arouse himself.

Sanapour, restlessness.

Source Miss., restlessness with pains. Q.

Seep, e.c., sleep, P.

bearthand, restlessness with expectoration of mucus.

Strych f. M. Ign., restlessness.

Tabac., its endermic application produces sleep. Surely meeting will do this in a much higher degree.

Tabusher, restlessness with cough.

I'mj. (R.) restlessness, b. N.

For Passa may, with white poppyseed (taken once every day) removed in a week habitual restlessness.

Vinc. min. fol., restlessness. r. Aanthor. rem., restlessness with cough.

Zinc., lethargy.

Zinc. vod. amygd. ol., reatlessness with fever r.

Some Eastern preparations promoting sleep, are the following .

Optum and white poppy-seed, or opium, henbane leaves, and white sesamum seed, of each equal parts. The three latter, or the two first, are mixed, with the juice of the willow, into a mass, from which one grain pills are prepared. The dose of either preparation is from one to two pills. B.

RUBGADES, D. Skin-discress
Rubg Matism, F. Pains.
ROUGHNESS AND CRACKS OF THE SAIS.

r. Skin-disenses.

RUPTURES, v. Hernia.
SALIVATION and PTYALISM.

Absynth., solivation. r. o. n., salivation at night, with indigestion. o. dear cost., salivation.

Achyr. aspera sem , salivation. G. Agaric. alb., salivation. G. m.

Alconna, salivation. v. o. s.

Althera, salivation. r. o &

4lum, er., sanvation.

immoniae qumm, salivation r o z

Anne Orient, sultration P. G. 8

4ntim tart , mercurial ptyalism.

4raneum, salivation.

Argem, Mexic, sem. G. M.

Argent fulm., mercurial ptyslum.

Argent netric. f., salivation.

Arcon., solivation when saleep, will excessive thirst.

Arum Coloc., salivation. 2.

Aternes, salivation, u. N.

Aurant. dulc. flar., salivation will nasal catarrh.

Aurum natro-martat., salivation ptyslism. o.

Basella rubra, salivation r. a. n

Bassic latifol fruct., salivation night. r.

Bellad, extr., salivation, Q N.

Bertholot., salivation. P.

Bolus Armen., salivation, Q

Calumb. rad., salivation. P.

Campech, lign., ealivation. o. w.

Canthar, salivation, r &

Carbo veg., talivation or ptyalism

Caryoph, arom, salivation.

Cossia Kharn, No salivation r. a.

Castle light, fol , salivation to

Cassin Tora, salivation r.



Colorty, calivation, P. c. Chimin, suich., palivation. Cicher, rad., selivation. P. Cinnam. for., calivation. u. Clean, perseph. Ab., salivation. c. M. Cleom, partoph, sem., salivation. Consi marul, estr., salivation. c. Coreñor, frutis, selivation. c. m. Costus mig. Coshon., salivation, with or without fever. Salivation by night. e. x. and z. 14. Crees., calivation, Q. Curum. acutang. P., salivation. Cueum, sat, and succ. (EL) salivation. ?. Cumini sem., salivation, r. c. M. Cup. sulph., salivation. P. G. H. Cycad. revol. sem., salivation, Q. Daphas Sunnerkat, salivation. Dat. Stram. flor. & rad., salivat. G. H. Deals. Root for fever, salivation Q. M. Deals. Root for Sersum, salivation. P. G. N., with fever. G. Desis. Root for Torkes, salivation. p. g. w. and n. 14. Dolph. Ghafes flor., salivation. Dukom., salivation. Elater., salivation. Bloogn. augustiful., salivation. Embryopt, glutinif., salivation. r. Kupkorb. Agrar. (aff. spec.) salivation. Hapherb. thymifol., salivation. Fic. Caric. sem., salivation. P. G. M.& E. Fie. glom., salivation P. G. H. Funar., salivation. g. n. Gruphit., salivation. Guiland, Bonducc., salivation. P. G. Hermodect, emer., salivation. Hyssop., salivation. (Q, n.)Indig. mitric. acid., enlivation. Ipom. carul., salivation. P. Ipom. cuspid. flor., salivation. Jelepo mirob, red., salivation. G. N. Jasp., selivation or ptyslism. P.

Jopi, reg. putem. sues, inspise, selivetion. Kali biskremet., enlivation. Kali seputer., eslivation. (§. Q.) Keikeila, salivation or ptysliam. Kunkolmirch, salivation. c. n. Lacca in gran., enlivation. e. z. Leoner. Royl., salivation. Leperia., calivation. c. x. Lichen edorifi, salivation or ptysiism. r. c. Lycopod. sam. (M.) enlimation. P. c. Maois, salivation, o. very o. (with or without honey). Megor., salivation. e. st. Menna Tooghul, salivation. 2. Morred, eli., salivation, 5. Meccan. bols., salivation. c. M. Melie Ased. fol., salivation. r. Monisperes, glabr. fee., salivation. Mercur. duic., salivation or ptyalism. c. w. Mercur. solub. Hahn., salivation. Mercur, sublim, corres., salivation, P. G. Mercur, viv., salivation. G. M. Moring. Soh. gummi, salivation. Mutella Antiquent., salivation. Myrobal. Beller., salivation. r. e. Myrobal. Embl., salivation. P. G. H. Myrobal mig., salivation. G. N. Nelumb. spec. for., salivation. Nepata Cater., salivation. P. c. Nitric. acid., salivation. Ocim. sanct. rad., salivation. r. Oncem. macroceph. for., salivation, with mucous expectoration. Opium pur., salivation. G. N. Pastinaes Secuent, salivation. Persic, such, salivation with catarrh. Petrossi., salivation. c. m. Phaseol, acomitiful., salivation. Pierorrhisa k u r r o o a, salivation. q. n. Piper long., salivation. Plantago maj., salivation.

CONTRACTOR SELECTION IN CO. w. W. C. Mar amon. THE PERSONAL MALEYSTAY The Control of the Co .. o- m.o. Sen-meases. P 形象 & L in the entire unes HE EDIO, A SECURE at the first range was For SEPT AND ALL NO MEDIT NOTES Schaus it so execuse in Cleers, & Salest latter. Аналия, же. 1 CUTAMEOUS 7 6. N + 3 (8 £ 4 5 £ 5 . T.J. 2 8 2 Zadade-California ya single many in time makers Burn austria in genous design A AMOUNT OF DRIVE 254 Aust Nout the Eri AND INCIDENCE OF USE OF 40 8 2 4 8 B AMERICAN COLUMN TRANSARGES TO CANALAGE Is and of I - to be selected to the Euro an and services of freelights. carboral starm proper a SPER CONTROLAR (. T. CALSTACKA (with a ci LABIALIS on the Up's MAR MARKET : PREPUTIALIS (on fore-skin): PLETGLOSUS (p ar i scholal (in the ente wedge gracteral; squar 1000 to the great * Join at sales)



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LEPRA INDICA (ispress of the joints or elephanticsis of the Jews, Grocks, Arabs, or Electors).

naculous—Vitiligo-alba (Ispreus eruption of white patches).

2.EPRA HIBRICANS OF Lepra maculosa-Vitiligo-nigra, (Sepress cruption of black patches).

LICHER TROPICUS (prickly-heat[®]).
MILIARIA (email vesicular eruption).
METUS (mother-marks, or moles).
PAPULA (little pimples).

TEMPETOUS (eruption of large veolcles, or builts).

PRUBIGO (somention of severe lighing). PROBA, OR BUARTES (ligh).

PROBLASIS TROPICUS (trapic itali).

*Prickly heat (Linken tropious) is a well-known entaneous affection in the East, affecting, more or iees, both natives and foreigners during the summer, transpective of differences in the colour of the skin. It is not dangerous; appears only ionally as a reddish emption of small vericles, attended with liching, burning, and a sensation of pricking like that of needles. The vericles discharge a serous fluid when scratched. The eruption generally disappears at intervals during the day, respectation, excitement, &c.. The parts respecially attacked by it are, the chest, mack, shoulders, and the issues of the

† Tropical itch (Paerinsis tropicas) is peculiar to the East, though less common than the preceding. Though not netually attended with danger to life, it is a very severe discase. It is common in Labore, where the natives regard it as a form of legrony; and indeed, in its general appearance, it would seem more skin to that class of discase than to scables. It differs, however, from leptony, by being neither contagious nor hereditary, and by confining itself in the lymphatic system of the skin and the wrinary organs, instead of attacking also the house and disfiguring the face, as does leptony; by which the patient may be recognised at a distance, by his peculiar features, so a leper.

In my experience I found, in Labore, more men than women suffering from the tropical itch, and particularly soldiers, beggers, frqueers and ollingurs; those indeed most expect to the ecorciding rays of an Eastern son, rather PROBLIFORM ERUPTION (crapiton similar to itch).

PUSTULER (supperating pimples).

REAGADES (dry flowers).

SQUAMM (scales on the spidermis).

TIREA CAPITIS (scale head) as also:

REUPTION OF PATCHES, WARTS,
WERE, &c.

Abolm, sem., some. Lichen tropicus.

Abrus pr. sem., herpes preputialis. r.

The white seed prepared with oil of seasm, applied in the evening, and washed off in the morning, for lepra alphoides. n. Bleeding wen on the head.

Absynth., scabies. v. c. u. 2 n. Lichen. tropicus.

Acor. cort., herpes with Itching, sensation of burning and pricking.

than females, persons comfortably circumstanced, and inhabitants of towns.

The symptoms of this disease consist of burning, itching and pricking of the skin, with desquamation of the cuticle, reduces, and the eruption of itching, painful, herpetic patches-The eruption will often disappear, to return again from the blowing of the wind, or after a bath. Other general symptoms are, inflation of the body, subsultus of the stomach, with sentation of internal burning, reduces and scalding of the urine. Moreover, the skin inflames and swells wherever scratched; but otherwise is dry and cracked; and chagades and fasures especially occur on the paims of the hands and soles of the feet. The rays of the sun, even in winter, are insupportable to patients afflicted with this malady, and produce oppression. In some rare instances blisters and silvers form mostly about the nails, or the soles of the feet. A characteristic feature of this disease is, anmothesia, or insensibility of portions of the skin, either at any part of the surface, or, sa is usually the case, on the arms and feet. I have been surprised that mone of the English writers on tropical diseases have mentioned this last leading symptom. Is it indeed that this mainly, like that known as serpent-love, mentioned in Vol. I. p. 140., is peculiar to the Punjab? That such may be the case, has induced me to enter into a particular description of the two.

t "Eruption of patches" is a cutaneous disorder poculiar to the East, and in its characters appears as a milder form of tropical inch. Acac, Cabul, A & fol, sensation of burning, r.

Acae, sem., acne, M. 7. Sensation of burning and pricking. a Psortasts tropicus. c. n.

Acanthae. Ootungun, boils, a. n. Achyr. asp. rad., miliaria.

Achyr asp. sem., ephelis. Periodical eruption of patches. r. c. Lepra nigricans. Herpes and itching, after a serpent's bite. Periodical pemphigus, after a serpent's bite. Dryness of the skin, prurigo and squamos. r.

Acon. For., furunculi on the gluteal region, (breech) Q.

Acon. Nop. extr., sensat. of burning Q. Agar. a., ephelis. x. Lancinuting pain in the chest, with sensation of burning in the stomach. Boils. P

Ajousia, horpes labialis.

Winger Deals, boils, P. a.

Apaga dec , herpes labialis. P. G.

Alcanna, paorinsis tropious, perfectly formed. Herpes labialis.

Allows sat., applied on an herpetic ulcer, caused a white patch, like lepra alphoides. (v. Arg. nit. f., Ars., Cup., Ran., Laus. in. & Ruta) Lancinating pain. v.

All A., tinea capitis.

Ambra gr., desquamation of the epidermis, and rhagades.

Amman., boils r. o

Ammon , v. Ars. amm.

Amyyd. am, psora. (The distilled water of bitter almonds as a lotton).

Tour Lepra nigricans (application). R.

Anac, or., cured papulæ of the head and face, by producing itching, at, and a. 30. Itching pustule on the head. Humid boil, Q. Wens, warte, &c

Anagallis car., scables, with Pro-

Antimonsalia, chronic miliaris.

Ant. sulph. n., boths. r. c. Itching of hands and feet.

Ant. tart., pustules. c. N. Miliams with sweating, and pricking sensesation, when touched by the clothes. r.

Areca Cat. nux a., itching peoruform eruptions.

Areca Cat. nuz n., A. Serp. exur , chronic itching herpes.

Areca Cat. nuz n., itching boils, Q

Argem. Mes. sem., general cruption of papulæ. P.

Arg. fulm., blackness of the palms of the hands, as also of the nose, in cold (**K**, sol) Dose every second day. White scars from scalds. Papelæ and pustules. P.

Arg. nitric f. blackish colour of the face. Itching boils. Scars from scalds. Herpes. White scars from crowfoot, Ranuaculus) probably also those from arsenic, garlie, &c.

Arut, longa, scabies.

Arn. (H.) rhagades. P.

Ars., lupus. Pustules on the head. Applied on a sore or humid part, produced white scars, like garlic, copper, &c., perhaps the enderminapplication of the latter in such case might prove useful? (v. Kali hydrativith Ars., Strp. exus. with Ars., Strp. exus. with Ars.

Ars. amm., psora. 1'5 of a grain po

Ars. pot., different kinds of eruption Acne. Boils, Q. Herper crustate of the beard, Q. Tinen espatis. o.s. (v. Rhus To z.)

Ars. sod., burning and pricking in the skin with pain, &c.





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Arum camp., boils. r. c. Miliaria, in Q. r.

Ass f., yellow or blackish discoloration of the face. Boils, r. Scabies, Tour.

Asper. esc., sensetion of burning in the feet.

Asper. Helicon som, reduces of the body with vomiting. x. and z.

Aspid. fol., prurigo. r.

Acernes, miliaria on the whole body. r. Black, spotted, itching cruption. r.

Aur. sitr. mur., herpes, Q.

Auripiym., pustules. Corroding herpetic ulceration.

Bor. carb., burning and pricking, with itching and exudation. Pustular eruption, extending from the chest upwards. Intractable cutaneous affections. a.

Bor. sitr., peorissis tropicus (diminishing the sufferings).

Bdoll., scabies. c. w. Miliaris, prurigo, and eruption of patches. r.

Behen a, r., acne. Prurigo. P. G. Facial eruption. P.

Belemm., suppressed cruptions. r.

Bell., prurigo and redness of the body, aggravated by baths, or by the blowing of the wind. (v. Description of pecriasis tropicus.)

Berk. Lyc., prurigo. r. Scabies (the application). Tone.

Bign. Ind. sew., prurigo. P.

Bist., prurigo. 7.

Bhon, our, som, scrotal herpes, Q. Psorisais tropicus, M. and S.

Bol. Arm., painful boils. Q.

Bor. Von., desquamation. Pustules.

Aggravating eruption of the head,
by arresting diarrhose. w. 7.

Bov., rhagades. Frequent changes in the color of the face. u. Bel, franci, guarni, prurigo.

Coosi, Kl. fl., lepra Ind.

Coosi. El. Ak., itching, herpetic, pecriform, or Q., eruptions. m. and n. Periodical eruption of patches.

Cal. or., white patches. Tour.

Calc. cord., burning, pricking, and itching about the arms and testicles, where herpes previously existed.

Calc. chlor., scabies.

Culebr. app., beils. Itching patches. Lepra Ind.

Colotr. gig. fol., burning and pricking. Colotr. gig. rad. cort., itching of the ecrotum, with swelling. Itching of the penis. Boils on the breech, (glutesl muscles). Herpes, Q. Lepra Ind. M. and S. Little white spots. P. (v. Laus. is.)

Caloir. gig. succ., application on sore parts removed the itching but caused blindness, by making the cornea dim and lessening its transparency. Frictions with this juice, pricking pain.r. (v. Lause, in.)

Calumb. rad., lancinating pain. P.

Camph. A. Arec. Cat. suc. carbo., internal burning heat, Q. M. and E.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. rad. cort., ulcers of the feet, in lepra Ind.

Cantà., sensation of burning and pricking. Itching pustules. Facial spots. P. C. M. Dry itching, and squamsc. P. Scabies. Tour. Cantharides, burned, applied with oil, remove patches and scars of small-pox. Tour. When burned, and rubbed on denuded warts and excrescences, they cause them to dry up. Tour.

Capp. spin, rad., red, itching pustules.
Pustules, similar to small-pox. r.
Carbo an. (Erin. s.) prurigo. r.
Carbo seg., patches, Q, Boils. r.

Cardom, moj., prurigo, r.

TOL. II.

tarine Cur. M., itching herpes, Q., Tony.

Cartes, Car. fol., desquamation Elevated patches. r.

Curpes, eve., periodical papulæ with prungo,

Carpobala., lepra nigricans.

Curth, t. sem., prurigo, r.

Casear., prurigo, also stehing of the eves.

Cass. Abs. sem., patches appearing after bathing. (v. Symptoms of psomasis tropicus.)

Case al., boils and burning, stehing and miliary eruptions. P. C. N. & B. Cass. Fist. pulpa, boils.

case Fist. sem. (R., all Indian leprosies, even dephant leg; in which the continued administration for one or several months is necessary, but only in doses every second or third day. The external use of it may also be tried.

Cass, lign., squamæ, o.

Cass lign. ful., thagades. Ulcers on the chin, and under the nose. r.

Cass. Tora, itching eruption of putches. 0.

Castor., herpes and patches (the application). x.

Coust. hr., warts (application), R.

Celustr. pan , reddish acue, on one side.
4 times 12.

Cero care, boils. Sensation of burning in hands and feet. M. and F

(v. Burning internal sensation of)

Corrice v. a., stimulating the bursting

of boils

Cham. r., v. Sars.

Chaulmungra od., itching vesicles on the penn. r. Itching papulæ on other parts, c. Pustules r.

Chel, map., v. Burning, internal -sensation of, Chenop. a. hb., v. Burning, internal-

Chenop. a. sem., psorn. Squamous times capitis, also crustaceous here petic times. P. Black spots. Tour. Chin cort., v Children—discuses of, Chin, sulph., nettle-rash. r. a. Boile on the head, and erysipelas. r.

Chitraca, prurigo, r

Churrus, blackness of the palms, when cold. Herpetic patch, Q.

Cich. fol., skin-diseases a. Eruption of patches. r.

Cic., herpetic eruption behind the cart.

Cionab., herpes preputialis. Blacks
ness of the skin. r. Furnight of
with cinnabar are in itching of the
anus. r. An ountment made of
cinnabar one drachm and a half
camphor half a drachm, and lard on
ounce and a half, is in herpes r

Comam. ft, itching of the eyes.

Clem erecta, boils.

Cleam. pent. sem., lepra alphoides, after a serpent's bite.

Clered infort., itching of the new Itching, Q. Chronic pustulate Scabice, q. N.

Cutaneous diseases a.

Coff. Ar., lancinating pain of the peal and anus. r. Pempleigus. Tour.
Col h aut., patches. Miliana. r.

Coloc. fr., miliaria. Patches on the chest, v.

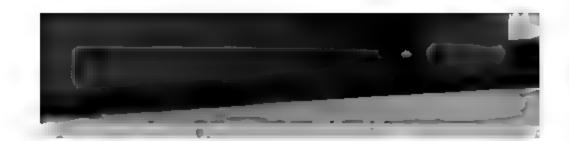
Coloc, rad., scabies. P.

Commel. and., stehing of the un-

Compressio, navus (in promine kinds). n.

Con, itching eruptions. Boils, & Conyra anth, lepra alphoides. Conc. arg., boils. r





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Cap. bale., reddish patches. v.

Corol. frut., lepra Ind., with prickly pain. Bolls. r.

Corined., prerigo. r. c. Eruption of patches, appearing after washing.c.s. Pemphigus. r.

Cost. Ar., facial spots. Tour.

Cost. n. Cooles., legen alphoides. Exuption of elevated patches, with itching.

Cotyl. Inc., proclasis tropious. Peuphigus. r.

Creece, prurige. r. e. Boils. Lepva nigricena. Pain in the joints. Sensation of burning and pricking. Creecete, half a drackm, with one owner of lard, made into an cintment, is for itching, dry and humid herpes, especially in old persons. s.

('yoe. sat., eruption, looking like fleabites.

Crot. Tigl., miliaria, Q. Rhagades. (v. Sinop.)

Crust. Djinge, rhagades.Black patches. Prurigo, with burning and pricking pains. r.

Crust. Mañes recôcan, rhagades. m. and n.

Cueum, acutang, P., paora.

Cucum, set, sal. succ. (E.) itching of the scrotum, r.

Curum, et., making the skin clean and polished. Tonr.

Cucurè, Citrull., scabics. Town.

Cucurb, Clarull, sem., psoriasis tropicus, Cucurb, Lag., lepra alphoides. s.

Cap. ans., herpes madidus, or pus-

tulosus, on the head or in the beard.

Cup. met., patches with prurigo. N. & E.
Prurigo. Pacial spots. Miliaria.
The application on a wound left a
white scar, like Allium, Arz., &c.

(we. suiph., itching papulse on the shoulders. r. In itching on the anus or the genitals, a weak solution

of it locally applied, n. (e. Children, --diseases of)

Curr. longa, boils. r. Polished skin. r. Tour. Scabies (the application)
Tour.

Cusc., miliaria. p.

Cuse, sem., eruption of patches.

Cyced, rev. sem., incensibility (v. Pulsy).

Cym. Du è, scrotal herpes.

Cyp. kong., times capitis.

Ductyi, moi, paoriasis tropious, Bolls, r.

Daph. Summerhat, semention of burning and pricking.

Datis. Cass. rad. cort., sensation of burning and pricking. Acre with cervical nodes. General papular eruption, in Q. r.

Datisc. Cann. sem., lepra Ind. Peoriasis tropicus.

Dat. mart., sensation of burning and pricking.

Dat. Stram. A., pemphigus. r.

Dat. Stram. fol., whiteness of the palms, as if covered with flour. Fleshy excrescence (wen).

Dat. Stram. sem., psora. B.

Deals. Root for fever, herpetic itching. Psoriasis tropicus. Miliaria. r. Deals. Haroontootia (spec.) boils.

Delphin. paucifl., prarigo. P.

Dig. purp., boils on the head. Prurigo. Diorit., dry itching. r. c.

Dol. pros., miliaria. Prurigo. M. & g. Doodeea, nettle-rash on the spine. Shifting, burning and lancinating pain. (v. Burning, internal—sensa-

Dulc., equamm. Scables. Insensibility of some parts of the integument.

Eleagn, ang., prurigo. a.

Embryopt, glut, fr., v. Merc, subl, corr.

Euph. Agr. (aff. spec.) psoriasis tropicus m. & s. Psoriform eruption. Eruption of patches in the evening. rpes. **Feriod**go. r. c. rurigo. **Erup-**

rpes. o.

t patches, ap-Milisris and on on denuded

te eyes. F.
c and pricking.
c of the integul cracked skin.
cong abscess on
to (v. Palsy.)
ability of the
ang, internal—

miliaria, with rensation, P. : containing

ors. eruption of

'apulæ. Boils.

the palms of

es on the head.

unds & feet. P.G. r., without Q.G.

ordes. The ap-

il. Scrotal itch-

itching, Itch-

y, atnight.Scroo of prurigo. r. Gost. som, sraption of patithes will fever. m. and n. : Charles particle Bolls, r. Instantistics discuss paid of the integrament. 0./10.

Courdoots, harper pushished to the scrotum and parinquish lie militria. 2.

Grand, ec. red. cert., preside. w. ce²
Itching cruption of pateboli, alle
vomiting. 4 famos 12.

Graph, itching herpes.

Grees. As. fr., itching and pricklift, in Q. r. σ. Facial eruption, Q. (Ε.) Paorinais tropious. (v. Butting internal—sensation of)

Grief tom., prurigo. Q.

Guil, Bond., critical crupthes: 5.24.

Lichen tropious, with gustein with tation. Patches. Sensation of half-ing, itching and pricking. M. Co. M.

Gund, Zu im som., cruption dipublica Itohing papulm.

Gype, Setrolojit, polatici 'jejili.'
on the check. r.

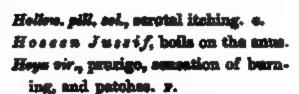
Harm. Ruta, psoriform eruption. P.S. Miliary eruption on the finish of the thighs. r. Elevated, decidate eruption of patches. r.

Harontootia, scrotal bella, n. Hedge. Deiterdane, principa, Q. n. & n. Chronic, elevated pateitek, P. Helici, Isora, herpes labialis, Q. Helici, a., lepra Ind. Scaling.

Hemid. Ind., itching eruption, Q. r.s. Insensibility of the integument with (With lepra Ind. st.)

Heraci, die., itching aruption of patients, Lepra alphoides. Itaking erupt. n. Hibisc. Trion., eruption of patients. Prurigo. c.

Hirmso med., application of ten leashes, every third day, for 3 times, chief, herpes madidus on the footi



Hyose, a. fol., burning at the soles. r.o. Pustules on the chin. z.

Indig., botls.

Indigof. Anil, lancinating pain, Q.

Inuis Hel., scabice. Itching. Scrotal herpes. r.

Jod., v. Marc.

Ipse, novus (after Serp. es. previously administered, and which had produced vomiting and purging).

Ipom. oor., itching and burning, Q.

from days, insensibility of the integument.

Jal. Cons., itching of the eyes. P.

Joi. mir. rad., sensation of burning and pricking in the akin, with pain in the joints. P. c. Psoriasis tropicus. Boils, and miliary, itching eruption. P.

Jal. mir. sem., senention of burning and itching. Powdered and mixed with water, applied to warts, is said to promote their speedy disappearance.

Jatropha Curc., scahies.

Jugi. reg. ligni cort., itching, scrotal harpes, Q.

Junio. ècce., pacriform eruption. Prurigo. P.

Just Nos. f., lepra Ind. Psoriasis tropieus. Itching herpes.

Hali bichrom., boils on the feet. P.

Hali carb., prurigo. Psora.

Fall hydries, (R.) lichen tropicus.

Pustules on the chin, Sensation
of burning and pricking on the
skin, with pain in the joints. Nœvus.
(v. Sulph.)

Maii Aydroc., cracked lips. Scrotal herpes, in Q. r.

Kall Sale. hb. fam., harpes, in Q. P.
Kall suiph., pemphigus. Itching miliaris, and also boils with, or after
fever. Inveterate cutaneous affections. Peorissis tropicus. e. w.
Rhagades on hands and feet. 2.

Kris, itching pustules. P.

Laces in gr., pricking. v.

Lacturar., general eruption of pepulse. r.

Lamin. sacch., herpes labinis. Eruption of patches, as also boils on the head and forehead. r.

Lamium a., insensibility of the integument.

Laure, in., lepra Ind. Proriasis tropicus.

Boils. P. In obstinate cutaneous diseases (the application). Tony.

For example, the bruised herb with water, prepared as a cataplasm, may be applied to the patches; which, after the lapse of one hour is washed off, and then followed by the application of castor-oil or whey. Indian physicians use at the same time pills of Calotropis gig., prepared with black pepper.

Led. pal., prurigo. P. c. Herpes of the beard, Q. Red patches. Miliaria. Acus.

Leon. Royl., sensation of burning, itching and pricking, Q.

Lepid. sat. sem., boils. r. Pacial patches (application). Tong.

Lepor. sange., insensibility of some parts of the integument. Rhagades. Miliaria, round the eyes. r. Facial patches. (The application.) Tour.

Loue. coph., scrotal rhagades in Q. P. Lich. odor., eruption of patches. Black spots, periodically appearing.

Acne. r.

Lini sem. (with honey) itching papulse. P. Lithanth., papulæ on the forehead.

Lupin. a., psoriform eruption with patches. Itching papulæ, in Q. P.

Lup. Hum., chronic pustules. Boils.

. Lyc. hb., patches. Warts. Pustules. G. N. Lichen tropicus. P.

Magn. carb., miliaria. Red herpetic patch. Papulæ. Boils. Itching of the eyes. Dry skin with excessive itching. Sensation of burning. Insensibility of the integument, generally.

Magn. mur., pustules.

Major., itching of the eyes. Facial patches. Itching herpes. Boils. Blackness of the tip of the nose, and itching of the anus. P.

Malvac. To dree, itching of the eyes. Scrotal herpes.

Mameera Cashm., miliaria. Boils. P. Mang. carb., inveterate cutaneous affections.

Mango nucl., itching of the eyes. Sensation of burning in the hands and feet. (v. Burning, internal—sensation of)

Manna Tecghul, boils. P.G. Tinea capitis. Prurigo and herpes. P.

Mant. ov. mass., psoriasis tropicus. o. Marant. fac., papulæ and discoloration of the skin, as in psoriasis tropicus. P.

Mar. Syriac., dry skin. Patches.

Meconops. Nep., scabies.

Melandr. tr., lepra Ind. Boils.

Meliæ Azed. fol., retrograded eruption, with fever. Sensation of burning and pricking on the skin and soles.

Meliæ semp. sem., tinen capitis. Papulæ. Psora. Boils. p. Warts. Tohf.

Monisp. gl., boils. Patches, with sensation of itching and burning. Lepra Ind. G.

Menisp. Airs., general papule, with fever.

Menth. pip. (R.) herpes, Q., on the perineum.

Merc. d., critical exuption, generally. r. Merc. d. A. Iod., lancinating pains, Q. (v. Rhus Tox., Sarsap., Theja.)

Merc. hydroc. linim., itching of the anus. R. (v. Females—diseases of)
Merc. nitr. linim., various cutaneous diseases. R.

Merc. prec. r., herpes. P.

Merc. subl. corr. A. Embryopt. glut fel, prurigo, Q. 4 times 12.

Methon. glor., psoriasis tropicus. Insensibility of the integument, with lepra Ind. g. w.

Mezer., black patches in the hands. r. Millefol., herpes, Q. g. n.

Mimos. Pud. sem., psoriasis tropicus. Boils on the feet. P.

Momord. Gugervel, (in fever) Critical, facial eruption. P.

Moring. Soh. gummi, prurigo and boils, Q. Insensibility of the integument, Q.

Moring. Soh. rad., boils. Roughness, and rhagades of the skin. P.

Moring. Soh. sem., papulæ, continual eruption of fresh ones.

Mori a. fr. n., eruptions of different kinds. r. (R.) Itching of the eyes.

Moschat nux, cracked lips. Facial patches. Tour.

Mulged. rap. cort. & fol., eruption of papulae. P. G. Boils.

Murisin., herpes and warts (?) the application of mice-blood being a.

Mutella Ant., prurigo. P.

Myrica sap., facial patches. Tohr.

Myrob. Beller., miliaria, periodically reappearing. r.

Myrob, citr., itching of the eyes. 180-

riasis tropicus. x. and z. Lichen tropicus. p.

Myrob. n., patches. Miliaria. Insensibility of the integument. P. G. N. Prepared with gall-nuts and vinegar in lepra Ind. (application). R.

Myrt. bacc., itching, psoriform eruption. M. & B. Herpes, Q. M. & E.

Narciss. bulb., psoriasis tropicus.

Nard., prurigo. Boils.

Natr. m. Lah., cracked lips. Pustules on the eye.

Nehmb. spec. fl., cracked lips. Herpes, Q.

Nelumb. spec. sem., warts on the fingers, in Q.

Nep. salviafol. hb., a painful, Q. patch on the nape of the neck. Itching herpes pustulosus. Pricking pain of the skin.

Nep. salv. rad., prurigo. G. (v. Burning, internal—sensation of)

Ner. antid., herpes crustaces on the foot, Q.

Ner. Odor. rad. mont., scrotal herpes.

Ner. Oleand., insensibility of the integument. c. N.

Nigell. sat. sem., psoriasis tropicus, with general pains. Eruption of patches. Prurigo. r. Insensibility of the integument. G. N.

Nitr. (application with bitter oil) prurigo, in the East, R.

Nitr. ac., eruption. Rhagades. Herpes, Q. Prickings.

Numul. Shudnuj, herpes labialis. r. Nycterid., herpes of the ear. (v. Ear-diseases of)

Nymph. a. sem., itching, scrotal herpes, Q. M. and B. Burning sensation in hands and feet.

Ocim. pil., itching patches. P.

Orim. sanct. rad., herpes labialis.
(r. Children—diseases of)

Olib. Ind., sensation of burning and pricking of the skin. Squamæ. Dry eruption, especially on the neck P.

Onosm. macr. fl., prurigo. P. G. (v. Children, and Females—diseases of) Insensibility of the integument. g. n.

Onosm. macr. rad., psoriasus tropicus. P. G. Bleeding ulcers on the feet. P. Insensibility of the integument. G. N.

Op. mur. ac., itching, crural herpes. Psoriform eruption. p.

Op. pur., scrotal herpes. Scabies (Applied with oil). Prurigo. R.

Ox. ac., boils. Sensation of burning in hands and feet.

Ox. corn., facial herpes. Herpes of the ear.

Panic. pil., insensibility of the integument. P.

Papav. a. sem., boils on the head. P.

Papav. cap., the cold infusion drunk largely, sensation of burning and pricking of the skin. P.

Par. brava, herpes preputialis, simple (benigna). G. N. Eruption of patches. P.

Pastinaca Secacul, prickings. Facial eruption. P.

Pavia, psoriasis tropicus. M. & E. 80. Itching of the vulva. Herpes, in Q. P. Insensibility of the integument. G. N.

Pers. nucl., eruption, with itching and scratching.

Petrol., prurigo. P. G. Burning sensation, with itching and patches. Rhagades. Reddish, miliary eruption on the nape of the neck and shoulders. Insensibility of the integument. Intractable cutaneous affections. Psora.

Petros. M. (16) tepra alphoides on the shoulder. r.

Petros. sent., psoriasis tropicus.

Phall, esc., none. Burning and pricking sensation of the skin.

Phosph., white eruption. (With honey) herpes madidus, generally, r. (With oil) Insensibility, Q. Dry herpes, r.

Phys. flex. sem., lepra Ind.

Phys. Alkokengi, pustules on the head. Po. Burning, itching and psoriform eruption. P.

Picrorra. Kurrova, lichen tropicus.

v. o. Papulie in the region of the eyes, with swelling. Eruption, Q. Papulæ on the eyelid. e.

Pin. Dood, sem., psoriasis tropicus.

Pop. a., boils. P. a. Insensibility of some parts of the integument.

Pip. long., eruption of patches. v. Insensibility of the integument.

Pip. n., herpes preputalis & boils. P.

Parcin., herpes and patches, Q

Pis. sat., itching of the eyes.

Plant, maj., boils.

Platan, elephantinsis of the foot. Tons.

Plat., psomasis tropicus. Insenstbility of some parts of the integu-

ment, G, N.

Plumb, Zeyl, rad., prurigo. r.

Peonia corall., psortasis tropicus.

Polan, hb., prurigo.

Polyanth, tub., critical cruption of papulm, generally, r.

Polyg macr, pustules. Vesicles.

Polyp., rhagades, and roughness of the skin.

Polyp. Sekour, burning and pricking sensation, with itching.

Portul. Oler., fresh leaves in Cashmere are applied) in erysipolas. Portul Oler. com., scabies. Tom: Prometto v., miliaria.

Psyll. rem., herpes pustulmens, r. a Scrotal itching.

Pum. tap., stehing with burning on pricking pain. Itching of the gumb Pyrethr., herpes labialis. Eruption

patches P.

Quass, (T.) boils, Q.

Ran. ac., pemphigus.

Ran lanug, fol , patches.

Ran, lan, rad., prurigo,

Ran, scell., burning sensation.

Rapa Brass., boils (application), R.

Raph, sat, sem., prutigo, squame, a pustules. P. O. (v. Zingih.)

Rheum Sin., miliaria. r. a Promission tropicus. (R.) n. Itching exeptition of patches, r.

Rhus Cor. sem., prurigo. With the gacanth mucilage and rose-water as a lotion in psora. Tony.

Phus Kakrasinghea, lepra in phoides. M. and B. 60.

thus Tax,, pustules, Herpes on the loins. A. Arr, herpes, Q. A. Merc., herpes erustaces in the face, with gonorrhors. A. Merc. e., pustule Lepra alphoides, principally on the chest and the back, itching at humid, when exposed to heat

Ricini fol., papulie and boils,

Rottl. t., insensibility of the integ-

Rubia Munj., facial patches, at miliory eruption on the forchest. ?
Ruku t., eruption, Q.

Rumes ac, eruption of pimples

Rum. Beej bund, reddish miliaria.

Ruta gr, pounded with gazine and
prepared with sour milk, rubbed in
during a warm bath, repeated
necessary, is a family remedy in
Constantinople for different observate and psoriform eruptions.





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Sobina, harpes pustulosus. v.

Segop., scabies. c. M. Herpes pustulosus. P. Times Capitis, Tostr.

Sago, facial patches, (from cantharides and other substances) M. and E.

So hone of a d, facial papulm.

(v. Children—Diseases of)

Salis Asypt. fl., papulm of the head and face, P.

Salv. of., prurigo. Nasal and analitching, from worms. Pustules on the feet. r.

Sanspour, prurigo, in Q. r.

Segund, son, sone. 2.

Sepii Ind. sem., exuption of patches, ♀.

Sursey., rhagades with emaciation. Itehing of the ear. Patches, itching scars, &c., after small-pox. Tour. A. Ars., rhagades, Q.

A. Cham. v., itching, pricking papulæ, from the spine downwards.

Nettle-rash. Inveterate cutaneous effections. A. Merc. d., dry eruption.

(v. Serp. ex.)

Secosfres, is said, often to produce in a soft, sensitive skin, a red discoloration.

Sasifragra Peckant, rhagadee and roughness of the akin. Scrotal herpes. Pustules, accompanied by febrile irritation. r.

Storp., sone, facial patches and hoils. r. Large black scorpions, dried, and pulverised are applied in the East in lepra alphoides.

Sobert, senration of burning and pricking. r. c. Boils, r.

Let. c., rough, dry skin.

Bother crass, v. Zingib.

Soles., cracking of the lips. Herpetic ulcars on the feet. Boils. r.

Noner, Josephan, pustules of the head

Senops, burning vasicles of the corners of the mouth, and of the upper lip.

Sop. cose, facial patches. Herpetic ulcer. Herpes (application) Tour. Sep. succ., chronic eruptions of different kinds. Tines capitis. Paors. Crusta lactes. Reddish herpes. Yellowish colour of the skin. Insensibility of some parts of the integument. Warts, &c. (v. Sujat.)

Seep. ex., sourf. Sensetion of burning. Herpetic eruption. also in Q. r. a. (I believe the same will happen if the cast-skin of serpents is administered in these diseases with, or without A. Ary. n. f.; Arsen., Sorsep., Smil. China, &c. M. and M.) Peoriasis tropicus, with or without Q. Complication. Pemphigus. Eruption of patches. Herpes pustulosus, &c. r. Nævus (v. Ipecac.)

Serp. ex. cum ammon. m. (comp) scabies, with Q. m and s.

Serp. ex. a. Are. pot., herpes crustaces on the face. Skin-diseases, Q., of all kind, or so called Lucs secundaria.

Serp. ez. A. Sorsop., prurigo with ephelis.

Sed. rad., peorianis tropicus. Facial patches.

Sil., psoriasis tropicus (I. R. sol. every other day). Patches with burning and lancinating pains. P. c. Periodic pustules, one crop disappearing, to be followed by another. Scurvy. Prurigo, Q.

A. Churrus, patches. P.

Sinap. n., facial patches.

Sinap. n. cum Crot. T., mized appl., lepra alphoides. a.

Sinap. n. plac. (IK.) burning papulæ. Sisymbr. 1rso, boils. Lichen tropicus. r. Sisymbr. Soph., itching and burning sensation of the skin.

Small., itching in the eyes. Prurigo. 4 times 12.

Smil. China, scabies. Tohr. (v. Burning, internal—sensation of)
(Worm-eaten powder of) boils.

Sol. Jacqu. fr., boils, with burning and pricking pain.

Sol. Jacqu. rad., r. Burning, internal—sensation of,

Sphæranthus, eruptions, prurigo, and herpes.

Spig. anth. (R.) prurigo. Warts on the toes.

Spong. u., nettle-rash. Eruption of patches. Itching of the glans penis. Prickings. Herpetic ulcer on the ear. Squilla m., cracking of the skin,

papulæ, and eruption of patches. P.

Stann. mur., in eruptions. R.

Staph., psoriasis tropicus. Eruption on the head. Chronic miliaria. Boils on the anus. P. Wens or excresences on the check or gum. R.

Stach. Ar., squama on the head.

Chronic miliaria on the eye. M. & E. Stront., gluteal (on the breech) herpes.

Strychn., boils. Herpes. G. N.

Strych. f. St. Ign., papulæ. M. 30.

Patches with burning heat and pricking. P. G.

Strych. n. vom., facial patches. r. a.
Facial patches (application). Tour.
Psoriasis tropicus. Miliaria. Boils.r.
Insensibility of the integument. a.n.

Sulph. Kali hydriod., cured in three months a prominent nævus on the nose, which had the form of a little strawberry. M. 90.

Sulph. ac., herpes on the chin.

Sulph. Auliasar, psoriasis tropicus. P. G. Dryness, and patches of the skin.

Sulph. citr., blackish squamous skin.
Itching eruption during summer and winter. Dry skin. Rhagades. Cracking of the skin. Scabies. c. z.

A. Sep. succ., herpes circinalis.
(Zona-Zoster).

Swert. pet., psoriasis tropicus.

Tabac. (R.) tinea capitis (the application). R.

Tabashir, herpes. P. Scabies. P. G. Z.
Talc. a., chronic pustules, Q.
(v. Burning, &c.)

Talc. n., prurigo. Lichen tropicus, and rhagades on the feet. P.

Tarax. hb., prurigo. P.

Tarax. rad., herpes. Prurigo. Boils.c. Tereb., chronic miliaria.

Tereb. ol., eruption of patches at nom, or after vomiting.

Tercb. sem., rhagades and cracked skin, with lepra Ind., or Q.

Tetranthera apet., burning sensation of hands and feet.

Thuj. occ. (R.) boils. G. Insensibility of the toes. Reddish color of the skin. Critical or retrocedent emption. P. A. Merc. d. 4, herpes of the beard.

Thuj. or. sem., general insensibility. with trembling.

Thym., acute, itching eruption.

Tigrin., itching eruption. Itching boils. Herpes pustulosus, with Q. Psoriasis tropicus, with pains.

Trianth. pent. a., itching miliaria.

Trianth. pent. n. hb., itching, burning, and humid eruption. r. c. Squamæ. r. c. N.

Trianth. pent. n. rad., psoriasis tropicus. Boils. Sharp pricking. r.

Trich. palm., itching after bathing. Tuber cib., prurigo. r. c.

Turp. Conv., lichen tropicus. Boils. r. Ultram., psoriasis tropicus.



Umb. But as eri, purciasis tropicus.

Unguis odor., itching exeption of patches.

Urine sus prophendum, early, when fasting, 3 times during three days, by the Arabian and Hindoo physicians even to this day, where there is a disposition to boils. n.

Urtic, dioic, ft., scabins with patches.
Una arei, prurigo. Scrotal itching.
Famili. (E.) pumphique.

Firster on the toe, with local inflammatory swelling.

Verbon, Lah., v. Burning, internal concetion of,

Vep. fee., prarigo, in Q. ≥. o.

Fill nymph, herpes on the feet.
Psoriasis tropicus.

Vinc. min. Lah. fl., squame and cracking of the hands. r.

Viel. conf., prurigo, p. q. Psoriform eruption. p.

Viel, trie, lichen tropicus, P.

Vit. Noy. fol., itching and humid miliaris. Dryness and desquamation of the skin. Boils. Palms white, as as if spread with flour. Prurigo. 2. C. W.

Fig. Nog. som., papulse on the forehead. Herpes, Q. Psoriasis tropieus.

Vivi foi, itching nettle-resh, with boils. w. and w. Itching patches, appearing after bathing. a. w.

Warburgii tinet, antifebr., itching and burning sensation of the skin. P. o.

Xanther, ar. cort., scrotal itching, Q. Xanther. sem., miliaria on hands and foot. r.

Zinc., lichen tropicus. Red, itching eruption.

Zinci sulph., boils on the feet, Q. Prurigo. r. c. n. Zingli, of. A. Sedan even, itching patches, in Q. r.

Zingib. rec., pustules on the head. P. Zys. Juj. fr., prurigo.

Zys. Juj. gunsel, itching, burning and pricking in the skin. v. e.

SHALL POI, P. Fever, &c.
SHELL—OFFENSIVE FROM THE MOUTH,
F. Breath—offensive.
SMELL AND TASTS—Loss OF.

Chel. maj., loss of small. r.
Cusum. Mad., absence of small.
Cycl. Bur., loss of small, with a cold.
Magn. mar., loss of small, with a cold.
Min. Pud. sem., loss of small,
Natr. m., loss of small, from a cold.
Rhus Tox., loss of small and teste.
Sisymòr. Soph., absence of taste.

Sones, v. Ulcers and Skin-diseases. Spasses, as:

EMPROSTHOTONOS (spaeme in which the body is curved forward).

OPISTHOTOMOS (spasme in solich the body is curved backwards). &c. CATALETS (a disease wherein the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture in which the disease selzed him).

CHOREA (irregular and consulsies motion of the muscles of the limbs, face and trunk).

EFILEPSY (falling-sickness).

TETANUS (spasmodic affections), as also: CONTRACTIONS, HICCOUGH, LOCE-JAW, DRAGOING SENSATION IN MUSCLES, &c.; (r. also . Brain—disorders of, and Lunar affections, &c.)

Abrus pr., v. Palsy.

Acar. Cabul. A., epilepsy.

In .Fiher - inhalations, spasmu. P. tetanus and lock-jaw. R.

Ambra gr., spasms of the facial muscles.

Ant. t., spasmodic movements. Tetanus in consequence of a wound. Chorea, v. Opium.

Araneum, spasms.

Asa f., catalepsy and tetanus. Tohr. Asphalt., spasms at night, with pains

in the feet.

Aur., spasmodic laughing.

Bell., spasms, with laughing or weeping. Spasms from mechanic irritations.

Bol. Arm., applied with the white of an egg (the limb warmed by the fire) proves beneficial in contracted limbs. Tohr.

Borax, spasm in the calves. P.

Calam. ar., v. Hyosc. n. sem.

Calc., spasmodic rigidity of hands and feet, which are turned inwards. R. Calumb., contractions.

Cannab. Ind., spasmodic laughing. Tetanus.

Carbo, an., v. Hyosc, n. scm.

Carbo r., spasms.

Curdam. maj. & min., spasms. Epi- | Delph. Ghafes succ., spasms in hands lepsy and chorea. (To be snuffed up.) Tour.

Cariss. Car. fol., spasms with Q. Pains.

Cass. lign. fol., lock-jaw.

Castor., spasms of hands and feet.

Cera citr., contractions.

Cerelcum, v. Palsy.

Chenop. a., chorea and other nervous diseases. Tour.

Chin. cort., in epilepsy only one paroxysm happened after the employment of Peruvian bark, and this was removed by Supind. em.

Chloroform, in idiopathic tetanus and emprosathotonos, as also in hiccough, its application a.

Cic., spasmodic laughing. Violent, loud hiccough.

Cimic., epilepsy (?) the dried powdered insects (to be snuffed up). 2.

Cianam., epilepsy. Tony.

Cleome pent., spasms.

Coccul., spasms. Tetanus. Chores. Commel. nud., spasms.

Comp. Zerbabri, contractions.

Compressio of the carotids, in epilepsy, R.

Contraction of Conv. arg., spasms. the penis, after gonorrhæe.

('roc. sat., spasmodic laughing.

Crot. T., cardialgia. (v. Females-diseases of, and Palsy.)

Cupri carb., contraction with cedema. (v. Palsy with contractions).

Cuscuta, spasm below the ears.

Dat. Stram., spasms from fright, also from mercurial vapors. Contortion of the mouth, with opisthotones. Spasmodic laughing. Prickly-apple leaves (one drachm to be smoked) in the precursory symptoms of chorea (?)

and feet, with indigestion. m. and L. Dulc., spasms. P.

Euph. longif., spasms with palsy.

Ferri mur. (R.) v. Urinary disorders.

Ferri sub-carb., spasms of the cheeks. Tetanus. Opisthotonos.

Gard. dum., spasmodic contraction of the feet, extending to the body. Spasm of the calves. (Lock-jaw **R**. N.)

Harm. Ruta, spasms.

Hemid. Ind., hiccough.

Hyose, n. fol., spasms from the irri-

tation of worms. Spasms in the back of the thigh and calves.

Hyosc. n. sem., mixed with root of sweet-flag and burnt hartshorn, has sometimes, in my former practice, proved beneficial in spasms.

Indig., spasmodic diseases.

Junip. bacc., spasms of the calves with pains of the joints.

Lass. in., spasm in hams. Spasms in the feet. P.

Lepor. sangu., v. Palsy.

Licken od., spasms in the feet, with pain in the spine and feet.

Lithanth., spasms.

Malva mont., cramp of the hands and feet.

Manna Cal., spasms in the feet.

Manna Hed. Alh., contractions.

Mer. Syr., contraction and stiffness.

Meliæ semp. sem., spasm in the neck. Contraction.

Mercurial ptyalismus, in chorea. R.

Merc. d., v. Opium.

Momord. Gugervel, contractions, Q.

Morph., v. Opium.

Mosch. nur, sometimes spasms in the feet, with internal burning.

Ocim. a., catalepsy.

Op., spasms. Tetanus. Opium, one-cighth of a grain; emetic tartar, one-quarter of a grain; and calomel, two grains, mixed together in the form of pills, one administered in chorea every third hour, R.

Morphine, tetanus. The endermic application of this heroic remedy might be tried.

Opop., spasms. Tohr.

Pastinaca Secacul, spasm in hams, with pain of the calves. Chorea.

Pelccan., v. Palsy.

Persic. nucl., spasmodic diseases.

Phosph., spasmodic diseases.

Pip. long. slip., spasms and stitching pain, with vomiting.

Plumb., v. Females-diseases of,

Purgat., spasmodic diseases. R.

Pyrethr., general spasms. Opisthotonos. Tohr.

Ranunc., facial spasms.

Ran. lanug. rad., contractions.

Rhus Cor., internal spasms of the diaphragm, and the windpipe (hiccough).

Ruta gr., spasms. (v. Children—diseases of)

Sahansebed, hiccough. P.

Salep, contraction. M. and E.

Salv. off., spasms.

Sapind. em., the kernel of it triturated with water, put into the mouth of epileptics during the paroxysm, immediately removes salivation. R.

Scamm., contraction of the muscles of the abdomen.

Sec. c., periodical spasms.

Sch, spasms of the throat.

Serp. exuv., worn as a bracelet in epilepsy. R.

Sil., contractions.

Smil. China, hiccough.

Squilla m, spasms.

Stann., spasms from irritation of worms. Spasms of the lower jaw.

Muriat., epilepsy.

Stæch. Ar., epilepsy. Tohf.

Strych. f. St. Ign., spasmodic laughing. Contractions.

Strych. n. vom., tetanus. Frequent hiccough.

Talc. a., contractions.

Tarax., spasmodic laughing.

Trepanatio of the cranium, in epilepsy. R.

Trich. palm. fr., spasms in the feet.

Umb. Butazeri, spasms. Worn on the neck, in Cashmerc. R.

Caguir odor., epilepsy. With doses, 60 m. and s. Only one more paroxysm occurred; and after a further administration m., of 60 doses, in a period of three months, the cure was complete. The patient had previously suffered two or three paroxysms in a month; when several fits would happen during the day, and even by night.

Veratr a , spasmodic laughing.

Verbesc., spasmodic laughing.

Vesp. fav., spasmis.

Vot. Neg., spaam, with headache.

Zinci corbon., or sulph., epilepsy. By its continued use, in small convenient doses, the paroysms became less frequent; and, in general, after two or three months, ceased altogether; and this even where oxide of sinc, in large doses, had not proved beneficial, or had aggravated the disease. m. or m. & s. Chorea. n. Zingib. a., v. Palsy, &c.

Speech, organs of, and voice-appretions of, as: aphonia (loss of speech) &c.

Ambra grie, rough and hourse voice, with accumulation of mucus.

Ammonucal vapors — inhalation of, (recently developed from sal ammoniac and carbonate of soda) is said to have cured a loss of voice, arising from cold, of three days' standing.

Amugd. dulc. ol., loss of voice, caused by a fall. B.

Augel. sem , aphonia.

Antim, crud., loss of voice from heat.

Argent, fulm, acute palsy of the speech; under grum was before administered.

Asa feel, alteration of the voice.

Bellod., speaking through the noise (rhinophoria).

Borista, low, weak, hourse voice, with periodical abscess of the throat.

Calcar., loss of voice, after croup.

Cannab. Acrès beteroge, low, wenk, hourse speech. r.

Cape., hourseness from overstraining of the voice, in sungers, preacher, &c.

Celastr., facilitating the speech in acrophulous subjects.

Cetra citr., atuttering. p.

Cetaces of., speaking through the nost (rhinophonia) with chronic catarra. Cicuta, dumbness. 2.

Coons nur, rough and hourse voice. r. Convolv. argent., hourse and feeble

Cuprum, aphonia. n.

voice, after gonorthea.

Dealerng's Root for Sersum, dealness and dumbness.

Euphorb. Agrar. (aff. spec) stutter-

Euphros., frequent repetition ur speech. n.

Garden, dumet., inability of speaking, with difficulty of hearing.

Granat. Punic., clearing the toice. Tour.

Hyose, nig. fol., indistinctness of speech and voice, from accumulation of phlegm

Hyore, mg. sem., palsy of the speech in cholers morbus.

Indig nitrie, acid., stuttering, r

Kalı miph , hoarse voice

Lichen odorif., feeble and huarve voice.

Malea, roughness of the voice. Tour Marrab, alb. (R.) stuttering Master, v. Staphinage

Melandr, tente, aphonia.





Olib., v. Stephingr.

Petrol., stuttering, with numbers and loss of stacibility of the integument.

Phosph., aphonia.

Pyretär., stattering. Tomp.

Sorpion., roughness of voice. P.

Sipin cost, enfecting the voice. Tour.

Sille., hourse and feeble voice. Q. c. M.

Solon, Jacqu. frust., roughness of the voice and throat. P.

Stephinger., stuttering. Tour. Indistinct voice. (With Mastir & Okdonum). 1.

Zingis, rue, hourse and feeble voice.

SPINAL-DISEASES, v. Bonco -- affections of,

SPIRAL-PAINS, v. Pains, &c.

Spanse—Disease or (v. also: Bowels —obstructions of,)

Abr. prec., enlargement of spleon. c. n. Acac. cort., pain of the spleon and kidneys. p.

Aloë succ., v. Forri sulph.

Altern. seec. rad., enlargement of the spleen.

Amère pr., splenic pain.

Ammon. gummi, painless enlargement of the spleen, with red urine.

Ance, occ., enlargement of the spleen. o.
Ance, or., splenic pain with fever.

Arg. folia., splenic pain. Enlargement of the spleen. m. & m. (Rumbling in the region of the spleen m.)

Ary. s. f., stabbing pain in the spleen when walking.

Are., enlargement of the spheen. c. N., with abdominal obstruction and fever. c. M. and M.

Ars. sod. (II.) splenic pain, with thirst and intermittent fever, M. and E.

Awant, eart, (M.) distension of the left side.

Solom, enlargement of the spices.

Borber, Lyo., painful enlargement of the sphere.

Bism. mag., enlargement of the spicen, without pain.

Bryon., enlargement of the spleen, with or without pain, a, π .

Camel. cong., enlargement of the spinen and abdomen. M. and E. 68. Inflation of the left side. F.

Connes, som, boiled with milk and applied, when warm, disperses swellings of the spleen. Tour.

ContA., (burned) enlargement of the spleen. Tour.

Carbo an. (corns c. s.) burning sensation in the spleen. Pricking in the spleen. r.

Cardem. min., splenic pain. P. G.

Carire. Car. fol., splenic pain.

Cass. ci., splenic and renal pain, with retention of urine and stoppage of evacuations, r.

Case. Kharn. N., splenic and renal pain. P.

Case. lign. fol., splenic and renal pains. Chronic, periodic pain of the spleen. Enlargement of the spleen. c. w.

Celastr. pan, enlargement of the spicen. o. M.

Chelid. maj., enlargement of the spleen. u. w.

Clemat. er., splenic pain.

Clerod, inf., chronic pain (on pressure) of the spleen. x and z. 60.

Comp. Pokermool, enlargement of the spleen.

Conv. arg, stabbing pain in the spleen, by deep respiration, in Q. P.

Cost. n. Cashm., splenic pain in calculous diseases and harmorrhoidal affections Enlargement of the spiece. c. N.

(Yot, T., enlargement of the spleen and the abdomen, G. N.

Pascut, mon. som., colargement of the spicen.

Delph. Ghafes suce., pain in the spleen, extending to the groin.

Digit, p., inflation of the left side, r. Diosc, sat, obstruction of the spleen, M. and S. 60.

Dolich, pr. siliq, hirs, pain of the spleen, with calculous diseases. s. and z. 60.

Doodeea, splenic pain. P.

Ecole., pricking pain of the spleen. 2.

Ferr. sulph. Ind., in combination with Alocs &c. (in Hundostan for enlargement of the spleen s.

Fance rad., splence and renal pains

Famor., splence-abdominal colorgement. M. 30. Enlargement of the
spleen, O. N. M. and E.

Fung. 1911., enlargement of the spleen.
Gent. am. rad., enlargement of the spleen. o. s.

Gmel. As., enlargement of the spleen, with indigestion. w. and s. Painful enlargement of the spleen.

Granat, ac. rad. cort, splenic pain. Enlargement of the spleen, a. N.

Guil. Bond., chronic affections and enlargements of the spleen. M. or M. and R.

Hermod. am., splenic and renal pain, with retention of urine and stoppage of the bowels, after

Hermod, dulc., had been previously administered, and which had procured some relief. Enlargement of the spleen. Tour.

Hyore n , spience pan.

lod,, enlargements of the spleen, a. x.,

Ipom. dasyep., painful enlargement of the spleen.

Joiapa, enlargement of the spicen I ich. od., spicnic and renal pain. Lupus. a., spicnic and renal pain. Lyc. hb., spicnic pain.

Menisp. gl., splenie pain, r.

Merc. subl corr., wandering pain of the spleen and chest, with salivation.

Moring. Noh. sem., splenic pain P.

Mulella Ant., splenic pain, after cating.

Myrica sap., enlargement of spleen. a. x.

Myrob. Beller, pains of spleen. a. x.

Myrob u., enlargement of the spleen.

P. G. N. A. Iod. M. and E. 60 u.

Nard., enlargement of the spleen. a. x.

Nelumb. spec fl., enlargement of the

Nor. ant., enlargement of spleen, a. w. Nigell. sat. scm., spasmodic pains in the region of the spleen.

spleen.

Phas. radiat., enlargement of spices.
Pip. Betle fol., pain of the spices.
in the morning. e.

Plectr. ar., enlargement of the spicen, s. and z.

Polyg, macr., pain of the spicen and stomach. r.

ltaph. sut. sem., enlargement of the spicen.

Rhoum, enlargement of the spices. c. v. Rhodod., splenic pain.

Rub, Munganta, splenio pain.

Scorp., pricking in the spleen. r. c. s. Sense. Mus , splente pain.

Senega, spasmodic pain, and rumbling in the region of the spleen, 12 times, Sep. succ., enlargement of spleen, 6 %.

Pricking of the spleen 2.

Serp. ex , spleme pain. r.

Sisymbr. Soph, enlargement of the spicen.

Stryck, f. St. Ign., petiodic pricking





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of the epicen, also with flying pains, is, and is. Enlargement of the splean, c. is. Pain in the splean and groins. r.

Stryol. a. won., calargement of the spleon, with flying pains.

Suiph. so, enlargement of splean. c. n.
Take. s., pricking in the splean. c. n.
Taras. fol., enlargement of the splean.
n. and n. 50. T. red., c. n.

Trib, terr., splenic pain. r. a.

Urt. d. red. bort., enlargement of spleen. Use soud, enlargement of spleen. c. z. Viol. conf., enlargement of spleen. r. Viol. tric., splenic pain. r.

Fit, Nog., splenie pain.

First fish emlargement of the spleen, with fever by night.

Warburgii tinct, antifebr., enlargement of the splean.

Zinc. sulph., pricking pain in the spleen, with cough.

STERILITY, v. Females—diseases of. STINGS FROM ANIMALS, v. Bites, &c. STOMACH—DISEASES OF, as:

ANOREKIA (loss of appetite).

SULIMIA (inordinate appetite).

CARDIALGIA OR GARTRALGIA (pain

of the stomach).

DYSPERSIA (indigestion).

GASTRITIS (inflammation of the stomach).

EXEMPERY (a frequent and liquid electories of half-digested aliment from the bowels), v. also Bowels. PTROSES (heart-burn).

SUBSULTUS OF THE STOMACH (jumping of the stomach). As also: STOMACHICS (remedies beneficial to the stomach) &c.

Abr. proc., cardialgia. Subsultus of the stomach.

Acec. succ., gastric pain, with axportoration of blood. Dyspepals. c. s.

doos. Now. entr., gastralgia. Subsultrie of the stomach, with hepatic pain. Pyrosis. 7:

Ager. c., gastric and hepatic pain.

Pyrosis, sometimes with production of soid, u. Disorders of the stomach. r.

Ajousia, anorexia.

Ajuga Deals., gustralgia, with catarrh, also with cough.

Ajuga dec., subsultus of the stomach.
Enlargement of the stomach.

Anorexia, o, x,

Aloi succ., anorexia and stomach disorders, with habitual costiveness, for which, in my earlier practice, the so-called Pilula ants cibum, dinner-pills) sometimes proved beneficial, (v. Vol. I. p. 9.) The recipe is as follows: Take aloes six drachms; mastich, red roses, each two drachms; pulverise separately; mix the three ingredients, and add a sufficient quantity of syrop of wormwood to form thom into a mass, to be divided into three-grain pills, sprinkled with cinnamon-powder, and so kept for use. Dose: Four to six pills (at bed-time) on those days when no evacuation has occurred.

Amaranth. Jounteha, cardialgia, with vomiting.

Ambra gr., bulimis. Cardialgis. Distension of the stomach.

Ammon. gummi, dyspepsia, with production of scid. r. c. Anorexia, with spinal pain. m. Gaseous eructation.

Anac, occ., pain of the gastric and umbilical region, with calculous

of the atohe stomach. ith constipa-

uctation. uctation.

f., subsultus 918. G. N. ith hunger. it thestomach.

och, hQ.

from a blow.

nic (in Cash-

ronic gaseous and hepatic

sh triturated)

inflation and

h thurst. th difficulty in

vspepsia, and

stomach.

ta. (v. Pip. n.)

sdominal pain, t.c pain, when

the stomach. Pyrosis. P.

Boraz, subsultus of the stomach, with pain, which extended itself towards the spleen. Anorexia, with dypepsia. o. n.

Boy., a feeling of coldness in the stomach. Burning pain, with hardness of the stomach. Cardialgia from indigestion.

But. fr. fl., subsultus of stomach, o.v. But, fr. gummi, enlargement of the stomach.

Cocal, Kl., gastrie pain, headeche and general pains.

Calam, ar., v. Fame, eem.

Cale, carb., dyspensia, with anorexia, Calotr. gig. rad. cort., hardness of the stomach. (R.) Anorexia. o. ».

Compech. lign., anorexia, with headache and spinal pains. 12 times.

Cannab, Ind. Cashm. fl., anorexia.

Cannab, Ind. Lahor, fol., pyrosis.

Hardness of the stomach. Periodic gastric spasms (appearing three times in a month) with faintings. w. and s. 60.

Cannab. Ind. sem., scidity of stomark, with dyspepsia. r. o.

Capill, Ven., pyrosis, Q.

Caps. sem., pyrosis. Gastric and abdominal pain. w. and s. (c. Vomiting · Caps.)

Carbo an. (Cornu c. u.) dyspepsia with weakness of the stomach. Anorexia with habitual obstinate countings tion.

Cardam, maj., gastrie spassa, Pyrosia. a. m.

Carniol, u., pyrosis.

Carissa Car. fol., anorexia, dyspepsia, and acidity of the stomach. P o. s. Carpes, rac., subsultus of the stemach.

with hypochondriasis.

Carpodale, cardialgie and pyrusis.

Cartham, t sem., scidity of the stomach.



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Carvi som., appetita. Pr

Casear, pyrosis, r.

Case. Pist. pulps, cardialgia, after a purgative. Acid eruotation.

Cassis Kharm, N., gastralgia. c. w. Cass. Ngm., subsultus of the storanch.

o. w. Enlargement of the stomach. P.

Case. lign. fol., cardialgia. c. N.

Cuse Ture, cardialgia.

Caust., dyspopsia. Pyrosis.

Collectr.pure, oppression of the stomach and pyrosis. Anorexis and debility.

Chelid, mail, pyrosis, r. o. Cardialgia. Subsultus of the stomach, o. w.

Ohmep. c., periodical subsultus of the stomach with pain, extending all over the abdomen (in a female) to and b.

Chia. cert., acidity of the etomach, with dyspepels, inflation, and vomiting. Anorexia and oppression of the stomach, after eating. Pyrosis. P.

Churrus, subsultus of the stomach and pyrosis. c. N. Subsultus of the etomach and dyspepsia. (The smoking of it.) P.

Cichor. sem., cardialgia with constipation.

Cinnam. cort., cardialgia. c. N.

Cinnan, f., subsultus of the stomach, with diarrhose. Anorexis with saidity of the stomach.

Cionest. er., dyspepsia.

Closse post., dyspepsia and inflation, with headache. Rising of gas from the stomach. Pyrosis. v.

Circol, inf., subsultus of the stomach. Cardialgia. r. o. w.

Cossel. men., gastric pain and pricking of the stomach, in the evening. r. Names from riding in a chariot or sailing. s.. (Gastric spasm. N.)

Coff. Arob., defective digestion, with irregular fever.

Colocynth. red., pyrosis.

Compos. Pokermool, dyspepsia with inflation, and splenic pain.

Conche jie, anorexia.

Cone, arg., subsultus of the stomach.

Cop. bale., pyrosis. r. Anorezis. a. n.

Corch. frut., dyspopsia with constipation. r. c. n. Depriving of appetite. Spasmodic, gaseous erustations. Gastritis.

Coriand, appetite. r.

Cost. Ar., appetits. P. Subsultus of the stomach and pyrosis. P. S. N.

Cost. v. Cushw., gantralgin. (Gestric spasme. v.)

Cress., anoregia.

Croc. set., dyspepsia with anorexis.
Subsultus of the stomach. Heartburn. Cardialgia, M., or 4 times.—
12 times. Oppression of the chest,
after eating. (Painful hardness of
the stomach. M.) v. Vemiting:
Croc.

Crot. T., gastric spasm. r. o. (inducing menstruction.)

Cucum. acutang. P., cardialgia.

Cueum. Mad., dyspepsia with asthma. Subsultus of the stomach. Anorexia. c. v.

Cucum, ut., strengthening the stomach and liver. Tone.

Cucurb, Citruil, sem., anorexia. Nox-ious to the stomach. Tonr.

Cumini sem., stomachic. n.

Cupr. nur, dyspepsia with abdominal pain. Cardialgia. r. o. s.

Cup. amm., anorexis. Subsultus of the stomach.

Cup. oxyd., dyspepsia.

Cup. sulph., cardialgia and pains in general. M. and B.

Cure. longa, anorexia and cardialgia. c. N.

Cuscuta Lah., anorexia. r.

charent. mm. sem., hardness of the stomach. Dyspepera Cardialgia. Acidity of the stomach. Pyrosia. P. Cyc. rev. fr. cort., dyspepsia and diarr-

hees. r.

Cyr. rev. fr. sem., dyspepaia with asthma. Pyroms and cardialgia.

Cynar. Dub, pyrosis.

Cyper. long., cancer of the stomach.

Cyt. scop, oppression of the stomach with anorexis. Costiveness with dropsy. M. and E.

Daphne Sunnerkat, anorexis. Chrome cardialgis.

Dotise. Cunn. rad. cort., pyrosis
Dutura mort., subsultus of the stomach.
Dat. Stram. A., unorexia with thirst.
Dat. Stram. sem., anorexia.

Deals Root for Sersion, dyspepsia with inflation, o. Gastrie and thoracio pain, r. o Anorexia with fever

belph Ghafes succ., subsultus of the stomach. P. G. N. Gastralgia G. N.

Delphin. pauciff, provoking pain in the left inde of the gastric region, extending across the chest to the shoulder.

Digit. p., pyrosis. c. n. Gaseous eructations. r.

Diosma cr., dyspepsia. B.

Doodeea, dyspepsia with vomiting. Removing gastralgia by purging

Drue. sangu., anorexia. Subsultus of the stomach Pyrosis. M., or M. & E. Dulcam., disorders of the stomach with sensation of internal burning. M. and E. Pam in the epigastrium

(superior part of the abdominal region), w.

Elat., distension after dinner. Uastralgia and headache.

Lisagn, ong., dyspepsis with costiveness. Embegopt, 9t. fr. n. am., pyrosis. Euph, .igrar, (aff. spec.) cardialgus. Pyrosis. r. u. n.

Euph routh, dyspepsia. Ancienta ti Euph, longifol, anotexia. 2.

Euph, gumm, bulmin. Anorum and oppression at the stomach. F.

Buph, serv., in indigestion with dure hera, appetite. 2.

Fanc, rad, pain of the stomach, is calculous diseases.

Fame sem., subsultus of the stomach in the morning, with worms. Fem nel-seed with assufu-tida, calamus and ginger, rendered me good service (in former years) by relieving a gouty affection of the stomach, accompanied with collinard cardialgia.

Figure , anorexus. F o Dyspey sus. C.N.

Gagarming, gascous eructation Galega purp., dyspepsia.

Galena, pyrosis.

Galla T., dyspepsia with headach.

Pain of the stomach and in the umbilical region.

the stomach. Chronic regarging tion of food, with costroness.

Gent, rad., dyspepsia with consume

Geum el., cardialgia. Weight at the

Glac., see swallowed in little perceistrengthens the stomach and excelappetite; especially in great wealness of the stomach. is,

telm, dict., gastrie disorders. w.

Goolcheen fol, subsultus of the stomach. Pain of the stomach and knee.

Gossyp. sem., indigestroll, with expect toration of micus and asthma w. & C





Pyrosis. Subsultus of the stomach, and gastralgie, o. v.

Gourdooti, marexia. P.

Granat. as. red, cert., subsultus of the stomach.

Grand, Pun., dyspopsia. (v. Pip. n.) Graph., oppression of the stomach, with fistule. (L. M.)

Great, dyspepsis, with vessiting and cough. Oppression of the stomach, after dinner, with a tendency to exactation, but inability to effect it. Gugi. guarai, cardialgia.

Gud. Bend, enlargement of the stomach, with favor.

Ggre, pain of the stomach, extending to the hepatic region. r.

Gyps. Setseisjit, subsultus of the stomach and pyrosis. P.

Harm. Ruta, dyspepsis, with acidity of the stomach. Pyrosis. c. n. Anorexis. c. p.

Hamid. Ind., gaseous eructation and inflation. r. o.

Heraci, div., acidity of the stomach.

Harmed. em., dyspepsia, with rumbling and constipation. Anorexia and cardialgia.

Hermod, d., cardialgia. r. c. Hardness of the epigastrium, and sensation of burning, rising from the stomach to the throat. Periodic gastric spasms. Subsultus of the stomach. c. n.

Herniar. rad. D., pyrosis, Q.

Hell. pill. (solution) subsultus of the stomach. Acidity of the stomach.

Hoye vir., pyrosis. Gastralgia, P.

Hyose, n., bulimin, with thirst. Anorexia. c. s.

Schthyee., burning heat at the chest, after dinner. Acidity of the stomach. Cardialgia. c. n. Subsultus of the atomach. r. Indigef. Anil, encrexis. Subsultus of the stomach. >.

Inuis Hel, ecidity of the storageh.

Iod., cardialgia. Subsultus of the stomach (in solution of almond-oil) dyspepsia, with eructation and falling out of the hair. (v. Zinc.)

Ipom. cusp., anorexia. Pyrosis. v.

Iyom. dayep., oppression of stomach, after dinner. Anorexia. Gastralgia.

Jelop. mir. 144., cardialgia. P.

Jusp. n., subsultus of the stomach. c. Anorexia. Dyspepsia, with diarrhose. Jatroph. Cure. sem., anorexia.

Junip. deco., dyspepsis, with rheumstism and gout.

Keli caré,, subsultue of the stomach, with headache, M.

Kali hydroc., dyspepsia, with vomiting. Chronic pain after every meel, in the right side of the epigastrium (superior part of the abdomen).

Kali min. sal, dyspepsia, with costiveness.

Kali Sala, f., dyspepsia, with headache. w. Hiccough, with pain in the shoulder.

Keikeila, dyspepsis. P. c. Anorexis and subsultus of the stomach. Kino gummi, gaseous cructation, P.

Kunkolmirch, accelerated digestion, sharpened the sight, and removed cough.

Laces in gr., anorexia. Dyspepsia, with catarrh and epiphora. Pyrosis. v.

Lactuc. sem., stomachic. Tonr.

Lactucar., anorexia, with rumbling. Subsultus of the stomach.

Lamin, succh, dyspepsia. Anorexia. Oppression of the stomach. Subsultus of the stomach. (All these affections, with or without fever.)

m. and m.

Laws, in., gaseous eructation,

Led. pal., subsultus of stomach. e. c. Lent. sat. (with vinegar) Stomachic. Tone

Lepor in., oppression of the stomach and pyroma, with bloody expectoration. Dyspepsia and acidity in the stomach. P.

Leuc. ceph., dyspepsis. Anorexia.

Lem. Laur, dyspepsia, with gastric puin, sometimes diarrhon, or tenesinus.

Lim seed., anorexia. Acidity, with consupation and vounting. R. and E. Dyspepsia o x.

Liquir. rad., dyspepsia and eructa-

tion, 1.

Lathanthraz, gastric spasm. P. o.

luffo am, sem, anorexia and bitter taste, after cholera-morbus.

t.up. Ham., anorexia and subsultus of the stomach. r. o. Pyrosis. Cardialgua after cating. Dyspepsia. c. v. t.yc. hb., cancer of the stomach. Anorexia.

Lyc. sem., subsultus of the stomach.

Macrs, dyspepsin and unorexia. e. (with honey) acidity of stomach, r. Magn. carb, unorexia. Gastric and abdominal pain.

Mates, cardialgia. r. Prepared with butter (ss a dish) removed dyspepsia, with subsultus of the stomach.

Malvar. Karmekra, subsultus of the stomach.

Malenc. Todrec, subsultus of the stomach, with burning sensation in the head. Anorexia.

Mamerea Caston., subsultus of the stomach. Gastralgia, I tomos 12.

Momeera Khuean, acidity of the stomach.

Mangon carb., dyspersia, with during here and swelling wand v. Cardinglia, Subsultus of the stomach of Mango sem., needity of the stomach.

Munna Cal, anorexta and dyspepair, with cardialgia.

Manua Teeghul, anorexia and dynpepsia.

Mant. ov. mass., cardinlgia. r

Marant. fac., subsultue of the stomach. Marrub alb., gastric pain.

Master, subsultus of the stomach

Mercan, bab., subsultus of the sto-

Melandr, tr , dyspepsia, and oppressor of the stomach.

Melite Aced, fol., pyrosis, o s Aud-

Melior Azed. sem., pyrosis. r

Meld, sem., pyrosis, r.

Melissa, anorexia. Dyspepma, widiness and headache, especially in hysterical persons.

Melong, sem, gastralgia, Anorexu. P. Menop, 91, fee., Gastritis. Gist tralgia, p

Montap. hers , cardialgia, r. o. (Gauri apasm. n)

Mentha p., dyspepsia.

Mentha vir., v. Pip. n.

More fulm , anorexis.

Merc. subl. corr., pyrosis.

Methon, olor., dyspepsia. Anorexas Cardialgia, P. G. N.

Mimor. Pud. sem, subsultus of the stomach P. o. Dyspepsta, eru tation, inflation, and acidity in the stomach.

Moring, Soh guoimi, dyspepsin. Gaseous eructation,

Horing, Soh and, gostralgia, with tationile Aculity in the stomach





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Mering. Sal. com., gastrie and abdominal pain.

Mori a. fr., gastric and abdominal pain. r. Dyspopola. c. M.

Mosci. nest, subsultus of the stomach. Rumbling in stomach, with dyspep.

Metalla Aut., dyspepsis. Inflation, after dysentery. Anorexis. c. w.

Myrob, Beller., subsultus of the stomach, with asthma.

Myrob. oitr., pain of the stomach and neck, with heaviness of the head. Gaseous erustation, 7,

Myrod, Smoll, gastralgia, r. c. Subsultus of the stomach and pyrosis.

Myros. a., encrexia. Gastralgia, with constipation. Dyspepsia, with diarrhoss. Subsultus of the stomach. P. (Gastric speam. N.)

Myrras, pyrosis. Subsultus of the stomach. r.

Myrt. Sace., painful tension of the stomach (beginning as an uneasy feeling in the throat). P.

Natr. m., dyspepsia. Weight at the stomach. r. (v. Pip. n.)

Notione. spec. fl., pyrosis. Acidity of the stomach.

Nep. salviafol. Ab., gastric and abdominal pain.

Nep. salv. rad., gastralgia, o.

Ner. ant., anorexia. Pyrosis. Dyspepsia, with oppression of the stomach. Acidity of the stomach.

Ner, Od. red. mont., eructation.

Nigell. set. sem., anorexia. c. n. Cordialgis and subsultus of stomach. r.

Nitrie. sc., chronic gastralgia. Dyspepeia, with tendency to diarrhea.

Nemed. Shudnuj, anorexia with constipation.

Nyeter. (ol. IL.) ancrexia.

Ocion. c., gastralgia. Eructation with nausca. r.

Orim. Basil, sem., gastralgia. P. Q. 8 times.

Ocim, pil., enorexia.

Coim. senot. rad., anorexis. Gassous eractation.

Ocim. conct. com., gastralgia, whon facting.

Olib. Ind., anotexia. c. y.

Oncem, macr. f., cardialgia. Painful tension of the stomach.

Oncem. macr. rud., gastralgia. Acidity of the stomach, and eructation.

Op. mur. so., pyrosis.

Op. pur., anorexia. o. s. Morpă., chronic gastralgia.

Op. sulph. sode, pyrosis with dysary.

Opop., anorexia. r. c.

Orig. Aeracl. (aff. spec.) anorexia with constipation.

Ozal. ac, cardialgia. Eructation of acid. Anorexia, p.

Pastinaco Secacul, painful hardness of the stomach. Gastritis. Anorexis. c. N.

Pers. nucl. sem., cardialgia.

Petrol, pyrosis, with general itching. Phall. esc., pyrosis and dyspepsia, with gaseous eructation, P.

Phas. radiat., anorexia. P. G.

Phen. gummi, anorexia.

Phosph., anorexia. P.

Phosph. ac., promoting the digestion.

Phosph. mel, subsultus of the stomach, after a fall.

Phys. flex. rad., anorexia with rheumatic fever.

Phys flex. sem., pyrosis.

Phys. flex. Lah. rad., gaseous eructation. r.

Piercorrh. kwrrosa, anorexis, with internal burning heat. Subsultus of the stomach. Dyspepsia, with hypochondriasis.

Pip. a., provoking appetite.

Pip. long., promoting digestion. Subsultus of the stomach. P.

Pip. n In the Punjab, under the name "Tokkren," a composition is known, of the following ingredients, as a stomachic and provocative of appetite: Take spearmint eight parts; elm-leaved sumach four parts; common salt two parts, black pepper one part. Powder, and mix them together. Dose, one scruple, to half a drachm, two or three times a day. The sumach is sometimes replaced by the dried kernels of acid pomegranates, or the fruit of berbers chitra.

Pusein, oppression of the stomach, and pyrosis. 2.

Pis. sat., subsultus of the stomach, r.o. Anorexia. o. s.

Pic. liqu. (R.) gastralgia with catarrh.

M. and E.

Plumbugo Zeyl, rad., anorexia. P. G. Acute pain of the stomach and chest.

Plamb., gastric spasm with vomiting, and constipation. Gastric pain, with pulsations in the stomach.

Pæonia corall , gaseous eructation.

Polyanth, tub. som., eructation of acid. e. c. Bulimia. Oppression of the stomach with costiveness.

Polyg. mucr., pyrosis. p. c. Subsultus of the stomach, with obscurity of vision. Acidity of the stomach.

Polyg, molle, gastralgia. P.

Portul. sem., anorexia. r. o. Hunger, with subsultus of the stomach. Acidity of the stomach. r.

Primula veru, affections of the stomach and bowels. (c. Mat. Med.)

Propella Cashm. vomiting, from indigestion. Acidity of the sto-mach e

Prunum, gastrie disenses. Tour. (v. Mat. Med.)

Psylles som., rumbling in the stomach, in dyspepsia, with diarrhera.

Puls., dyspepata, in gout.

Quass. (**K**. subsultus of the stomach. Pyrosis, ♀.

Quere, gl, acid eructation with constipation.

Ran. lan. fol., gastric pain. Acadity of the stomach. Enlargement of the stomach.

Ran. lan. rad., gastritis. Anorexis Raph. sem., cardialgia. Pyrosis. Anorexia, c. s.

Ratanh., gaseous eructation.

Resina P., hentery with indigestion.

Rhoum Austr., diarrheen, from dyspepsia. Production of author with sour eructations. Gastric affections.

Rhus Cor., dyspepsia. Anorexia. (v. Pip. n.)

Ilhus Kakrasinghea, enlargement of the stomach. Subsultus of the stomach. o. x.

Riems fol., pyrosis Subsultus of the stomach. o. N.

Rosar, r. A., dyspepsia, with hyporechondriasis. In affections of the stomach (to gouty persons, as tea), as

Rosar. r. sem., cardialgan.

Rosmarin., dyspepsia.

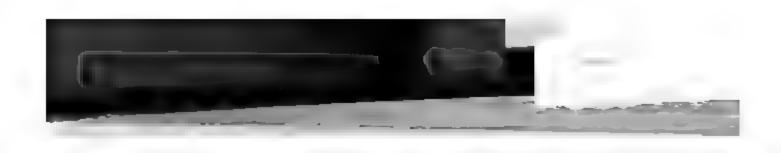
Rottl t., anorexia, P. O. Dyspepsia.
Gastralgia, P.

Rubia M., rumbling in the stomach, with indigestion e. o. Subsultus of the stomach. Periodic, painful obstruction of the abdomen.

Rumez ac., cardialgia. Gascous eructation.

Sabad, pyrosis r. o. Bulimia in the morning and in the exeming. Vomiting, from dyspepsia, r.





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Nagap., acidity of the stomach, with indigestion.

Salep, anorexia. P.G.H. Dyspepsia. G.H. Saliz Aspypt., pyrosis. P.

Salv. Moorcroft. sem., anorexia, with foul stomach. 4 times 12.

Soutal. a., subsultus of stomach and cardialgia. r. (Gastric speam. n.)
Souton. som. (H.) gastralgia.

Screep., ancrexia and dyspepsia. G. N. Scamm., gaseous eructation, with constipation. 12 times. Gastric and abdominal pain. G. N.

Nid. rad., pinching of stomach when empty.

Sil., subsultus of stomach. Cardialgia.

Pyrosis. Dyspepsia. P. (Gastric spasm. N.)

Sizembr. Irio, gastralgia. P. G.

Sisymbr. Soph.. hardness of the stomach. Solan. s., subsultus of the stomach. Dyspepsia, with constipation. Anorexia. Gaseous cructation.

Spher. Ind., subsultus of stomach. v. Spig. anth. hb., anorexia. Graping in the stomach from intestinal worms. Distension of the stomach, with vomiting. Pyrosis. (R.) v.

Spong. u., dyspepsis, with catarrh, also in Q.

Stalact., dyspepsia, with constipation Stann., anorexia. Dyspepsia, with constipation.

Stopå., gastric discuses. R

Stront., oppression of the stomach during digestion.

Neych. n. rom., inflation, with dyspepsia, especially in drunkards.

Sulph. Auliasar (combined with nitric soid) pyrosis.

Sulph, citr., pyrosis, r. c. Anorexia. Dyspepsia.

Tobac., anorexia. Hearthurn, rising to the threat.

Tale, s., dyspepsis, with fever, also with tenesmus.

Tak. s., dyspepsis, with expectoration of mucus. Subsultus of the stomach.

Torax. rad., enlargement of stomach.

Taxus baccat. fol., stomachie. R.

Terebinthi sem., pyrosis. Anorex. 6.N. Tigrin., gastric affections, and inflation. P.

Trianth. pent., subsultue of the stomach. Cardialgia. P.

Tribul. terr., subsultus of the stomach, with nauses and spinal pain.

Triches, palm., periodic gastrie spasm. (Half-hourly doses. 20.)

Tuber cib., eructation.

Twrpeth., anorexia, with asthma,

Ultram., dyspepsis, with hypochondrissis. Cardialgia. v.

Urtic. diosc. rad cort., cardialgia,

Upg ursi, hardness of the stomach. 4
Anorexia. Dyspepsia. 6. N.

Valer. sylv , pain in the gastric region, upon touching it.

Vanilla, pyrosis.

Veratr. a., anorexis. P.

Verbasci rad., dyspepsis, or subsultus of the stomach, with constipation. Pain of the stomach and shoulders, also with tenesmus. Eructation.

Villars. nymph., subsultus of the stomach. Acidity of the stomach.

Viol. tr (**K**.) dyspepsia, from purging. Eructation.

Vit. Neg, anorexis. Cardialgia. Hardness of the stomach.

Warburges tinct. antifebr., anorexia. Subsultus of the stomach.

Xanthox cort., cardialgia. Acidity of the stomach.

Xanth sem., pyrosis. Acidity of the stomach. P.

Zinc. 10d., anorexia, and vomiting. P. Zinc. 10dph., heartburn, with constipa-

tion Hardness of the stomach, with costiveness, 4 fines 28,

Zingib, v. Frenic sem.

Zy: Jug., anorexia. Dyspepsia. o. n.

STONE, GRAVEL, AND OTHER AFFEC-TIONS OF THE BLADDER, v. Bladder —affections of, &c

Storpage, v. Bowels-irregular action of,

STUDIETY, e. Memory-loss of,

Stueon, v. Brain-disorders of,

Stablituatendinem (convulue moliching of the tendina); denkings and
anomatous pulsations in the arteries. Patritations, as also
tatchings, clonic convulsions
(in which the part affected is violently
agitated to and fro), &c.

Ambra gr., sensible pulsation in the body.

Anac. or., subsultus tendinum.

Ant. t, pulsation both felt and visible in all arteries, especially in repose.

Violent palpitation of the heart

Arg. fulm., vibration of the right eye, and twitchings on the nose. P.

Arg. mirro fur, v. Brain - disorders of, Bor Ven, clonic convulsions.

Canal., strong palpitation of the heart (v. Brain-disorders of)

Chin sulph., weak pulsation, P.

Cir., clonic convulsions.

Digit. p., moderating too frequent pulsations.

Indeam., clonic convulsions.

Kah sulph., general paipitation.

Manna (al., palpitation.

Mezer, subsultus tendinum, and clonic convulsions.

Mosch nuz, violent pulsations of the arteries of the head, with headache every day.

Nardost., general vibration

Nate, mar., pulsation, often intenmittent, z.

Neg. sat., strong, distressing pulsation with restlessness.

Op. pur., convulsions.

Peteol., vehement pulastion in the temples and in the stomach. r

Plumb, painful pulsation in the stormach.

Pum. Inp., vibration in the back (d

Sant a, subsultus tendinum, wife pain in the joints. w. and w.

Santon, sem., vibration of the ex-

Sop. Ind. nuc. cmt., clonic convuluaand catchings in the whole body t

Serp. ex., with sal minimoniac It.

n. and n., vibration of the calve
with internal burning heat, no
emacation.

Solan. n., cionic convulsi ms, like cler tric shocks, with excessive debility lasting two weeks. It was applications internally in doses of one gram, and externally as an ointment.

Spig. anth, strong palpitation of the heart. (c. Brain—disorders of)

Stach. Ar., subsultus tendinum at

clonic convulsions.

Nanthox, arom sem., vehement pulme tion in the temples and in the chest.

SUICIDAL MANIA, P. Mental-disorders, & SUN-HEAT OF THE, AN AN EXCITING CAUSE OF DISEASE, 1 Skin-diseases: tropic itch.

Supplementos, r Ulcers.

SWELLINGS, ABSCESSES, TEMORS, (work
and chronic —hot and cold) so

ANASARCA (general deopsy)
ASCITES (deopsy of the abdomen')
IISDRUCELE (dropsy of the restrict)





NYDROTHORAX (dropey of the chest).
CDRNA (serves tomefactions).

ORCHBOCKLE (smolling of the texti-

OCCHITIS (inflammation of the testialso), &c.

Absenth., swelling of the groin and testicles.

Aces, suce, rhoumatic, inflammatory swellings. Swelling of the check. Whitlow.

Active. sep. sem., abacesa.

Acen. For., absocses, Q. (opening) 4 times 28.

Actpuncture, swellings of hands and feet.

Ager, e., anal abscess, r.

Ajousia, inflammatory swellings.

Ajugo Donie., abocess. Anal swelling.

Ajuga dec., swelling of the cheek. P. Tumefaction with itching. Œdematons swelling with diarrhosa.

America. Jountoba, swelling of the face, in Q. r.

Anac. ec., swelling, Q.

Asso. or., scute swelling of the throat and abdomen. Opening an abscess.

Angel, sem., abecesses.

Angu., painful abscess. P.

Ant. sulph. Calc., swelling of eyes.

Aransam, abecess. Swelling of hands.

Araca Cat. sur n., inflammatory swelling of the anus. r.

Argem. Mex. sem., periodical dental abscess. Swelling of the cheeks.

Ary, mitric. fim., swellings of the joints. (The liniment.) k.

Arm. most., inflammatory swelling.

Ars. (v. Led. p., Lyc., Serp. exue., & Sale.)

Are. pot., swellings. Hydrothorau. (v. Cassia ligni fol.)

Ars. sod., swellings. Inflammation of the penis. P. (v. China cort.)

Arum comp., local inflammations.

Aternoe, abscess. r., also opening. 12 times.

Aurum, orchitic.

Boryt. s., inflammatory swelling.

Baselle r., orchitis. r.

Bdell., shacess. (v. Gard. dum., Sape).

Bellad., v. Kaji suiph.

Berthel., ordema.

Bign. Ind. som., facial swelling. r.

Bhun. our., swelling, in leprosy. 2.

Bomb. kept. gummi, tumor, Q.

Bomb. Aspt. rad., swelling.

Bombaz, abacess.

Borac. ac., inflammatory swelling of the cheeks and ears. 3 times 9.

Borax, hard swelling of one side of the face. (v. Cianab.)

Bryon., dropsy.

Calc. carb., swelling of the knees.

Calc., v. Sapo.

Calebr. opp., swelling of the penis. P.

Calend., erysipelatous swelling.

Calotr. gig. rad. cort., orcheocele. Inflammatory swelling of the knees.

Calotr. succ. rsc., produced swelling of the testicles, where it had been rubbed during fever, on the spine.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. Ab., periodical swellings (v. Senn. fol.)

Cann. Ind. Cashm. rad. cort., swelling of the ankles.

Caps., facial swelling, with toothache.

Carissa Car. fol., swelling of one eye.
Swelling of the buttocks, r.

Corniol. u., inflammatory swellings.

Abscess of the arm. P.

Carpobals., tumefaction, with burning and pricking pain.

Parer ram., facial swelling and vonut-

Cascar., dropsy. n.

Cass, al , tumefaction.

Case. Flat., abscess. Orcheocele. P. G. Softening internal and external swellings Tonr.

Case. Kharn. N., facial swelling, o Inflammatory swelling Anasarca. General inflation Opening an abseess of the arm.

Cass. lign., swelling of the cheeks. Inflation of the gastric region. P.

Cass, light foli, redematons swelling r.c.

A. Arsen pot. M. & E. 60, anasarea
Colastr pan., abscesses in the spleen,
liver and kidneys.

Cereleum, orchitis, from external violence. (The inunction. c. Vol. 1., p. 69.)

Cervi c. ras., swelling. r. o.

Carri c. u. a., opening abscess.

Cham. c., erysipolatous facial swelling, after toothache.

(helid, may, orchitis,

Chenop sem, dropsy. Tour

Cherayta, dropsy. Hydrothorax.

Chin. cort., redematous swellings. Swellings of the abdomen. Orthitis. Inflammatory swelling of the knees. r. A. Arsen. soder, anasaren. o.

Chin, sulph., swelling of the face, r.

Cich. # , annl abscess. r.

Cich. rad., swelling of the face, with fever.

Cich. sem., dropey. (Edematous swellings. P.

Cent, inflammatory swelling of knee, timeh, tumer in gonorrhea Cinnabar two parts, borax one part, prepared with lemon junce, and left macerating 40 days, and afterwards made into pills, is an Huistoo renous in dropsy.

Clored. inf., swelling of the checks with toothache. M. and M.

Coccid, swelling of the cheeks, r.

Coloc. rad., ascites. M and E. 186 (v. Zing.)

Comp. Zerbabrs, swelling of the facafter vomiting.

Corr org., cedematous awellings. (v. Smil China)

Conyca anth., redematous swellings the feet r

Cop. bals, with muchage of guillerabic, inflummatory swelling of the kuee. r.

ting of the eye, from a blot 4 times 42. Swelling of the eye lids, r

Cost. n Cashm., painful abscess on the anus. Swelling of the cheeks. r. Crat. Marm., periodical and smal al scess. M. 30 Acute swellings r. Creos., inflammatory swelling of the

Crot. I', \ Lingsh.

ankles.

Cucum, acutang, P., swelling of eyes.
Cucurb Lug., opening on abscess of the
mouth.

Cup. anm., swellings of the cheeks. Cup carb., edematous swellings of the feet, with contractions.

Cyc. rev. cort. fruct (R. cedemator swellings Dropmy Orcheocele. r. Cyn. Dub, abscesses.

Cyp. long, inflammatory swellings, \{\text{Datise. Cann. rad. cort., inflammator swellings r. a. Absence \(\text{Q}\) under the tongue and on the ground research opening absences.



Dig. purp. undernatous swellings. Swelling of the ankles.

Disadalos, swelling of eyes. r.

Doodses, opening abscess.

Elat.; opening abscess.

Euph, Agrar. (aff. spec.) resolving abscesses. Facial swellings.

Buph. spithym., local tumefaction.

Suph. longiful., inflammatory swelling of the anus, and opening abscess.

Euph, ton., cedema. 2

Swelling of the ankles, Q. Resolving abscess, after application of leeches.

Euphr., swelling, with itching, burning and pricking pains.

Evolv., general swelling. 4 times 28.

Ferr. carb., ascites, after small-pox.

Frit. cirrh., awellings.

Gagerming, swellings.

Galanga, resolvent abscesses.

Galena, awelling of the epigastrium. Swelling of the face. r.

Gard. dum., abscesses. Swellings of eyes. Œdematous swellings. r. The bark of the fruit, either triturated with water, or mixed with Bdell. gummi, and applied, resolves and opens abscesses. Boils. R.

Gent. rad., dropsy. a.

Geran. prat, swellings of the lips, Q. Orchitis, Q. a. n.

Geum el., inflammation of the checks and throat. r.

Glin. duct., inflammatory swelling, from external violence.

G. al. Asiat., swellings, with pain of the spine and knee.

Gud. Bond., swellings, Q. P. o. (Edema, with intermittent fever. Hydrocele (applied with (Il ricini), R. (v. Zing.)

Tippe, wdematous swellings. r.

Harm. Rule ft., codema of the feet. r. Hemideem. Ind., swelling of the cheeks and throat.

Heracl, div., gouty, rheumatic, and scrofulous swellings. Opening abscesses.

Hermod. am., gouty inflammatory swellings.

Hermod. d., swellings resolvent. Tour. Hibrac. Trion., tumefaction.

Hoya eur., dropsy.

Hyssop., swelling of eyes. P.

Hex aqu., abscesses.

Indig., cedematous swellings, with diarrhoes. w. and E. Resolving inflammatory swellings, the application of indigo, triturated with water (if necessary to be repeated) ex. for whitlows.

lod., resolved a hard swelling as big as a fist over the navel, with dyspnces, in a very stout man. n. & n. 60. lod., injections in hydrocele. n. lod. is a remedy which produces withering (atrophy) of testicles and breasts. (v. Merc. and Kah iod.)

Jal. Conv., dropsical swellings.

Jal. mir. fol., greased with oil or butter, and applied warm, is a remedy employed by Eastern people for abscesses and boils, to soften them, to diminish their pain, and promote suppuration.

Just. Nas., inflammatory swellings, Q. Kali carb, swelling of the parotid glands.

Kalı sod., hydrocephalus. n.

Kala sulph., acute, gonty, and rheumatic awelling of the ankles. Inflammatory awellings, especially in the joints (with and without Belladonna). Swelling of the cheeks, r.

Amo gummi, inflammatory swelling of

king pain, ming of the

G,

of the joints water), z. natory swel-

the anus. F.

teet, from a

e ankles.

with tooth-

cllings. F. o. of mouth, F. natory swellat. Med.) onorrhoss. F. eyes, Swel-

rellings.

SATCB.

llings.
Ilings, Tonr.
ling.
h diarrhess.
the eyes.
odical awel-

e, in generr-

of the glass

t the glans

Melia Azed, fol., orcheocele. Erratic swelling.

Melia sempervir. fol., resolving abscenses. R. (application).

Molil. sem., abacesses.

Meniep. Airs., tumefaction of the anus. r.

Merc. ungu., frictions in acutehy drocephalus, during the first and second stages. B. Internally might be at the same time tried:

Merc, d. A. lod.

Merc. v., acute and chronic swellings of the testicles. Opening abscesses. (r. Children-diseases of)

Meth. gl., leprous swellings.

Meser., orcheocele, Q.

Momord. Gugervel, facial swelling, in toothache.

Moring. Soh. gummi, awelling of the checks, r.

Moring, Soh. rad., opening abscesses.

Mulg. rap. cort., acute swellings of the cheeks.

Mulg. rap. fol., absores on the occuput. P.

Mur. ac., inflammatory swelling of the ears.

Myrob, Embl., dropsy.

Narcius, bulb., orcheocele, Q.

Nardost., swelling of the cheeks, with toothache.

Nap. salv. Ab., orcheocele.

Nep. salv. rad., swellings.

Negella, v. Sol. Jacqu.

Nitrie, ac., orchitis. r. c.

Nitro-mur. ac., dropsy. Hydrothoras.

Ocim. pil., ewellings.

Olib. Ind., orchitic.

Onosm. macr. ff., inflammatory swelling.

Op pur., orchitis (application with lemon-juice). a.

Orab, crount., swellings.



Pastingen Secuent, abacem of the hips, r.

Pavis, anssarca with distribute.

Petros., tumefaction of the eyes.

Phospit., painful swelling with herpes on the arm. Dropsy. Hydrocephalus. a. (With honey) swelling of the hand, Q., with pain and numbness. (With oil) cedematous swellings.

Phys. flaz. sem., abscess of the anna. r. Phys. flaz. Lah. rad., ordema of the face. r.

Pior. kurrosa, swelling in Q. r. e. Orchitis. (T.) u. Swelling of the eyes with tumors.

Piscin., hot and cold swellings; even acute hydrocephalus.

Plant. maj., abacesses.

Paonia corall., swelling with itching and burning, after washing with cold water.

Polan., resolved an abscess of the

Polyg, limifol, anal abscess.

Polyg. molls, erysipelatous swellings of the face.

Polyp. Sokour, suppuration of inflammatory swellings. r. Inflammation of the anus and throat, r.

Portul, sem., orchitis.

Prencile v., inflammatory swelling of the knee. 12 times.

Psyll. sem., swelling of the eyes.

Puls., hydrocele. Opening abscesses.

Quase. (R.) swelling of the penis, Q. 4 times 28.

Ran. lan. fl., tumefaction.

Ran. lan. fol., swellings, 💆 . 🔾 .

Ron. lan. rad., swellings of the fingers.

Raph. sat. sem., resolving hard and soft swellings (applied with whey). Tour.

Ratanh., anasares.

Rieum, cold swellings. 2.

Rhus Tox., hot swellings.

Ric. comm. fol., swelling of the ankles.

Ric. comm. com. except., inflammations and indurations of the testicles (applied with milk), a.

Rubs tinet., swelling, in Ind. leprosy.

Rum. ac., abscesses, a family remedy in Cashmere (applied with water).

Sabad., periodical tumefaction. M. Swelling of the face, with cruption of patches.

Salep (a species resembling in form , small, dried, Turkish figs) dropsy.

Solo. of., partial swellings. Inflammatory swelling. Swelling of the cheeks, 4 times 12. Abscess of the anus.

Salv. Moorcroft., abscess.

Samb. n. rad. succ., dropsy. R.

Sanspour, inflammatory swelling of the arm.

Santal. r., inflammatory swellings (scrofulous, or Q.) m. and z.

Sapo, with chalk, or bdellium, abscesses and boils (the application). R.

Sarcoc., resolving awellings. Tony.

Sarsap., swellings of the joints, Q. (v. Smil. China).

Scorp., swellings, Q.

Sebest., transient swellings of the knees. r. Its decoction to abscesses (applied) n.

Solon., swelling of the ankles. Softening abscesses. A hard swelling on the back. r.

Sener, Jacquem., opening abscesses.

Senec. mus., swelling of the face.

Seneg. rad., dropsy. Swelling of the knees.

Sennæ fol., v. Children—diseases of, Sep. ossa, ordema.

Seep, esuc., painful inflamed abscesses.

P. 0 Q Swelling of the foot, after a dog's bite.

Seep, or with Are., orchitis, in Q. r. Sid fol. & sem., inflammatory swellings.

Sid, rad., ædemn. P.

Sol., inflammatory swelling of the knee, of three months' standing (I. R.) m. 7. Chronic swellings of both feet. (R.) m & n. 14. Swelling and suppuration of the hand. Hydrocele, with acrofula. Abscesses, before and after bursting.

Sil., A. Are., orchites, in Q. P.

Smap. fol, awellings of the eyes and throat.

Sinap. som., swelling of the shin.

Suymbr. Soph, swelling and sensation of burning and stehing. Inflammatory swelling of the eye. P.

Smil. China (after Cone. arg., and Sarsap., previously given) abscess of the anus P.

Sol. Juequ. succ. with Nigella, dropsy. Tour.

Sol. n., dropsy. Hydrothorax. Itching odema. r.

Spig, anth, swelling of the chin.

Squilla mar., swelling of the nose.

Stann, adema of the feet, with

Staph, (after Scheen) the first dose opened a rachitic abscess.

Stor cal , abscess.

Strych. n. vom., swellings on hands and feet, with fever. Dropey. Orchitts, with cramp and dragging of the testicles.

Swert, pet., abscesses. In Cashmere its application, n.

Tabac, sem., whitlow, P.

Tule a., anasarea. Periodic abacess
of the car. Tumefaction, with acute
eruptions, itching, &c.

Tereb, ol., facial awelling, with crup; tion.

Torch, spir., swelling with fever, outed by purging.

Test. vv., swellings of the grow and testicles. R.

Thug, occ (R.) inflammatory swelling of the knee, with gonorrhea.

Thym. Serp, abscesses, with fever Tribul, terr, swelling of the knee.

Turp. Conv., v Children—diseases of Ultrum, orcheocele.

Urt. diour. A , swelling.

Vacc. sterc., patients suffering from anasarca in the East, are covered with cow-dung over the whole body, and then exposed to the burning rays of the sun.

Vanill. (R.) general swelling. r.

Venæsectio, periodic swellings of the
evelids. s.

Verbase, abscess of the cheek, Que opening.

Verbina Lah., swelling of the eye. r. Vesp. far., facial swelling, in Q. r.

Viol. 10p., inflammatory swelling Periodic facial swelling, with goth in the head.

Vit. Neg. sem., swelling of the ankles. Swelling, with itching. Facial swelling. r.

Vetre fet, painful swelling of the hand. Vamit, acute orchitis.

Aanthos, arom, cort., inflammatory, facial swelling

Zed. Zer , ordenia, with vomsting.

Zure, carb., inflammatory nasal swel-

Zing, off., swellings of the feet. p. in painful. o.

Zing, off with Crot. T. and Guil. Bond in combination, taken three times a day, produced on the fifth day an absense at the anne.

Zing con., promoting the bursting of an abscess.

Zing, res., with Color, rad. (in composition, orcheocele, r.

Of late years I used, often with success, a simple resinous adhesive cerate in hydrocele and ascites. After tapping, I applied it on the relaxed part, fastening it by a bandage; using at the same time the internal remedies.

For those who prefer compound remedies, I add here two recipes of my former practice, noted in my manual as beneficial in dropsy.

The one consists of Calomel, Digit.
p., Opium, extr. Nguille m., in equal
parts, prepared as two-grain pills.
The dose was one to two pills every
morning and evening.

The second recipe consists in essences of Julapa, Senna, Turpethum, Scammonium, Ipom, car., and Myrobal, mg., mixed, they are evaporated over a gentle fire to a soft extract; to which is added, so much of a mixture of one part of calomel and two parts of rhubarb, sufficient to form it into a mass, from which three-grain pails are prepared. One pall administered every morning and evening, effected in eight days the cure of an anasarca, by increasing the discharge of urine. Lake most physicians still do, I also formerly treated my patients after the principle: Vie units fortior, believing that it is necessary at once to attack all the organs, for removing such intractable (?) discases.

APPRILIS, WITH OR WITHOUT MER-CI BIAL DISEASE. (r. also: Affections of the throat—New-diseases—PainsGonorrhad-under whichever form it may appear.

Abrus proc. o., v. Guil. Bond.

Abres prec. r., syphilis, y.

Acon. Nop. extr., pains, with sensation of burning, Q.

Agov. Amer., syphilis. R.

Alth. A., v Sil.

Amaranth. Jauntcha, syphilis, &.
Anagallis cor., latent syphilis, u.& x.60
Syphilis with itch; also with mental disorder, &c.

Angel, rad., v Petrosel.

Argem. Mex. sem., chancres. Herpes of the beard, Q.

Arg. fulm., syphilis, § Pain of the joints, with sensation of internal burning, &c.

Arson., v. Merc. sol., & Thujo.

Ars. pot., v. Merc. sol.

Artom. v. (aff. spec.) rad., rheumat-19m. Q.

4ss f, syphilis, \$ Pain in the bones.

Begon balmıs,, syphilis, n.

Borthel, chancre and syphiha (period) - cal exacerbations) w. and E.

Blum, auric. sem., pains, Q., even those in the joints, combined with § disease.

Bol. Arm., pain in the joints, Q. (v. Terra Truber.)

Cacal. Kl., syphilis, hereditary or latent, M. 40, M and E. 80.

Cannab. Ind. Cashm. ff., soroness of the mouth with general pains, Q.

Carbo vey. (ex Calotr. 919. rad. pr.)
herpes, Q.

Cariana Car. A., itching, Q. Herpes.

Carsa, Cor. fol., pains, Q. o. Syphilis with dysury. N.)

Carles. Car. fr., syphilis, § .

Chelid, may, pains, Q. Ulcer on the buttocks, Q

Churrus, v. Sil.

('occa Sechell, min, (the hard shell) in latent syphilis,

Colch. aut, n. & E. 60. 4 times 28. G. N. Comp. Zerbabri, pains, Q. n. & B. 60. Curcuma, v. Merc. d.

Cyc. rev. cort., chancre. M. and E. 14.
Cyc. rev. sem., chancre. (4 times 12. N.)
Datisc. Cann. rad. cort., syphilis, Q.
Pain, with sensation of burning.

Datisc. Cann. sem., chancre. Scrotal fistula, Q.

Deals, Root for fever, itching, Q. Deals, Root for futula, syphilis (primary or secondary).

Digit, purp., chancres. m. 7.

Djendaloo, syphilis. M. 40. (4 times 12. M.)

Dolich, pr. faba, syphilis, o. n.

Bben., v. Merc. d.

Embryopt, glut, fol., syphilis. 6, N. Eug. Jambol., v. Golunga

Ferr., v. Galanga

Fumar., v. Merc. subl. corr.

Gulanya, in chronic, latent syphilis, the cruption v. Painful scrotal ulcers, Q. M. and E. Tumors, Q. Herpes, Q. Pains, Q. Itching, Q. (M. and R. 14. H. ?)

With Forr. Eng. Jambol. succ., in combination. M. and E. 60.

Goes. sem., syphilis, &.

Gourdooti, paina, 及. 早.

Gress, As., stehing, Q.

Gial. Bond., gouty palsy in the feet, \$. Q. Syphilis. c. n. (v. Smil. China.)

A. Abr. proc. a., chancre and tumors. M. and E.

Hedge. Alh., the decoction of the leaves is said to have cured an hereditary syphilis.

Heliotr. Eur., gouty palsy, Q.

Hemid Ind., recent and chronic syphi-

lis. a. n. Itching, Q Granular eruption, like herpes, as also patches, and gout in the joints, Q, n. & s. 60. (v. Smil. China).

Herael, div., syphilis. G.

Hyesop., syphilis with tumor. M. & E. 60. Syphilis. 4 times 28. G. N.

Indigof. Anil, pains, Q.

Inula Hel., gout in the joints, Q. y.

Iod., hydriod., Merc., Pip., 2500.

Jalap. mir. rad., confused vision and horpes, Q.

Jasp. u. u., pains, Q.

Jugi. nuc. cort., pains, Q.

Kali hydroc., ulcers in the throat, § . Q Kali hydrocl., is a common remedy a secondary syphilis, and is generally administered in doses of eight grains, three times a-day. Considering the great number of vegetable remedies alluded to, which a smaller doses proved useful, I should not like to make use of it in such cases.

Lacca in gr., offensive ulcer of the nose. Q. Swelling of the pensand suppurating tumor, Q.

Lactuca sat., syphilis, §. n.

Luws, m., latent syphilis. M. & S. Co.

Leon Royl., syphilis. Itching, Q. Lepid. sat. rad., confused vision, itching.

and pains, Q. P. C. Latent syphilis.

Lend. sat. sem., dimness of vision. Q. Lenc ceph., serotal herpes, Q. Suppurating bubo (Chancre. m. & n. 14. n.)

Lich. odorf., itching. Q.

Lyc. sem., ulcers of the mouth, Q.

Master, pain of the joints, Q.

Memop. hirs, dimness of vision and tumors, Q.

Merc. d., A. Curc. longa or Eben., chronic syphilis. M 40 or M. and R. 60. Merc. d. A. Iod. amygd. ol. sol., recent or chronic syphilis. w. and z.

Merc, subi, corv. Ind., roasted in butter, made into pills, with extract of cumin-seeds and sarsaparilla (at the same time, for external application, the above-mentioned mercurial preparation made with cate-thu, cumabar, wax and oil into an ointment) was the favorite anti-applilitic nostrum, which my Hakum used in the hospital.

Merc. sol., A. Ars. pot., syphilis with gonorrhoa.

Merc. subl. corr. with Merc. c., well triturated, and prepared into pulls, with the inspissated juice of fumitory, are said to cure syphilis, without producing salivation.

Merc. riv., syphilis. o. N.

Meser., syphilis, \$\forall \text{. Pains of the joints, with tumors, \$\partial \text{.}}

Moring. Soh. gummi, itching, Q.

Mulged, rap. fol., re-appearance of a latent syphilis, M. and M. 60.

Network, spec. fl., syphilis of every description (whether chronic or recent).

Not. spec. sem., warts on the fingers, Q. Nep. salv., affections of the organs of speech (as hourse, rough and weak, low voice) Q.

Name. oc., syphilis. §. Pains of the joints, Q. Ulcers of the mouth and throat, Q. Periodical eruption of vesteles and thagades on the prepare. R. (v. Sulph.)

Or. corn, latent or secondary syphilis.
Ulcers of the thront, Q.

Pareira or., chronic periodical syphilitic cruption, with dimness of vision, &c. u. 49.

Petros, fol, syphilis (with Angelieu in form of pills). R.

Pip. long. rad. stip., latent syphilis.

Pip. n. ('K.) syphilis, S. (v Verbena).

In combination with Iod. o. m. & r.

Pran. sylv. (K.) syphilis.

Pumic. lap, during its use in syphilis, constriction of the prepare around the glans (paraphymosis) occurred.

Quass. (K.) sensation of burning in the stomach, abscesses and swelling of the glans pents, with a granular cruption (like miliaria) Q. 4/**mes 28.

Ran, lan, fol., aloces of the mouth, Q. Ruku t., cruptions, Q.

Sop. Ind. nuc. cort., herpes. Q x. & z. 60.

Sassafras, secondary syphilis, R.

Sed. cross., pains, Q. M. and E.

Sel., syphilis (after improper treatment). Pains, ♀.

Sense. Mus., in Cashmers the inspissated juice of this plant is regarded as an anti-syphilitic remedy. In small doses, however, it has not proved beneficial.

Sorp. ex., painful itching and freely suppurating chancies. S. Ol. (K.) chronic syphilis, periodical excerbations. M. and B. Chancies, and inflammatory swellings, Q.

Sil, syphilitic, \$\overline{\phi}\$, pains, patches, and ulcers, as also gouty palsy.

A. Alth. fl., syphiles, with generative.

M. and E. A. Churrus, syphiles, with generatives. Ulcers of the mouth, and pain of the joints, Q.

Smil. China A. Gud. Bond., latent syphilis. Pains, Q. M. and a.

a. Hemid. Ind., chancres. Offensive ulcer of the nose (otana) with burning pains. w. and z.

Spong, u., chancres, 4 times 28. Also the local application of the 'R', may probably be more beneficial than the cauterisation with lunar-caustic

Latent syphilis, with stehing on the gians.

Winc. mar., Pains. &. Q. M. 40.

Strychn, f. St. Ign., pains, Q. M. 30.

Sulph. A. Nutric. ac., recent or chronic syphilis. M. and E. 80.

Torebinths som., syphilis, \$\,\tilde{\gamma}\), with Indian leprosy.

Terra Traiber., syphilis. n. (v. Bol. Arm.)

Thuj, occ. (R.) A. Arsen., syphilis.

Thuj. or. som., lancinating pains, and pains of the joints, Q. M. and S. 60.

Thym. Serp., chronic syphilis (periodical exacerbations), M. and B. 60. Tumors, Q.

Umb. Butazers, herpes and patches, with lancinating pains, Q. M. & E.

Verbasc., open bubo, Q. M. and B. 14. Reproducing chronic, latent syphil.

Verben. Lah. hb. aut sem., with or without A. Pip n. (R.) recent or chronic syphilis. M. and B.

Vesp. mel, periodical chronic syphilitic eruption. (c. ? in a man, w. 40. In a female, who had taken the same medicine at the same time, w.)

w. 30. Syphilis with generrhea. hea. c. n.

Vit. Neg. sem., herpes, Q.

Xanthar, lign., scrotal itching, Q

Zincs tod. (with oil of almonds) chaneres. It was at the same time applied locally. Ulcers on the anus of a boy, Q.

Zinci sulph., syphilis, §. The recovery sometimes did not occur until the third week.

Zinci rulph. A. Iod. (solut. in oil of almonds) chancres, and chronic syphilis. M. and M. (The combination of the two medicines did not prove beacheral.)

Zyr. Juj., ulcers of the mouth, and pains, Q.

TAPE-WORM, c. Worms.
TASTE-MORSID VARIETIES OF,

Allium sal., bitter taste.

Anac, Or., bad taste.

Arg. fulm., bitter taste.

Arum Culoc., bad taste. r.

Bebeerine, bitter-sweet taste. r.

Berber, chilra, bitter taste.

Carus, Car. fol., butter taste.

Cass Kharn, N., bad taste. Bitter taste, r.

Cinnam, fl., bad taste.

Concha flue., bad taste. P.

Datisc. Cann. sem., bitterness in mouth and throat, in the morning.

Deals. Root for Sersum, bad and bitter taste.

Euph. long., bitter taste.

Ferr. sulph. Ind., bad taste.

Gagerming, bitter taste, r.

Geran, prat., bitter taste.

Hermod. d., bitter taste.

Hoya our., bad taste.

Iod., v. Zine

Lacca in gr., bad taste.

Lup. Hum., bitter taste.

Manna Hed. Alh., bitter taste. r.

Menth. pip. ('H'.) bad taste.

Nardost., sweet taste r.

Onosm, macr. A., bad taste.

Ruku t., hitterness in the mouth and throat.

Saraap., v. Smil. China.

Smil. Chma A. Sareap., bitter taste.

Strych. n. com., bitterness in mouth.

Verbena Lah., bad taste. P.

Zinc. iod., bitterness in mouth. r.

Zyz. Juj., bad taste.

TERBSHUS, v. Bowels - arregular action of,

TESTICLES—AFFECTIONS OF THE, AS.
ATROPHIA (emacration).

circocale or Varicocale (a varicose dilatation of the veins of the opermatic card).

PARORCHIDIUM (retention or retraction of one or both testes within the inguinal region), dia,

Canab. Ind. Cashm. fl., parorchidium.
Gutta percha (solution in chloroform,
applied to the retracted testicle) in
cirsocele. x.

lod., atrophy of the testicles. P.

Leuc. caph. spec , hardness of the testicles. r.

Line sem., is noxious to the testicles. Tour.

Mold. som., affections of the testicles and glands.

Opop., acts on the testicles injuriously.

The corrective to it is conserve of walnuts. Tony.

Plat., sensation of burning and corrosion in the testacles.

Raph. sem., sensation of coldness in the testicles.

Ricens sem., peeled, triturated with milk, and applied, for induration of the testicles. R.

Sobino, parorchidium. P.

Strych. n. vom., parorchidium.

TRIEST, excessive.

Abre prec. fol., chronic thirst, with giddiness.

Account, thirst (excessive) with fever.

tions succept, thirst. r.

tith, fl., thurst. r. G.

time, occ., thirst, with sensation of internal burning, r.

Ant. t., thirst with fever, also with burning sensation in the chest.

Arg. fulm., v. Carbo veg.

Are, sod., thirst with fever, also in affections of the spleen.

Asari rad., thirst in the morning.

Aspar. Halicon sem., thirst.

Bar. nur., thirst, with sensation of burning in the stomach.

Behen, thirst, in the course of the morning. r.

Barb. Lyc. Res, thirst.

Berthel., thirst, with pain.

Bezoard on , thirst and heat. z.

Bign. Ind. sem , thirst. F.

Buttort., thurst. r.

Bryon., thirst.

Cann. Ind. sem., thirst, with sensation of burning.

Carbo veg. A. Arg. fulm., thirst.

Cass. of., thirst and heat. 4 times 12.
Thirst and sensation of burning. r
Cass. Fist. pulpa, thirst.

Cass, lign. fol., thirst. r.

Cepa, thirst.

Chenop. a. hb., thirst, with sensation of internal burning.

Chenop, a. sem, excessive thirst.

Coccul., thirst. r.

Commel. aud., thirst. r.

Comp. Zerbabre, thirst. P.

Cone. arg., thirst. P., with fever. c.

Cost. Ar., thirst with fever, of one year's duration.

Creos., thirst. P.

Cucum, ut., thirst. Tour.

Cucure. Orr., thirst. Tour.

Cucuro, Lag., thirst Tour.

Cup. culph., thirst, with perspiration, also with dyspners.

Cure. Zed., thurst in cough. r. o. s.

Cyc. rov. som., third.

Cyn. Dub, thirst.

Duct. nucl., thirst, with acute eruptions. 4 times 12.

Daph. Sunnerkat, thirst.

Datisc. Cann. rad. cort., thirst at night, with dryness of the tongue. M. & N. or 4 times.

Dat. Stram. fl., thirst, with loss of appetite.

Deals. Root for Sersum, thirst, with dryness of the throat.

Deals. Root for Torker, thirst, with dryness of the tongue.

Delph. Ghafes fl., thirst. r.

Elat., thirst. G. N.

Embryopt. glut. fol., thirst.

Euph. long., thirst. r.

Euph. ten., thirst. P. O.

Euphras., thirst.

Fagon, Ar., thirst. Tony.

Ferri sulph, Ind., thirst, with fever.

Plo. Ind. succ., thirst. P.

Fumar., thirst. r. o. M. and B.

Fung. 1gn. thirst.

Ger. nod., thirst. P.

Granat. Pun. succ., thirst. r. Tour.

Gyps, Zornik goudents, thirst. P.

Hemid. Ind., thirst, with sensation of internal burning.

Holarrh. pub., thirst. r.

Iod., thirst.

Ipom. cer., thirst. P.

Ipom. cusp., thirst, r.

Jal. Conv., thirst. P.

Jun. bacc., thirst. r.

Kalt ferrocyan., thirst, P. G. M. and B.

Kalı hydriod., thirst.

Kimkolmirch, thirst, with diarrhea.

Lucco in gr., thirst, with sensation of internal burning

Lamin, tacch., thirst.

Ledum pal., thirst, 'r.

Locust, thurst, r. o.

Liquil, Ham., thurst. 4 times.

Mameera Khutat, thirst, with eye-affections.

Marant. fac., thirst.

Merc. dulc., thirst.

Merc. fulm., thirst.

Methon, glor., thirst, with vomiting.

Thirst, and dryness of the throat
at night. s.

Mezer., thirst.

Mimom. Pud. sem., thiest. P.

Myrob. Beller., thirst, with salivation.

Myrob. Embl., thirst.

Myrob. s., thirst.

Myrrh. gummi, thirst. P.

Nord., thirst at night. r.

Nalumb, epoc. A., thirst.

Nerium ant., thirst. P.

Op, mur. ac , thirst, with fever

Pastinaca Secacul, thirst. r.

Picrorrh. kurroon, thirst, with fever.

Piscin, thirst. P. q.

Pist. put., thirst. Tonr.

Port. Oler. sem., thirst, and red usual, also with dysury. 3 times 21.

Prunum, thirst. Tonz. (c. Mat. Med.)

Payll. sem., thirst.

Rhus Tox., thirst, P.

Rosar, rubr, sem., thirst.

Rubia Munj., thirst. P.

Santal. rubr., thirst.

Sapu Ind. nucl. cort., thirst. P.

Scammon., thirst. Tour.

Scorpion., thirst, r.

Sebest., thirst.

Sep. ossa, thirst, with fever.

Sep. succ., thirst. M. and B.

Serp, exue., thirst, c. o.

Squalla mar., thirst. r.

Stalect., thirst. P.

Strychn. n. vom., thirst.

Sulph., thirst. r.

Tamorind., thust.

Tigrin., thurst. r.

Trianth, pent, n., thirst. r. Tribul, terr., thirst.

Vespar. mel, thirst, with heat and burning.

Viter Neg., thirst.

Xunthoz. fruct., thirst. P.

Zingib. rec., thirst.

THEOAT-bisonders of the, r. Affec-

Tongue—Disorders of the, v. Affec-

TOOTHACUE; GUMS AND CHEEKBONES

—AFFRCTIONS OF, SCURVY, (fetilit

ulceration of the mouth, or stomacace)
&c.

test, sem., rheumatic pain in the teeth and face.

Acur. succ., rheumatic scorbutic toothache, with swelling of the cheek.

Acanth. Oolungun, toothache.

Achyr. asp., toothache.

Ayar, a., carious toothache, o. N.

Inga Deals., inflammation of the gums. ?.

Paul in the cheek-bone so as to render mastication impossible, r.

illam, sess, carrous toothache, even with bleeding, r. o.

Alth. rad., with vinegar, in toothache, as a gargle for the mouth. R.

Amaranth. er. sem., rheumatic toothache.

tumon, gummi, bleeding from the gume.

Ammun mur., v. Cale.

Areca Cat, v. Psper Betle.

fryem. Mex. sem., sensation of roughness of the teeth, and bleeding from the gums. r. c. (Carrous toothache x) Arg. fulm., catarrhal, rheumatic toothache.

Arg. mitric. f., toothache.

.irmor., carious toothache. 4 times 12. Scurvy. Toothache on one side. r. (Rheumanc. N.)

Arn. (R.) toothache. r. (Fistula from extraction of a tooth. w.)

Ars., v. Corbo, v.

Ars. pot. nitr., toothache. P.

Asa f., carice of teeth. Tomp.

Asphalt. Pers., looseness of the teeth. P.

Atorneo, dental fistula. Internal abscess about a tooth. P. (Carious toothsche. x.)

Aur. n. mur., pain of the teeth, with tingling in the ears.

Bar. ac., dental fistula. Periodical dental abacess. Toothache, with swelling of the cheek. r.

Barringt. ac., bleeding from the gums, in Q. v.

Bassa lat., toothache, on one side. r. Bdell., carious toothache. c. n.

Bellad, extr., toothache, with abdominal pain. Rheumatic toothache (of five days standing). 12 fines.

(v. Kali sulph.)

Borb. Lyc., theumatic toothache.

Bitmuthi mag., toothache.

Bolus Arm (with honey) for affections of the gums. R.

Borax, rheumatic toothache.

Buten fr. A , swelling of the gume.

Colum. lap., dental fistula, produced by the extraction of a tooth, w. 30., at once ameliorated, and, when repeated, accomplished the cure.

Colom, or., application in carics. a.

Columbo, lancinating pain in the teeth. r.

Calx r., mixed with sal-ammoniae in equal parts, the two being previously powdered separately.) and applied immediately, is said to be preferable in different pains of the teeth to volatile alkah, which necessarily must be developed locally.

Cannab, Ind., v. Churrus.

Canthar., rheumatic toothache. P. o. Perhaps Melos Telini of Hindostan, or Cantharidina proves still more beneficial?

Cappar. spin., rheumatic toothache.
Tonv.

Capsic, sem., carious toothache. r. o., also with swelling of the check 4 times 28 (12 times N.)

Carbo an., loosening of teeth. R.

Carbo veg., loosening of teeth.

A. Ars., toothache with bleeding of the gums.

Carniol, u., toothache, r. o. Loosening of the teeth.

Carpes, rac., loosening, with falling out of the teeth.

Cass. Fist. pulpa, carious toothsche.
12 times.

Catechu, spongy gums. R.

Cedrela Toons, toothache, with looseness of the teeth, also with inflammatory swellings about them, and bleeding from the gums. 4 times 28. (Carious toothache. N.) This decoction is a gargle for the mouth. B.)

Cclastr. pan., loosening with falling out of the teeth.

Chelid., v. Merc.

Chin. sulph., rheumatic toothache.

Churrus, rheumatic toothache. The application in carious toothache. (?)
Cichor, rad., toothache, v.

Clemat. cr., toothache with looseness of the teath. Carious toothache. a.

m. and m. 30.

Cheom. p. hb., scorbutic affections of the gums. r. o (the seed N.)

Clerod. inf., toothache on one side, inflamed and rheumatic, with bleed-ing from the nose. Toothache. K. Rheumatic toothache. c. w. (Carrious. N.)

Cocoo nux, roughness of teeth, as by acids. r.

Coffea Ar., toothache.

Commel. nul., looseness of the tryth and bleeding. r.

Confirm, scorbutic affection of the gums, with loosening and falling out of the teeth. Toothache and heads ache, on one side.

Convolv. arg., looseness of the teeth.

Corall, r. u. (washed, dried, and applied) looseness of teeth, R.

Costus a. Casha., rheumatic tootil

Crees., in toothsche, from caries, the application. s.

Croton T., toothache from carica.
4 times 12. (12 times. x.)

Crustac. makes roobens, pain of a tooth. p.

Cupress, fol., strengthening the guma. Tour.

Cupress, nur, inflammatory toothache, with swelling of the cheek, r. c. Rheumatic toothache, with ference, n. N. Carious toothache, w & z 60 (4 times 12. v.)

Cup. amm., toothache and bleeding from the gums. r.

Cup. rulph., toothache and loosened of the teeth. r.

Cure. longo, rheumatic toothache on one side. 12 times.

Cyn. Dub, rheumatic toothache.

Cyp. long., toothache. Scorbutte inflammation of the gums.

Daph. Sunnerkul, toothache.

Daron., toothache (when cating us

drunking). 4 times 28. Toothache and gum-boils, r.

Dates. Cannab. rad. cort., rheumatic toothache. c. n., with looseness of the teeth, and with spinal pain. c.

Datesc. Cann. sem., toothache. P.

Dat. Stram. fol., carious toothache, a

Deals. Root for Sersum, carrous toothache. 4 times 12.

Delphin, paucifi., rheumatic toothache.
4 times 28. External dental fistula.
2. and 2. 30.

Boon., toothache, P.

Elat., toothache. P.

Bleagn, ang., toothache.

Eug. Jambol (H.) inflammation of the gums. P.

Euph. gumms, loss of teeth. r. Tour.

Emph. long., painful dental abacesa.

Euphr., toothache. Decay of teeth.

Reofe,, toothache.

Fagon At, rheumatic toothache.

Firm Ind., nervous toothache.

Nei Car. sem., pains, from inflammation of mouth, teeth and gums. r. 6 agerming, toothache.

deliberism., take a piece of sheet-zinc, about the size of a sixpence, and a piece of silver—say a shilling; and place one on each side of the defective tooth, but so that the two metals may touch at one point. in a few minutes the pain will cease. R.

weren nod., toothache, with \$

tieum et, toothache, v. u x.

Gooryp sem., toothache, with loosesenses of the teeth.

the gume r

Gud. Bond., falling out of the teeth Dental fiatula Q

Gyps Selarlaget, toothache, with

awelling of the cheek. (Dose every quarter of an hour)

Haroontootia, toothache, and pains of the arm. r.

Hermod, am., toothache, Tony.

Hollow, pell. sol., bleeding from the gume.

Inula Hel., foulness of the gums.

Iod., (ol. solut.) foulness of mouth and gums. (v. Merc. and Zinc.)

Ipom. cusp., bleeding from the gums. P.

Jal. mir. rad., external dental fistula (palliative).

Jugi, nuz, swelling of the gums.

Jump, bacc., foulness of the mouth and gums,

Kalinkand, looseness and pain of the teeth. r.

Kah bichrom., pain of the incisor teeth. o.

Kali sulph. A. Bell., inflammatory swellings of tooth and cheeks, with pains in the eyes and temples 8 times

Lacture sal sem., affections of tooth.

Luctucar., rheumatic toothache. The application in caries (*)

Lamin. such., pain of the gume, with soreness of the mouth.

Led. pal. (R.) carrous toothache. r.

Legad. sot. sem , rheumatic tooth, and headache. r

Lich ad, rheumatic and carious toothsche, 4 times 12, or M. and R. 15

Litharg, v. Mat. Med. Gula.

Lupin, a., toothache, P

Lyc. hb., bleeding from the gums, Q. §.

Magn. carb., carious toothache. Dental fistula, with looseness and pain
of the teeth (R.) Looseness of
teeth. v.

Magnet top., painful bleeding from the gums of.

Mang.carb , erratic toothache, 4 times 12. (Carious toothache M. & E. 14, E.)

Manna Unl., toothnehe.

Manna Hed. Alh., rheumatic toothache, r.

Marrub, a., sourvy.

Melia semp. fol., the powder used as an errhine in difficult dentition. R.

Melia semp. sam., strengthening the gums, if used as a dentifrice Tone.

Weltl, sem, rheumatic toothache, with ulceration of the tongue.

Melor Felins, V Cuntharvies,

Menup. gl. fac., toothache. r

Merc. duic. A. Chelid, bleeding from the gums. P. (v. Myrobal.)

Mero, subl, corr. A. Iod., carrous toothnche. P.

Merc. tre., toothsche, with affections of one side of the head, swelling, and fever (One dose was quite sufficient.)

Methon, glor., bleeding of the gums, with yellowish discoloration of the white of the eye, &c

Meser., carious toothache. P.

Mellefol rad appl., toothache, with rheumatic affections of the gums, in Cashmere, R.

Memosa abst., external dental fistals.
Toothache, v.

Mimor Pud sem, toothache, recurrence of, c. o.

Morring Noh, gumma (H.) aprilled with cotton in carrous toothache, often repeated, according to circumstances. Oral ac removes the subsequent sensation of roughness of the tooth,

Muring, Soh som., pain of the teeth and temples (Toothacke and spinul pain, N)

Mulged, cop fol, dental fixtula. Pe-

riodical abscess of tooth. Tooth sche P

Mumiai, v. Asphalt. Pers.

Mutella Antig., external fistula of tooth.

Myrob. Embi., toothache and ulcers of the fauces, in Q. r.

Myrob. n. A. Merc. d., offensive emelfrom the teeth (v. Serp. esser)

Nardost., sensution of roughness of the teeth, as by acids. Toothacke from caries, with and without swelling of the cheek. 4 times 13. (13) times, 8.)

Nitrum, scurvy. B.

Natric, ac. (application) carrons toothache. R.

Ocim. a., scorbutic toothache.

Ohb. Ind., looseness of the teeth.

Onosm, macr. A., bleedings from the gums, with stomach disorder.

Onesm macr. rad, toothache, with

Op. pur., toothache, with fever. Bleed-

Opop., used as a dentifrace, prevente the progress of caries of teeth. Lanz.

Orig. herael (aff spec.) unflammation of the gums. r

Oxal. ac., sensation of roughness of the teeth, as if by acids.

Pastmaca Secoonl, recurrent tistule of toch. Rheumatic pain of the teeth, face, and also generally

Phosph. tereb. of., bleeding from the gume. r

Purarrh. Kurrava, fever from dentition.

Pop. a., bleeding from the gums, r Pop. Betle fol. comp., strengthering the gums, n. r Mat. Med. Pip. long., blooding from the gums. c. Passeis soruli., dental fistula.

Polyg. maw., toothache. r. o. w., with looseness of the teeth. a.

Polyp. Sekour, rheumatic toothache, r. c.

Portal sem., foulness of the mouth.
Pole., toothacks. r. c.

Pure. Apr., toothache, with bleeding and itching of the gums.

Quere, cort., toothache. Sourvy.

Ron. ion. red., rhoumatic toothache.

Rhes Cor., strengthening the gums (se a dentifrice). n.

Solic Byggs., inflammation of the gums, Q.

Salv. of., abscesses of the gums.

Sandar, scurvy.

Sapii Ind. suc. cort., pain of the teeth and temples.

Saraap., v. Sil.

Sanifr. Peshant, toothache from caries. 12 times.

Sec. corn., scurvy.

Medium crass., looseness of the teeth, with Q. To rub the root on the affected part, is said to relieve toothnehe from caries or rheumatism. A Cashmerean remedy.

Senec. mus., grinding of the teeth.

Sep. succ., toothache. Bleeding from a tooth.

Serp. error, acute inflammation of the gums. Toothache. o. w.

Serp. ex. amm. mur. (comp.) inflammation of teeth, lips and tongue. P.

Serp. ex. A. Myrob. n., loosening and bleeding of the teeth, with Q.

861, A. Sare., toothache. P

Sisymbr. Soph., looseness of the teeth. Sol. Jacqu. fruct., inflammation of the gums. Toothache from caries. Dose every half-hour. 12. Bleeding from the gums. r.

Sol. Juogu, rad., looseness of the teeth. Sol. tuber., scurvy. R.

Stone., toothache from caries. Toothache, with bleeding from the gums. (L. sol.)

StepA., toothache and facial pain.

Caries of the teeth. Slight bleeding from the gume. Foulness of the mouth and gums. Excresoness on the gums.

Strycin., caries. r. Tooth, and headache. r.

Strychn. f. St. Ign., rheumatic toothache. r.a. Toothache from caries.c.m. Loosman of the teeth. r.

Strych, n. rom., toothache. P.

Take, bleeding from the gum.

Thym., rheumatic toothache.

Tigrin., bleeding from the gum. G. N. Trianth, pent. N., toothache and loose-ness of the teeth. F.

Umb. But azeri, toothache from caries. c. Caries of the check-bone. (Rheumatic toothache. 12 @mes. N.)

Urtic. dioic. fl., catarrhal toothache.

Urt, dioic, rad, cort., catarrhal, rheumatic toothache.

Verbase,, sensation of roughness of the teeth, with catarrh.

Verben. Lah. Ab., toothache from caries. a. (rheumatic. N.)

Vesp. mcl, bleeding from the gums, with herpes.

Viol. conf., difficult deglutition, with diarrhea, &c.

Vit. Neg. fol., toothache from caries.o.m. Vit. Neg. sem., toothache, with vesicles in the mouth.

Xanthox. cort., toothache. r. The fine branches are used as toothbrushes, and strengthen the gums. z.

Zinc. ind., rheumatic toothache.

12 times.

Zinc. sulph., toothacke. r.

Eyr. Jay., roughness of the teeth, as from said. P.

TARNELING (TREMOR).

Acac. sem., trembling.

Ambra gr., trembling. v. N.

Anac, or., trembling.

Angust. cort., trembling of the feet, with swelling and arthritis.

Argem. Mez. sem., trembling of the hands. r.

Arsen., trembling.

Calotr, glg , trembling, o. x

Coccul., trembling of the head.

Coff. Arab., trembling.

Cupress. nur, trembling of hands. (Trembling, with palsy, N.)

Cuprum, trembling of the head.

Daron., general tremor. o. n. Trembling of the hands. r.

Filia m., trembling, a N.

Gagerming, trembling, a.

Guil. Bond., trembling of the hands.

Harm, Ruto, trembling,

Hermod., trembling. G. N.

Led. pal., trembling. P. G. N.

Lopor. sangers, trembling. Tonz,

Mecc. bals., trembling. Tony.

Melandr. tr., trembling.

Melia Azed. fol., trembling M.

Momord. Gugereek, tremors, with shivering and fever. (Trembling, with general burning. N.)

Nardost., trembling.

Opopanax, tremors. Tonr.

Phall., escul, trembling of the hands, r.

Phys. Alkehengi, tremor.

Plant. may. trembling of the hands, with pricking pain.

Pyrathr., tremor, Tony.

Rho Tox., trembling of aims and fingers.

wood., trembling.

Sole. off., trembling of the hands with cough, &c. (General trembling s.)

Tabac., trembling of the hands and feet. (General tremor. **)

Thuje or. sem., trembling of the feet with general insensibility.

Tigrin., tremor. 6., also merensing. (Trucker. palm, trembling of the bead and general trembling. (Trembling with palsy, w.)

Vuler, sylv., tremor and shivering with sensation of internal heat.

Verbase, trembling of the hands.

TROPICAL DISEASES, c. Skin-diseases.
Tubercles, v. Glands—diseases of,
Tumors, c. Glands—diseases of,
Tympakitis, v. Platulency, &c.
Typhus, v. Fever.

Ulcers; as suppuration, icum at serous expusion, cartes, oxasi (nesal ulcer, with offender conf) faratitum (whitiom), &c.

Abelm. mosc. sem., ulceration of the corners of the mouth. r.

Abr prec. sem., suppuration.

Amm, mur., v. Serp. caus.

Anar. occ., ameliorating suppurations

Anac, or., whitlow, r.

Anag. cer, suppressing the suppurtion in gonorrhea.

Angust, cort., ussal ulceration. r.

Ant. t., serous effusion, especially in the joints, R.

Araneum, bloody suppuration.

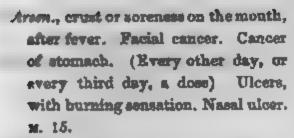
Areca Cat. nux a., ulcer of the foot.
4 times 12.

Areca Cat. nuz n., flatulous ulcars (

Argem. Mes. sem., dental fistula.

Arg. nitrie. f., cauterisation for intermated afters. n.

Arn. (H.) fistul, ulceration of the hom



Ass f., thin, ichorous pus, of offensive mell.

iiiphn./6l., internet ulear of the nose.
 Fistule of the kidney.

publication of dental fietale. Supporta-

Aurition. r., herpetic ulceration.

Belowto, ploer of the mouth and

Her, es, improving unhealthy suppurations, and exceeting the healthy.

Bdoll, ulear of the ear. Aggravating (?) the suppuration in generation.

Beterine, ulceration of the soles, after a bruise.

Below, ulceration of the bridge of the nose and upper lip, in Q. r.

Bert. Lyc., ulcers.

Berb. Lyc. Res, stopping discharges.

Bistoria, ulcar of the lungs. Chronic ulcars. Toxx.

Bion. our. Ab., suppuration in genera-

Booists, ulcer of the mouth, and caries of tooth.

But. fr. gummi, suppuration in goncerbon.

Color.gig., suppurations. Gangrenous ulser (application of the leaves) x.

Cake s., alose of the toes (from external violence) R.

Conn. Ind., cancer. n.

Comm. Ind. sem., ulceration of the corners of the mouth. P.

Conti., gangrenous, foul ulcers. When burned, administered for affections of unils. Tour.

Cerbo c., slightly bleeding ulcers, of

offensive smell, with burning sme

Carpobale., suppuration. Tony.

Coscar., v. Children-diseases of,

Cape. Abe. sem., ulcer of throat, in Q.F. Cass. al., suppurating eruptions.

Case. First, pulpa, fistulous ulcer in the perinseum, after lithotomy. External dental fistula. 4 since 28. Ulcer of the toss. M. and R.

Case. Piet. sem., ulcer of the soles of Indian lepers.

Couter, ect., malignant ulcore. Vericovaginal fictule, repeated application.

Colors, pers., ulcor of the none and fances, with offensive perspiration.
x. and z.

Chel. maj., fistula in the hepatic region.

Cherayia, cancerous ulceration on the foot.

Cich. som., nasal ulceration.

Cic., scrofulous ulceration of the face.
Cionab., six drachms, with four drachms wax made into a candle, and every evening a third-part burned below the navel, on three consecutive days, is said to cause purging, and to cure all kinds of ulcers, without provoking salivation.

Cleom. p. sem., endemic (peculiar to a place or people) ulcers, lasting for years.

Coce. men., fistula of the chest. At the same time the Styptic, mentioned in the following pages of this article, was applied externally.

Coloc. sem., v. Serp. exus.

Consum, painful cancerous ulcers.

Copair. bale., fistulous ulcer of the chest.

Chorcher. frut., fistulous ulcers of the

hip, also on the shin. (Every other day.) Ulceration of the toes in Indian leprosy.

Corn. c. a. s., muco-purulent stools.

Corn. c. ros., lachrymal tistula. x. Suppurations of long duration.

Cost. n. Cashm., fistulous ulcer on the penis, with gonorrhoo. 4 times 28.

Colyl. lac., suppuration in change. Whitlow with insensibility.

(yat. Marm., external ulcer on the nose. Fistula of the anus. Q.

grenous ulcers, Q. Ulcer of the lungs Carres.

Occ. sat., pustule which, yearly at the time of moulting, forms on the hinder part of the bodies of birds, and often causes their death, if it does not spontaneously open, or is not carefully punctured by a needle. To prevent this, some hits of eaffron are put into their drinking water. R.

Crot. T., ulcer, Q.

Cup, ac , ozens.

Cup. amm , ulcer of the soles.

Cup. carb., chronic ulcers. Fistula in the aide of the chest

('uscuta, ulcers of mouth and nose, in fever, P. Chronic ulcers, with burning sensation of the feet.

mouth. Ozena. Ulcer of the mouth. Ozena. Ulcer of the feet, Q. Improving unhealthy suppuration.

Torr.

Daph, Sunnerkat, phagedenic ulceration.

Daron., ulcer on the shin, from a blow. M

Datise, Cann. rad. cort., caries.

Datise, Cann. sem., scrotal fistula Q.

Deals, Root for feer, periodical ulcers of the soles of the feet.

Deals, Root for Futula, carries Suppuration of long duration

Delphin, pauriff, external dental fixtula. Fixtulous alter of foot. Q. Fixtula of the anna. r. Delph. Ghafes succ., nasal ulcer. v. Digit p, suppuration, Q.

Dolich, pr., humid ulcers.

Dolich, pr. fabo, painful ulcers on the front and back of the body.

Dukam., ulcer on the hip, in paralysis of sensation.

Embryopt, gl, rad, cort., fistula of the

Euph. epith , caries.

Euphras,, plcers.

Evolvul., ulcer of the anus

Ferr., cancerous ulcer.

Fie Car. sem , dental fistula

Filix mas, acrid serous effusion

Fame rad., scrotal ulcer, also Q

Gagerming, ulcers, endemic.

Ulcers of the feet, Q

Galanga, caries.

Galean., malignant ulcers. (Apputa-

Garden, dum., hereditary nasal ulceration (**K**, sol. Every other day 20). Fistula of the bladder and scrotum, Q. Suppurations improving. Serous effusion.

Geran, prot., ulcer of the hand, Q Glinus duct., nasal ulceration.

Gmelia As., ulcers of the mouth, r Gossyp., old cotton, moistened, and applied on a whitlow, caused, in a short time, its bursting.

Gossyp. sem., alcers of the anus, with prolapsus and

Grave, As. (B.) uncer of the chest or lungs, with offensive expectorsation.

Gunj. gummi, foul uicers.

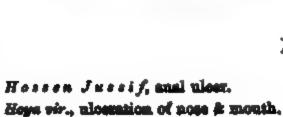
Gudand, Bond., suppurations improv-

Harm Rula, ulcers of the toot,

House , v. Smit & hour

Hermit, dir , carres.

Hobits Ir fol , curies



the root of the penis, in Q. P.

Indig., whitlow (applied as solution). B.

(v. George.)

Hyasop., ulcers in the mouth and on

Ind., v. More, & Rhoun

Ipom, cup., lachrymal fiatula.

Jolopo mir., external dental fistule.

Jetrophs Cure., ulceration of nose and mouth.

Jugiand, reg. fol. (E.) chronic ulcers. (Application.) s.

Junip. bace., camps. Cancer (applied as powder). Tour.

Kaliakand, ozuna. Painful ulceration of the fauces. M. and R.

Hali sulph., whitlow. Suppurations of all kinds.

Keikeila, whitlow.

Kunkolmirch, anal ulcers, Q.

Lacce in gr., whitlow. P.

Lacca in tab., ozena.

Lactuc. succ., fistulous ulcer, in the perinsum. r.

Lamin. succh., ichorous, scrofulous ulcers, even in horses.

Lauceon. in., ulcors of the toes, with Indian leprosy.

Lond. sat., ulcers, with Indian leprosy. Fistula of the chest. Caries. Cancer. r. Tonr.

Lepid. sat. sem., fistulous ulcer of the hip-joint. w. and E. 60.

Laporise, fistula of the anus. Cancerous ulcer.

Leuces ceph., ulcers of the rectum. c.n. Lithauthr., ulcers of the mouth. r.

Lupin. s., herpetic ulcers on the feet. m. and s. 14.

Lup. Hum., scrofulous ulcers. Ulceration of the thyroid. Lycop. At., cancer of the stomach.
Whitlow, r.

Lycop. sem., caries.

Magn. sarb., v. Suiph.

Major., scrotal fistula. m. 40. Purulent discharge, in generation.

Malva, ulcers of the kidneys and bladder. True.

Manna Teeghul, ulcers of the feet, Q. Marrub. α, expectoration of pue and muons.

Meso, bale, ulceration of the lungs.

Melandr. tr., ulcers of lepers, in India.

Melia Ased, fol, burning, phagedenic,
fistulous ulcer on the foot. Application of the powder for foul, painful ulcers a.

Melia semp. sem., scrafulous ulcers. Melong. sem., suppuration of boils.

Menth. p. (K.) ulcers of the fauces. r. Mercurialia, suppuration in inflamed external and internal parts, with a predisposition to it.

Merc. dulc., bleeding ulceration of the toes, M. 30,

Merc. iod., ulceration of the bladder. r. Methon. gl., ulceration of the soles of lepers, in India.

Mezer., ozena, Q.

Millefol., lachrymal flatula.

Mimos. Pud. siliq., ozma.

Momord. Gugervel, ozena.

Moring, Sch. rad., ulcers, Q.

Muriat. ac., ulcers of the mouth. Ulcers and vesicles on the tongue.

Myrrh. gummi, foul ulcers. Caries. m. and m. 60.

Myrob. Embl., fistula. Lachrymal fistula. Scrotal ulcers, Q. m. & z. 60. Myrob. n., suppuration, Q. on the anus.

Myrt. barr., purulent discharge, in gonorrheea.

Norr. bulb , lachrymal-nasal fistule,

Nardost, suppusations. Serous effusions

Natr. m., hang-nails.

Notumb. spec. fl., lachrymal-nasal fistula.

Nepet, sale, hb., ozena-

Norsum ant., ulcers, Q. M. and E.

Nigella sut. sem., fistula of the bladder, after ithotomy.

Nitric, ac., ulcers, Q. on the mouth, or on the scrotum.

Numul. Shudnuj, corneal ulcers. Stimulating suppuration.

Oncem, macr. rad., ulcers.

Opop., unhealthy ichor.

Ozał amm., purulent discharge, in generatica.

Ozol, corn., ozana.

Pastinuen Socaeul, ozena. Dental fistula Ulcers of the feet.

Pavia, fistulous ulcer of the chest.

Persic. nucl., fistulous ulcer of the anus. Q. Ulcer of the bladder. 12 times.

Phosph., ozama.

Phosph. mel, v. Females—diseases of, Phosph. sodæ, fistula of the chest.

Phys. Alkokeny, ulcer of the bladder, in Indian leprosy, v.

Phys. fler. sem., fistula of the anus.

Pierrh, kurroon, caries. Ulcers of the joints.

Piscin., ulcers of the nose & throat. r. Plant. maj., scrofulous ulcers, also Q. Paoma corall., ulcer, after a fall.

Polyg. Unifol, whitlow r. Weer of the soles. r.

Polyp. macr., ulcor, Q.

Pumic. lap., fistulous ulcer of the spine. M 15.

Guere, cort. dec., atomic ulcers of the feet, and varicose ulcers. R. (Used as a lotton, and the powder to be sprinkled.)

Ranunc, lan A., vicera,

Rheum, ulcer of the sole, from a sung in the foot

Rheum, A. Iod., cancerous ulcer.

Rhus Cor., fistula of the kidney

Rhue Kakrasinghea, ozema.

Rhus Torse., lachrymal fistula. Hangnails.

Sahanrebed, nasal ulcers. r.

Salv. off., suppurations.

Sopind, emerg., purulent discharge, in gonorrhæs.

Screec, fistulous ulcer, after an inflammation of the throat. s. 30. Caree, m 30. Ulcers (applied with honey). Tour.

Sars. A. Smil. Chma, caries, with general pains. M. and R.

Sacify Perhant, caries (applica-

Scorp., corneal ulcer. Osena.

Scorp. carb. (K.) urmary fistulous sore.
Scien., suppurations. Pistulous, phagedenic ulcers.

Senec. Jacquem., anal fistula.

Sep, succ., whitlow.

Scrp. er., dental fistula. r. c. Pendulcer, from a dog's bite, at the same time of serp. ez. was applied locally. Acrid, corrosive ichor. In combination with Ammon. war., carren.

A. Arsen, fistulous caries, with burning sensation.

A Coloc. sem., ozman.

a. Thipa, carrous ulcer, with Indi-

Sil., lachrymal fistula, r. o. Herpetic ulcer. Suppurations of every kind. Periodical ulcers. Whitlow Cancer of the chest. Herpes crustaces on the shin. Q. (R. J.) w. 15. Affections of nails, soft, curved, cracked nails. (30th dilution.) k.

Smalt , ozena.





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Smil China A. Hemid., ozuma, (v. Sarsap.)

Solan. n., suppuration.

Spong. u., external ulcers of the ears.

Stonm., lachrymal fistula. Hang-nails.

Stophisogr., fistula of the rectum. Fistulous ulcer on the back. r. Suppuration of the bladder and bowels.

Tour.

Simch Ar., ulceration of the sole, after a sword-cut.

Strych, n. vom., ulcer of the soles.

Styloph. Nep. rad., caries.

Stypticum. Alum, sulphates of copper and sine, equal parts, pounded and fused, and kept for use. was formerly one of my principal remedies, which I administered externally (with or without the addition of camphor, opium, &c.) dissolved in rose-water. I used it in inflammations of the eyes as a collyrium, as also for injections in discharges from the ear, in gonorrhos, leucorrhos, &c. I also applied it in substance as an impalpable powder in chronic affections of the eyes, suppurating wounds, ulcers, herpes, &c.

Sulph. citr., hang-nails. With magnesis (administered in large doses) anal fistula. s.

Talc. a., ulcers of the nose, and ears Itching herpetic ulcers on the feet.

Taraz., ulcers of the nose, mouth, and throat. r. Ulcers of the feet, Q.

Thym. Sorp., caries. Discharge of blood and pus in fistula of the chest.

Oltram., cancerous and other ulcers, even caries (applied internally and locally, after having been triturated with sugar).

Umbell. But a zeri, carious ulcers of the cheek-bone. Vaccin., ulcers, Q. Uicer (like from small-pox) in the face.

Verbase., fistula of the cheek.

Verbena Lak., whitlow. Anal fistula.

Vespor. fov., cancerous phagedenic nasal ulcer. In endemic ulcers (lasting for years) the application of its chargoal. z.

Vitez Neg., nasal ulcer. P. o. Ozena. Xanthozyi. arom. sem., fistula of the fauces, with arthritis.

Zinc., irritable ulcer, Q. Nasal ulcer. Anal ulcer, Q

Zinci chlor. (sol, appl.) chronic ulcers. Scirrhus. Noli me tangere (malignant tubercle on the face), &c. Applied with gypsum to cancerous ulcers. R.

Zinci sulph., lympatic, purulent and bloody discharges.

Zyz. Jujub., anal fistula. Ulcers of joints.

URINARY DISORDERS, AS:

DIABETES (morbidly increased dixcharge of urine).

DIVERSIS (abundant secretion of urine, without marbid offection).

DYSURY (difficulty of voiding wrine).

BENATURIA (bloody wrine).

IBCHURY (retention of urine), and also: DIURETICS (remedies promoting the flow of urine), WITH SOME OTHER DISEASES OF KIDNEY AND SLADDER.

Abelm. mosc, sem., dysury.

Acae, sem., scalding urine, P.

Aconthac. Ootungun, dysury and tenesmus, with inflation.

Achyr, asp. sem., increased discharge of clear urine.

Agar. a., profuse micturition (discharge of urine) at night, M. and E. Ajouara, dysury. Diuretic. Tonr. Alcanno, dysury. r. (applied on a sore place.

Allaum sat., red urine.

Alth. fl., diureau with indigestion.

Amoranth. Soliaro, dysury, in Q. P.

Amm. gummi, dysury, v. o. Red urine with spinal pain.

Amyd. dulc., scalding urine with dysury (Almond emulsion).

Amygd. um , dysury. Diuretic.

Anac. Or., redness of urine. Incontinence of urine. M. and E.

Aneth, Sowa, diuretic. Tohr.

Ant. tart, redness and scalding of urine, with fever

Apic rod., haznaturia.

Apis mellif., ischury. (Two or three dried bees administered with some wine) 11.

Araneum, hæmaturia.

Argem. Mex. sem., urme white thke milk). r.

Ary nitrie. f., scalding, muco-purulent urine, which can be drawn out, like a thread.

Armor., hamaturia. r. o. (Doses every third hour.)

Arnica (**K**) discharge of matter and blood with urine.

Arsen., v. Smil. China, & Verp. fov.

Arson pot., dysury, with scalding, Q.

Arsen, sod., frequent micturition, with faintings, in old men.

Arum camp., scalding urine. c. c. 12 times.

Arum Coloc., hæmaturia. Dysury, with redness of the urine.

Aspar. Haltoon sem., incontinence of urine. Ischury, with costiveness.

Asphalt. Pers., weakness of the bladder (frequent micturition).

Asphalt Selajit, incontinence of

urine. Diuresis when rold, and dysury when hot.

Astetut, discharge of blood with urine and stools. Dysury with humaturia. c.

Aternoe, dysury. Hamaturis, in injury from a fall.

Aur. mtro-m., techning Scalding urine, with general can. Redness of urine .r.

Aur. netro-salamm., lancinating pains on voiding the urine, with gleet. Ischury from stone in the bladder (a single dose had been administered after Laws, in.)

Baryt. ac. (I. sol., diuresis in old men. Baryt. carb., dysury from stone in the bladder.

Bellad., incontinence of urine. Spacmodic ischury. (Local application, as also injections.) a.

Berthel., hæmaturia, in Q. r.

Becoard, an., dysury. 8 times 24.

Bign. Ind. sem , hæmsturna F. a.

Butorta, hæmaturm. P.

Bombac, hept, gummi, excessive mucturition, with incontinence of arine

Buten fr. fl., itching from stone in the bladder. Diurette, Tour.

Butoce fr. som., hæmaturin. P.

Culear, carb., redness of urine. r. a. Dysury.

Calumb. rad., scalding and redness of urine, with dysury. r.

Coloph, inoph., diuretic, a.

tinence of urine when in hall.

Dysury, e. m. and r. Administered with almonds, hemp seed, opinion and sugar, in the form of circulsion, removed ischury with catarrhal fever, and rheumatic pains. This remedy may also be used in affections produced by a too large dose of canthandes.

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Cannab. Ind. Ab., urine of a milky appearance. Discharge of blood, with urine and stools. Noxious to the bladder. Tony.

Cannab. Ind. sem., dysury with scute gonorrhoes. Hæmaturis. r. (Small or large doses.)

Canther., inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. Micturition in sleep. Purulent urine. Hæmaturia. P. o.

Capill. Ven., diuretic. Tony.

Capaic, som., redness of urine.

Carbo Veg., incontinence of urine.

Cardam. min., dysury. Hæmaturia.

Carota., diuretic. Tony,

Carpobals., diuretic. Tour.

Case. Fiet. pulpa, dysury. r. c. Redness of urine with heat.

Cass. Kharmub N., discharge of pus with the urine. r. Discharge of blood with urine and stools. r.

Case, lign. cort., dribbling of urine. Scalding urine. P. Diuretic. Tohr.

Case, lign. fol., pricking pain in micturition. r.

Catechu, redness and heat of urine. P.
Copa, catarrh of the bladder. R.
Diuretic. R.

Change, a. sem., dysury and tenesmus.

Dysury and incontinence of urine.

Tone.

Cherayta, ischury. Dysury. Incontinence of urine. Diuretic, Tonr.

Chin, sulph., scalding urine with generation. M. and E.

Churrus, scalding urine, with dysury. r. o. Diuresis, with catarrh.

Cicuto, incontinence of urine.

Citei succ., v. Natr. m.

Cleom. pent. sem., redness of urine, with fever. 8 times 24.

Coccul., v. Females—diseases of, Coffee Ar., diuretic. Tour. Colch, out., urine of a milky ance. Dysury and tenesmucalculous affections.

Coloc. pulps, diuresis, with constipation.

Coloc, rad., diuretic, et night.

Commel. mud., scalding urine and dysury. r.

Comp. Pokermool, scalding urine. P.o. Conche flue., red, scalding urine, with dysury.

Convolv. avy., profuse, and red urine, with incontinence. M. and M.

Copair, bals., chronic inflammation of the bladder. Purulent usine, removed by eruption. Diurctic.

Corolor. frut., pricking in passing urine. Dysury and tenesmus. P.

Cornu o, a. s., diuresia. P.

Costus n. Cashn., burning pains with the urine.

Cratera Marm., redness of urine, with scalding and dysury, Q. M. and a. Cross., diabetes.

Croc. sat., diuretic. Tony.

Crustae. Makes roobsess, ischury with inflation.

Crustac, Djings, dysury and tenesmus, with abdominal pain and fever.

Cucum. ut. sem., diuretic. Tomy.

Cucurb. Citrull., dinretic. Tony.

Cucarb. Lages., red urine. r. Dinretic. Tone.

Cucarb. Lag. som., scalding urine, and ulcer of the bladder. Tour.

Cucurbitules imponers (on the inside of the thighs) discharge of urine. r.

Cupr. amm., frequent and scanty discharge of urinc, with contiveness.

Curc. longa, dysury. r. u. Dysury and tenesmus.

Cuse, mon., hæmaturia. M. and E.

Cuse, mon sem., dribbling of urme.

n micturi-

Fenie sem., dyenry. Tony.

Farmyr. sem., ischury. P.

Funge., diaretic.

Galanga, redness of urine. r. Dyoury

Tour. Galla T., diuretic.

Gorden, diametic. Ischury.

Gestian, om, rad., diuretic.

Gossyp. sem., diuretic. Prequent, tacreased, and painful micturition.

Granat. sc. rad, cort., diuretic.

Grupkit., hematuria. P.

Guiland, Bond., increased, scalding. red and purulent urine,

Gundel. Zwim sem, dribbling urine. Diuretic, and strengthening the bladder. Tour.

Hedysor. Deiterdane, incontinence of urine, at night.

Helict. Isora, diuretic. Tony.

Hemidesm. Ind., hæmaturia. v.

Heracl. die., yellow urine. Dysney. r. Hermod. am., ischury and stoppage of

bowels, with colic.

Hirado med., inflammatory speamodic ischury (application on the perinæum). R

Hordeum, diuretic.

Hyore, n., dysury.

Hyose, m. sem., dysury, with discharge of blood and fleshy coagula.

Hyssop., diuretic,

lehthyoe., ischury, from calculous affiretions. (Dose every quarter of an hour.)

Inula Hel., diuretic. Diuresis.

Iod., free discharge of urine in calculous affections. P.

Ipom. cusp., diuretic.

Ipom. dasysp., redness of urine. retic.

Jal. Conv., dribbling of urine.

Japas, free discharge of urine, in gonorrheen, p.

rine. rine. Red-

rofuse flow

of urine. ematuria.

m, scalding

with expec-

diuretic. a. bladder, n. with and Inconti-.ria. w. & z.

Ġ.

aturia, with

II.) dysury,

urine, with charge, with

er.) dysury Dysury. P.

Scalding

Lury. Tong rders. R. R. With or

Valer. (T.) cturition in cric females.

Redness of



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Joir. Cure. sem., flow of white urine. P. Hannaturia. P.

Judaic. lap., pricking pains in micturition.

Jugi. reg. ligni cort., ischury. P.

Junip. bacc., diuretic.

Just. Nas., dysury. P.

Kali Sale. f., scalding of urine. r. c. Dysury. Hamaturia,

Kaki Sale. m., incontinence of urine, with costiveness.

Kaki veg., stricture of the urethra, a.

Lectur. sem., isohury and stoppage of
stools in calculous affections. Dysury, with scalding. Diuretic.

Lamin. sacch., scalding of the urine. u, and s. 14.

Laur. nob. bacc., scalding of the urine.
Lauce. in., v. Aur. nitro salamm.

Ledum pal., dysury.

Lous sat., ischury. P. Toep.

Leporis., free discharge of blood with the urine. Painful micturition. Dysury (in the afternoon). P. (v. Children—diseases of)

Lich. od., incontinence of urine. Diuresis. Diuretic.

Lim. Lour., dysury.

Lini sem., diuretic. Dysury.

Lippia nodifi., ischury and stoppage of bowels; also after a fall.

Liquir. rad., dysury.

Lithanthr., diuresis, with dysury and sensation of soreness.

Locust., scalding urine, with dysury.
w. and E. Dysury. Tone.

Luffa sm., ischury and stoppage of bowels, from Churrus. Dysury. (Extr.)

Lupia, a., hamaturia,

Lyc. &b.., hæmaturia. Blood-red urine. v.

Lyc. sem., yellow urine, with dysury. Macis (with honey) red urine.

Magnes. carb., isohury, and stoppage of bowels. Hematuris. Dysury. Scalding urine, with insensibility in some parts of the integument. (With nutmeg) disbetes.

Major., diuretic. Frequent and scanty micturition.

Malic. ac., incontinuos of urine in old men. (The dried sour apples.) a.

Males, diuretic, scalding of urine and ulceration of the bladder. Tony.

M. montana, scalding urine.

Malvac. To dree, scalding urine. P. a. 4 times 12.

Mamsera Cashm., hematuria. P. Mango much sem, dipresis, with incontinence of prine.

Marrub. a., diuretic. Chronic catarrh of the bladder and the urethra. R.

Meccan, bals., scalding urine, with dysury. Diuretic. Tonp.

Melie Ased. fol., increased, frequent and painful micturition.

Molong, som., dysury from cantharides. Diuretic.

Molon. sem., diuresis; incontinence of urine.

Menisp. gl., scalding urine. P. G. Dysury, and redness of the urine. P.

Moniep. Airs., dysury, Q. Scalding and pricking in micturition.

Merc. viv., redness of urine. Purulent urine.

Mesus ferr., ischury, and stoppage of stools, with colic and inflation. 12 times.

Methon. gl., urine bloody, or yellowish red. Frequent and scalding passage of urine, with dysury.

Mimos. Pud. sem., wheyey urine.

Moring. Sch. gummi, dysury.

Moring. Soh. rad., red urine. Dysury. v.

Mosch, nur, with magnesia, diabetes, n.

Muriat, ac., red urine. P.

Murinoum (?) Incontinence of urine, excrements of mice, prepared with honey (as an application over the umbilious.) n.

Myrrh. gummi, discharge of pus and mucus from the bladder. B.

Myrob. citr., abundant white deposit from the urine. r.

Myrob. citr. nucl. com., dysury in calculous affections.

Myrob, n., diuretie.

Myrt. bacc., diuretic. Wounds of the bladder. Tour.

Myrt fol., ischury and stoppage of bowels. 4 times.

Narc. bulb., diuresis.

Nardost., red urine, and pricking pain in passing it.

Natr. mur., thick urine, in gonorrhom. Salt, with lemon-juice and sugar, is said to produce discharge of blood and mucus from the bladder.

(v. Poisoning-Cantharides.)

Ner. Od. rod. mont., scalding of urine and dysury.

Nigell, sem., diuretic.

Nstric. ac., offensive urine.

Namel. Shudnuj, dysury, with calculous diseases; also with gonorrhea. Dribbling of urine, with impotence.

Nycterid., ischury.

Nymph, a. sem., pain of the bladder. Tong.

burning sensation of the glaus penis.

M. and E. Dysury in tenesinus. P.

Hæmaturia. P. One drachm of the herb, prepared with syrup into an electuary; this quantity taken every morning, removed in a fortnight a disbetes with hæmorrhoidal complication. It was followed by fehrile agitation, which was cared by

blood-letting. (From my carlied practice.)

Ooim. Bus. sem., dysury. Tour.

Ocim. sanct. rad., dysury. P.

Ocum, sanot, sem., dysury, P.

Olib. Ind., dysury in gonorrhesa.

Oncem. macr. fl., diuresis, with pair in the joints. Proquent, red an scalding urine.

Op. pur., ischury and stoppage of bowels. Diabetes. Dysury, will itching herpes.

Op. sulph. sod., dysury, with scalding urine.

Opop., diuresis. Incontinence of urine Ovi membrana, diabetes. R.

Pareira brave, caterrh of the bladder. R.

Pervic. fol., irritation in the bladded and the urinary organs. R.

Persic. mul., ulceration of the bindder, with pain in the umbilical region 12 times. Hernsturia, r.

Petrol., stricture of the urethra. Diuretic. Dysury, in Q. r. (R.)

Phas. radial., diuretic. Phosph., diabetes.

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Phys. flox. sem , ischury.

Phys. flox. Lah., diuretic.

Picrorrh, kurrooa, dysury

Pini fr. nucl., diuretic. Tour.

Piper o., scalding uring. Diurotic.

Psper n., diuresis.

Pistae. fr. put., scalding urine, wn

Perum sat., scalding urine.

Picis liqu. (R) thick and reducine.

Plantago maj., diuresis. Dysury. r.

Plantag. maj. sem., diuretic. Plambum, diabetes

Podoph. Emods fr., hamaturia, when walking.

Paroma corall, dysury, with dialected



Dynary and tenemans. (Doses every half hour, 15.)

Polyanth. tub. sem., scalding of the urine. r. c.

Polyg. lenifol., scalding urine. P. c. Diuresis.

Polyg, maer., red urine, r.

Polyp., dysury, in Q. r.

Portul, Oler. sem., dysury, Diuretic, Red urine, with constipation. 3 times 21.

Primula veris, diuretic. (v. Mat. Med.)
Primula v., dysury. P.

Payllil sem., frequent gouty, purulent micturition.

Puls. (K.) red, purulent, bloody urine.

Punic. lop., urine like oil, with burning sensation in the body. M. and B.

Purethr., dimensis. Diuretic.

Ran, lan, fol, humaturis.

Ran. ian. rad., ischury and stoppage of bowels, with an abscess of the bladder.

Rapa Brass. dec., dyenry. n.

Rope Brass, rad., scalding urine.

Raphani sem., diurenia, with coldness of the scrotum. Diuretic.

Rhouse, pain of the bladder. Diuretic.
Rhus Corior., hamaturia. Diuretis.

Rhus Toxic., scalding urine, Q. Ischury. Redness of urine, with fever. Provoking the discharge of a quantity of blood by the urethra.

Rottlera tinet., dysury.

Rubia Munjista, diuretic at night.

Rumez ac., ischury. Scalding urine
of a red color, like blood, r.

Rumez Beejbund, dysury, P. Q. Rutha gr., diuretic. Dysury. Sago, diuretis.

Sahanseded, pricking pains in micturition, and a red colour of the urine. P.

Salep (species like figs) dysury, and scalding urine.

Salvie off., dysury and tenceures. P. Sandarac., diuretic. Tonz.

Stanton, sem., uzing becoming thick, when let stand. Micturition during alcop. n.

Sapindi en. ligné cort., diuresie. Hamaturia, with fover.

Sepindi em. sue, dyeary or retention of urine, with tenseenes. Dyeary, in generators.

Sepii Ind. sec. art., red urine and pricking in the perimeum. P.

Server, dysury and scalding of the urine. P. o.

Scammon., dynary. r. c. Dynary and tenescon.

Scorpion., dynary. r., frequent, bloody urine. c. Red urine. r.

Secole c., hæmaturia. Ischury. Diuretie. (The decoction) n.

Selen., red urine.

Sonec. Jacquem. rad., red urine.

Senec. Mus., red urine.

Souna fol., red urine.

Sopie succ., micturition of red urine. Dysury. P.

Surpent. error., diuretic. Ol. (E.) dysury, with constipation. M.

Sistikand, scalding urine. Dysury, with or without fever.

Side fol., red urine and heat. P. Sinepis, diuretic.

Sinap. n. plac. (Tf.) scalding urine.

Smilaz China, hematuria. r. o.

A. Are., scalding urine, with discharge of pus. u. and u.

Sode sal, red urine and heat. P.

Solan. Jacqu. fr., hæmaturia.

Solan. Jacqu. rnd., scalding urine and dysury.

Solan. s., wherey urine. Dysury.

Spheranth. Ind., incontinence of urine. P

Spigel anth. (T.) dynury and tenesmus.

rulent dis-

nt micturisensation of

w, purulent at micturiiseases of) cases of, arge of milk-

> bladder. pus with

ent. P.

tenesmus. P.

M. and B.

Mra.

ne. Dinretic.

ce of urine.

M. and R.

adder. Dusf urine.

the urine. P.

c. Diuresis.

dysury, with

ic. arine.

ody congula

P.

ed and rewith burning and insensiwrface.

1.

ith dysury.P.

Viole rep., hormaturia, pains in calculous affections.

Viter Negrand., incontinence of urune. Discharge of milky urine. r.

Kenthoryl. erom. fr., scalding urine, Q. Hæmaturia. p. o. Red arine. p.

Zinc. (I. sol.) redness of urine. >.

Zinci iod. amygd., ischury, in Q. 4 times 24.

Zinci sulph., redness of urine. r.

Zingib. off., with fennel seed, serous (wheyey) urine, 2,

Zgz. Jujub., hæmaturia and red urine.r. Zgz. vulg., pains of the kidney and bladder.

Unticania, c. Pever, &c.

UTERINE-DISEASES AND RAMORRHAGE,
v. Females-diseases of,

UVULA-AFFECTIONS OF, v. Affections of the throat, &c.

VARIOUSE-VEINS (Inmore, resulting from dilatation of a rein).

Abres prec., varicose veins on the feet.
Aneth. Sowa (ashes application) Tony.
Cauticum, varicose veins. R.
Iod., varicose veins.
Spong. mar. usta, varicose veins.
Sulph., varicose veins.

VENEREAL DISEASES, c. Syphilis.
VERMIN, AS LICE, CRASS, &c.
PHTHIRIASIS (morbid production of lice
on the human body), &c.

Ajuga decumō., crabs.

Behen alb. 4 rubr., killing lice. Tour. Conysa unthelm., and sulphur are macerated during one night in urine of cows, and boiled with four parts of bitter oil until the watery parts are entirely evaporated; some drops of this Hindoo remedy rubbed on



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the places occupied by vermin, is said to produce immediate relief.

Croum. sat., v. Mat. Med.

Doren., crabs. P.

Helieb. alb., phthirlesis. 1.

Iod., phthiriesie.

Jugi. reg. (v. Mat. Med.)

Lentes (applied with the white of an egg) destroys lice. Town.

Lepid. sat. sam. (applied with honey) destroys lice. Tony.

Mercurialia, application.

Mulgod, repute, applied, is a remody used in Cashmere, to destroy lice.

Phosph., application (v. Mat. Med.)

Stephingris is a well known remedy for killing lice.

Vanil. (R.) crabs. 4 times 28. Perhaps it might also prove beneficial applied locally? (v. Worms.)

VERTIGO, v. Giddiness.

VIOLENCE, EXTREMAL—CONSEQUENCES

OP, SE: CORNS, PRACTURES, PAINS
(from blows, crushes or falls); EXTRAVASATIONS, DISLOCATIONS, INCISIONS,
CONTUSIONS, &c.

Abstath., (boiled with oil applied) vulnerary. R.

Acasta. Ootungun, wound upon the nose, from a blow. M. and M.

Ajouain, dispersing blood congested under the skin (Repellent). Tour Allh. fol., fractures. Tour.

AllA. rad., contusions and lacerations. Tour.

Amygo.d., loss of speech from a fall. n.

Amm. carb., pains in the wrist from a
previous sprain. a.

Amm. mer., chronic spinal pain from a fall. x. 50. Sel ammoniae, dissolved in water, mixed with some vinegar, serves as a cold fomentation and lotion, in recent external injurice. (v. Foment, fr.)

Aranes Mad., injury of internal bloodvessels. (c. Vol. I., page 86.)

Areneum (applicat.) incised wounds, n. Argent. mitric. f., canterisation in hard, thick skin (callesity) as corns.

Arm. (B.) contusione. c. w.

Ass f., internal injuries, from external violence. u.

Asph. Lah., contusions. G. H.

Asphalt. Pers., wounds and fractures. (v. Vol. I., pages 38, 46, 66, 184.)

Betweene, ulceration of the soles, after contuaton.

Below r., painful swelling of the knee, after a blow,

Berber. Lyc., dessicative. Tonr.

Bolus Arm., expectoration of blood, after external incised wounds.

Calamin. lap., dental fistula, after extraction of a tooth.

Colc. chlor. sol., painful wounds and contusions (applied with lint). n.

Calz s., applied as powder, is said to have cured a chronic ulcer of the toe, caused by a crush.

Conthor., sensation of soremess in diseased parts. n. Cantharides, either boiled in honey, or the tincture mixed with clarified honey, may be used in malignant wounds, fistulous ulcers, &c. as a stimulant (Application).

Corniol. m., (application) as a styptic. m.

Corper. rec., in Cashmere, as a vulnerary. n.

Case. Fist. pulps, ulceration of the toes, after a sword cut. Fistula of the perincum, sometimes bursting (with swelling of the testicles) after lithotomy.

Cass. Fist. sem., sequelæ of palsy, with

ec, the con-

(Applica-

hip, after a n a fall. st.) fractures.

following a

rushes and boiled with

at.

from a fracl for wounds r. Tour.

ent incised

from a fall. () of the eyes,

Torp. as if from a

tured limbs.

hest, from a ris, with sal to corns. B. d-sores. R. ing remedy. s (the appli-

w.
violence,
ids, Tour,
f the uppermbness and
m bandages,

-uppuration

of the lobe of the one, from w

Postent. frigid., by the continued application of cold water, by mount of blotting-paper, lines, or in a blot-der, violent inflammations from external violence, as a crush, fall, formity to be prevented. (v. Americans. sol.)

Fritill, cirrk., injurier from attempt violence.

Gliner diet., painful informations swellings, from external violence.

Hyssop., extravasations of blood.

Ichthyoc., injury from a fall.

Kali sulph., spinal specia. The maining part (residuum) chining by the preparation of sittle said, dissolved in water, applied, cared in a short time an extensive wound, caused by the saidle, in a horse.

Kino gummi, pain, nfter a fall, Lepid, sat., local injuries. 1. Lithanthr., pain from wounds. Lycop. Ab., pain from a fall. Magnet, lop., wounds. Tour. Manna Cal, injury from a fall. Melie Azed, fol., vulnerary. Tone. Melia sempero , injury from a fall. m. Meniop. hirs., fractures. Tomp. Mulg. rap. with Cyn. Dub lign. as a vulnerary (in Cashmere). n. Munici Pere., v. Asph. Pere. Nútric. ac., dialocations. Oliban., injury from a fall, a. Opop., pain after blows. c. x. Oor pell., applient, on slight wounds, a.

Petrol, tendency to dislocation of the jaw-bone. n.

Phosph. seel, injury from a fall.

Plumbago Zeyl., vulnerary. Tons.

Pertul. Oler, sem., swelling of the testicles, after lithotomy.

Pyrethr., is a substitute for Cestus. Tony.

Rophan, sat. sem., vulnerary. Tour. Ricial sem., v. Bloop. sem.

Resti. 4., desicentive. (Application of the powder.) 3-

Seresc., fractures. Tour. In wounds, granulations. r. Tour.

Secule c., paley of the lower parts, after a fall.

Selen., pain of the joints and tenesmus, in consequence of an injury arising from lifting heavy weights. (I.) m. and m.

Sep. succ., soremens on the breech, the genitals, and behind the ears, from seratching.

Since, n. sem. & sem. ricini vulg., each pounded separately, mixed with ol. Susan, Or., applied as cataplasm, in injuries from external violence, even with emaciated limbs. H.

Solan. Jacqu. fr., injuries from external violence. g. m.

Spong. u., decoction, sweetened with honey, administered for wounds of long standing. Tour. Prepared with vinegar or spirit, to be applied on recent wounds. Tour.

Storm., sensation of soreness, externally from the neck to the groin, on one side.

Staph., tendency to dislocation of the lower jaw. B.

Stack, Ar., evils from external violence. c. s.

Strych. f. M. Ign., incised wound, painful on the finger. Spinal pain from a fall. Incised wounds (the application). Tour.

ster a puncture in the corner. (E.)
v. Children—discusse of,

Twee. al. appl., gangrenous wound, from a dog's bite.

Urtics diolos (cataphame) in injuries from falls, crushes, blows, &c. R.

Urt. dioic. ft., evils from external violence.

Verice, an oiled bladder filled with air may be used as a cushion in bed-sores.

Vitez Neg., injuries from a fall. a.

VOICE-APPECTIONS OF, v. Speech, &c. VOMITING-BLOOD, v. Blood-expectoration of,

VOMITINO, NAUSEA, &c.

Absinch., nausea, with salivation. Vomiting. P.

Acac. cort., vomiting. P.

Acouth. Ootungun, vomiting, with fever.

Agar. a., vomiting.

Ajous in, nauses, and vomiting.

Afuga dec., vomiting bile.

Allium sat., nauses, and salivation.

Aloes, v. Calumba,

Amarant. Jount cha, vomiting, with pain in the stomach.

Ammon, gummi, nausca. P. G.

Angel. sem., vomiting, P.

Angria., nauses and vomiting. r.

Antimonialia, nausea and vomiting.

Apii grav. rad., vomiting, in cough.

Araneum (application on a wound) vomiting. P.

Argem. Mex. fl., vomiting. v.

Argent, nitr. fus., vomiting, with abdominal pain (after indigestion of twenty days duration) 3 times 9.

Are, sod., vomiting Arum camp., vomiting. r. a Aepar, Halioon sam., vomiting, r. c. Aternee, vomiting. Bebeerine, vomiting. Berb. Lyc., vomiting. Berb. Lyc Ros, nausea and vomiting. Bezoard, an., vomiting. Tony Bignon. Ind. sem., nausea. r. Bolus Arm., vomiting. Borax, vomiting. P. Caleb. opp., vomiting. P. Caletr. gig., vomiting. P.Q. Calumb, A. Aloes, chronic vomiting, with costiveness. Capric., sea-sickness (as much red pepper in a cup of soup, as can be taken). n. Cardam may, g min., nauses and vomiting, Tour. Carina Car. fol., vomiting of bile. r. Caryoph, or., nausea and vomiting. Carpobale., rausen, v. Vomiting, c. Cassia al., vomiting, in retention of urine or stools.

Case. Fast. pulpa, nausea, in hæmorrholds.
Case. lign. fol , vomiting. v.

Celustr., vomiting of bile, with fever.

Bitter vomiting with cough. M. & E.

Chaulmongra od., vomiting.

Cheld. map., vomiting and diarrheea.

Cherayta, vomiting and purging r Chin. cort., vomiting, with indigestion and acidity.

Chin, sulph., vomiting, r.

Chloroform, vomiting, P. (Chronic.) G.

Churrus, vomitting.

CicAor. rad., vomiting.

Cicut., extract, dissolved in limewater, is said to have proved beneficial in a chronic vomiting, with consumption.

Clemat creeto, vomiting.

Clered, buf., vomiting and purging. r. ('occul., nausea and vomiting. P. Cocos Sech., vomiting, r. c. Coff. Ar., vomiting with cough. P. Comp. Zerbabri, vomiting, with a subsequent eruption of patchet. 7. Convole, arg., vomiting. Cop. bale., nausea and vomiting. Corch. frut., vomiting. P. Cratava Marm, vomiting and fever. r. Creas, chronic vomiting, with headache. Croc. sat., nauses and vomiting. In sen-sickness the application of saffron (externally on the epigastrium), R. Crot. Tigl., vomiting. P. Cucum noulang. P., nausea and salevation. P Cucum, ant (the essence of salted, cucumbers), nauses. P. Cumini sem., vomiting P. Cuscuta mon., vomiting. Cyper, long., vomiting. P. O. Daph Sunnerkat, vomiting. Dottee, Cann. sem., nausea and vomiting. Datura Stram., vomiting. Delph. Ghafes mee, nauses, with costiveness. Dolich, pr., vomiting and purging. Doodees, vomiting, P. Dulcam , nauses and vomiting v c. Elater., vomiting in cough. Eugen, Jambol fr. (preserved in vine gar) vomiting. Evolval., vomiting, v. Fice glomm. (R.) vomiting. Fænic. sem., Vomiting. Gugerming, vomiting. Genmel, vomitting, with cough.

Glin. duct., nauses and vomiting r.

Granat ac, rad, cort., vomiting. r. Granat, Pun, succ., vomiting. u.

Gossyp. fulm., names. r.

Gratial (R.) vomiting.

Hermod am , vomiting P &

Hordeum (indigestion from new barley roasted) nausea, with vomiting and dysentery. P.

Indig., nausea and vomiting.

Ipecac., nausea and vomiting. P. (the genuine) G.

Jatroph. Curc., vomiting. P.

Jugland. reg. cort. int., emeto-cathartic (producing vomiting and purging at the same time.)

Kali bichrom., vomiting. P.

Kali hydroc., vomiting. P. G.

Kali Sals. fæm., vomiting at night. P., in chronic, periodical. G.

Lauri bacc., vomiting. P.

Lawson. in., vomiting. P.

Leonur. Royl., vomiting. P.

Lapid. sat. rad., vomiting. P.

Leucas ceph., vomiting. P. G.

Lichen od., vomiting. P. G.

Limon. Laur., nausea. P.

Lini sem., vomiting bile. P.

Lupin. a., vomiting. P.

Lyc. sem., vomiting. P.

Macis, nausca and giddiness. P.

Magnes. mur., vomiting. P.

Mameera Khutai, vomiting, with sore-throat.

Manna Cal., vomiting.

Mastix, vomiting.

Meliæ Azed. fol., nausea and vomiting. P.

Meliæ Azed. sem., vomiting. P.

Menisp. gl. fæc., recurrence of vomiting. P.

Menth. pip. (R.) vomiting. P.

Methon. glor., vomiting. P. G.

Mimosa abst., nausca and vomiting.

Momord. Gugervel, vomiting. P.

Moschat. nux, with roasted barley and large raisins, administered as pills. One pill four times daily, removed in one week constant vomiting of whatever food was eaten.

Mutella Antig., nausea or vomiting. P.

Myrob. Beller., chronic vomiting.

Myrob. Embl., vomiting.

Nardost., vomiting. P. G. Mucous vomiting.

Nelumb. specios. fl., vomiting. P.

Nelumb. spec. sem., vomiting. The germ is said to produce vomiting.

Nerium antid., vomiting. P. G.

Nigell. sat. sem., nausea.

Numul. Shudnuj, vomiting. Vomiting blood.

Ocimum a., nausea, vomiting, and purging. P.

Ocimum sanct. sem., vomiting.

Oxal. ac., vomiting. P.

Papav. cap., vomiting (excessive use). P.

Papav. rh., vomiting. P.

Pareira brava, vomiting, purging and thirst. P.

Physal. flex. sem., vomiting. P., bilious. G.

Piper. long. rad. stip. vomiting. P. G.

Piper n. tostum, vomiting.

Piscin., vomiting. P. G.

Pisum sat., vomiting. P.

Plantago muj., vomiting.

Plumbi ac., with Opium, vomiting of excrements. R.

Paonia corall., bilious vomiting. P.

Polygon. linifol., vomiting.

Polyg. macr., vomiting.

Prunella Cashm., vomiting with indigestion. Vomiting and purging. P.

Pyrethr., vomiting, with expectoration of mucus. P.

Quass. (R.) vomiting, with dysentery, &c. 12 times.

Ranunc. lan. f., vomiting.

Raphan. sat. sem., vomiting, with diarrhoea.

Rhus Kakrasinghea, vomiting with thirst.

Rubia Munjista, vomiting, with fever. Nausea, P.

Sabad., vomiting. r.

Succhar., sugar water, cold, and profusely administered, is said to have arrested vomiting.

Salie. Ægypt. A., vomiting, with diarrhees.

Sapind. sap. fr., vomiting.

Scammon, nauses, with vomiting. Tony.

Scorpion., vomiting, P.

Senne fol., vomiting. P.

Sepler ossa, vomiting. Tone.

Serp, exec., nausea and vomiting. r.

Silic., green vomiting.

Simar, cort., (large doses) vomiting. r.

Sinap. n., vomiting. P.

Smilar China, nauses. (Worm-esten powder of) vomiting, r.

Solan. n., vomiting, in cough.

Spher. Ind., vomiting, with indigestion. 3 times 9.

Sprgel. anth. (R.) vomiting. P.

Nuph. sem., fifteen pieces (administered with honey) vonuting. P. Tour.

Streck. Ar., vomiting and diarrhoa. P. Strychness, vomiting. P.

Strych. f. St. Ign., vomiting.

Seccia., vomiting (half a drachm, administered with water). Tour.

Nang e Busses, vomiting with diarrhees.

Tamaric. Ind. galla, vomiting. P.

Tamarand., vomiting. Tour.

Tamar. serum, vomiting and purging, with loss of blood, so as to cause syncope. P. (v. Vol. I., p. 40.)

Thuju occ. (R.) vomiting, m

Tormen', periodical vomiting, with headsche.

Taber cib., nausea and vomiting.

Unguis odors, vomiting, 1.

Vanilla (R.) vomiting, P.

Verbena Lah., vomiting and purging r. Viol. rad., vomiting. r.

Vitex Neg., vomiting.

Vitri fel, vomiting, with purging.

Zedoar. Zer., vomiting, with swelling

Zincum, vomiting.

Zince tod., vomitting. P.

Zingib. rec., vomiting.

WALKING—DELAYED IN CHILDREN, P. Children—diseases of.

WARTS, EXCRESCENCES, &c v. Skindiseases.

WEAKNESS, v Debility.

WEEPING WITH DISTRESS, c. Mclancholy, &c.

WBN, v. Skin-diseases.

WHITES-THE, v. Females-diseases of. WHITE-SWELLING (arthrospongus).

Antim. crad., white swelling of the knee.

Chelid. maj., white swelling of the elbow. 2.

Clem. erecta, white swelling.

WHITLOWS, U. Ulcers, &c.

WINTER-SEASON-APPECTIONS, AGGRA-

Armea, podagra (gout of the feet). Curcul. orchiod., yout of the head.

WORMS-DEVELOPMENT OF RESTRICT IN THE INTERIOR OF THE HUMAN BODY, EX. IN THE GRAIN, OR IN THE BOWELS, AS

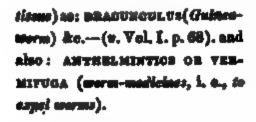
ARCARIS COMBRICOIDES (cumment

URIS (thread-worm).

CNTUSOA (intestinal norms).

PANIA (trata or tape-tearm)

OR BLLOW THE SEIN (on the cel n'al



Alogs with extr. cicherel, administered as pills, is said to destroy the disposition to Guinea-warm and to radically cure the disease.

(v. Merc, subl. corr, Ind.)

Asa fast., v. Merc. subbl. corr. Ind.

Bebeeries, worm fever.

Calebr. spp., intestinal worms, with herpes.

Coss. Flot., v. Nigella,

Conyec onth., intestinal worms, a.

Corall, r., intestinal worms. Tour.

Cotyl. lac., intestinal worms.

Croton. Tigl. sem., with juice of lemon, formed into a paste, and applied, upon the first appearance of the Guinea-worm, and when the worm has been broken. a.

Cuesm. Madr., thread-worms.

Cuscuta Epithym., tenia. Ascarides lumbricoides. c. w.

Delich. pr., is a well-known anthelmintic.

Delcem., thread-worms. G M

Rieter., intestinal worms, P. G. M. & B.

Embel, Rib., tenia. Tour.

Equi lec, tenin. a.

Parsic. sem., crawling from threadworms, with subsultus of the stomach.

Goelcheen fol., thread-worms. c.
Granat. ac. rad. cort., is used (in large doses) to expel tenia; as well as
Musenna or Kousso.

Hellow. pill. sel., crawling from threadworms. P.

Hyssopus, vermifugum.

Ipon. cor., expels intestinal worses.

Tour.

Jal. mir. red., intestinal worms. 2.

Jal. mir. sem., intestinal weems. o.

Jess. f., administered with honey, expels the tenia, Tons.

Jugicus sax, unfipe walnuts (the size of gall-nuts), are recommended as anthelmintic in tendency to Guines-worms. It is advised to swallow every year one of the nuts, and to repeat this plan seven years. The effect is ascribed to its acridity. Powdered and applied, they are said to produce blisters.

Justip. Seco., three drachms taken at once expels intestinal worms. Tour.

Lapel. Here., vermifugum.

Melandr, tr., tenia.

Mellas Azed. fl., vermifugum. M. and B.

Melie semp. cort. & sem., are anthelminties. Tour.

Melissa, tape-worm.

Merc. sol., T. Serp. ezuv.

Merc. subl. corr. Ind. (solution of) or alons and spins, prepared with vinegar, to be spread, on the first appearance, over the inflammatory swelling or abscess, from whence the guines-worm will protrude. At the same time assistida is administered internally in doses of half an ounce daily. This method is said to prevent the growing of the worm.

Mezer., tenia.

Mori a. rad. cort., anthelmintic. a.

Mulged. rap. fol., anthelmintic.

Myrob, a., anthelmintic. G. N.

Nardost., ascarides humbricoides.

Nigell, sat. sem., rossted, pounded, and made with vinegar into a paste, or boiled with Cass. Fat., applied, in three days, will expel the broken guinea-worm. a.

Numue Shuduuj, anthelmintie

Ocim al, tape-worm.

Optum, v. Merc, subl. core. Ind.

Opop., tenia. (Ascandes lumbricoides, x)

Portul. Oler. som., tenia, Tonv.

Haphan, sat. sem., crawling in the rectum. e. a.

Rottle t., tents.

Rutha gr., thread-worms.

Sabad., intestinal worms. B.

Sagap., intestinal worms. Tonp.

scorp, thread-worms, with fever and anal crawling. Dracunculus. (A living scorpion, held with its sting close to the worm, it is said will kill it, and thus permit its easy extraction. This induced me to try the virus of the scorpion internally for Guinea-worms; and I am happy to state, that I obtained many favorable results, so that I can confidently recommend this simple remedy.)

Serp. exam. A. Merc. sol., affections from Guinea-worms, with inflation. M and m. 14.

Side rad., antheimmtic. R.

Sities, scrofulous worm-fever. Rising of water from the stomach (chrome, produced by worms).

Sol, Jocqu. fr., anthelmintie.

Spig. anth. (K.) worm-fever. Ascatides lumbricoides, and ascarides vermicul. c. x.

Spong. m. u., expulsion of threadworms, with crawling about the anus. Stans., convulsions, from irritation of worms.

Street, a., affections from worms, with

Stryck, a. som., thread-worms.

Sulph. #., administered daily in a dose of two drachms, till the tenia detaches itself, then followed by another dose, is said to expel the worm. This is a remedy of European practice, which, however, I now would not recommend for horses, much less for men; because the worm may be expelled much casier, without harm to the health of the patient.

Ultramar., tents. Ascarides lumbriscordes. (Thread-worms. E.) Uet. divic. sem., anthelmantic. a. Uva nesi, vermifugum. G. n. Uanill. ('K.) intestinal worms. r

YAWNING-EXCESSIVE.

Bryon., excessive yawning.

Coriand., yawning with pain in the
joint of the lower jaw.

Cress., yawning with drowsiness.

Lepor., yawning with hemorrhoids.

Santon. sem., yawning with intestinal
worms.

Sung v Busees, yawning.

Viola rep., yawning in the morning with running from the eyes.

Zyz. Juj. gammi, yawning. v.



Materia Medica.

VOL. 11. 2 F

NOTICE.

e many names, references are made, in this Materia i to another.

their substance, locality, whence procured, the were administered, and the diseases in which the ethem, with the additional notice of a few of the nents, merely to gratify the curiosity of the gament.

a are indigenous of the British Isles.

dicines are marked (1.) (11.) (111.) and one of these sted medicine. The diseases following these number foregoing Medical part. For further particulars pages whence the Extracts have been taken.

hardly be too often noticed, those medicines are h particularly merit the attention of the reader.



Nor bill, nor vale, as far as ship could go, Nor margin of the gravel-bottomed brook, Escaped thy rifing hand, from stubborn shrubs. Those wrong at their shy returns virtues out, And vexed them in the fire mor fly, nor insect, Nor writhy anake, escaped thy deep research.

ABELMOSCHUS MOSCHATUS (Hibrseus) -- is indigenous in Hindostan; nevertheless, I could not procure the seeds in Labore, and had to order them from Calcutta. In Arabia they are used for giving a perfume to Coffee. The Hakims attribute cordial properties to them.

Abelmosch. moschat. sem. (I.)

Abrus precatories—is a plant growing in the botanical gardens of India, still better on the hills; it is therefore supposed that it would vegetate in Europe in the open air. Its seeds, enclosed in a pericarp, are of the size of small peas, excredingly hard, glossy, and of two colors, red and white, differing also in quality, both are considered as stimulants. The Hakims rank the white ones, which are the stronger, with arsenic; and the Midwives of the Punjab use them in combination with other drugs to effect abortion, for which purpose they introduce them into the womb as a suppository. The others, of a bright-scarlet color with a black spot, formerly employed for necklaces and rosaries, are said to be caten like the seeds of other leguminous plants, in Egypt. Linnaus describes them as poisonous (probably he means the white ones) and Gmehn, on the authority of Sloane,

ath. These seeds miled surry in Hindontout India by the matives as the smallest grains of Europeans. Its more, called cylindrical and sweet, are used in the table qualities of the common hypomes in the qualities of the root and the seeds ments, the other with Hypomes.

 $I \in \mathbf{I}$

(III.) Cholera-morbus. Diarrh za. Pans chost, and shoulders.

wood of Cashmere, which the Hakims fevers, affections of the bile, atony of

 Fever. Nodes, Pains of the shoulders, it night, with indigestion. Itch.

gam is the Indian Arabic-gum; its bark to promoting the fermentation of sacchathing spirit. The Hakims use not only but also the leaves and the seeds of this

ter, gummi, folia & semina (I.)

ca with or without fever.

tion of hurning and pricking.

is a species of Acacia tree in Lahore,

fores & folia (1.)

Cabul.

y—is one of the most elegant Acacias in Lahore I reared some trees from seeds he botanical garden of Calcutta. I obliquid, in abundance, is contained in the lopes the seeds; the latter I have frecantage, and have communicated their Medical part, but, the former I regret



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never having tried; yet, I recommend the juice of the pocdeserving of the attention of those physicians who have opportunity of experimenting upon them.

Acac. Farn. folia & semina (I.)

ACACLE VERE succes—is a product of Arabia, and imported into India as formerly into Europe. Probably the speculative spirit of dishonest Druggists, led them, instead of the real drug, to substitute inspissated sloe-juice, which (failing to produce the anticipated effect) caused the disuse in European practice—like many other valuable substances. In Arabia and India the Hakims make much use of the Acacia-juice; and I am convinced that it is one of the most effective drugs that can possibly be desired.

Acac. ver. succ. (II.) Costiveness. Diarrhosa. Giddiness with sensations of internal burning. Rheumatic-inflammatory swellings. Swellings of the female genitals, or, womb.

ACANTHACEA (?) OOTUNGUN—is a seed procurable in all the bazaars in India; and, according to Dr. Royle's opinion, obtained from an Urtica (nettle), while the botanists of Vienna deem it an Acanthacea.

Acanth. Ootungun (I,) Boils.

ACANTHIA, v. Cimiceum.

* ACETOSELLA, v. Ozalis Acetosella.

ACETUM. At Lahore Vinegar is of various qualities and descriptions. Genuine French and English Vinegars are to be met with; but, by far the greater portion of those sold in the shops, ready bottled and with European labels, is manufactured in Delhi, and other parts of Hindostan, from the sugar-cane. The natives of Lahore make Vinegar from the raw-sugar, adulterated with different drugs, as alum, &c. On the adulteration of Vinegar with sulphuric acid in England, see Art. Cuprum.

* ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM, v. Millefolium.

ACHYRANTES ASPERA—is cultivated in the gardens of Hindostan. The seeds are used by the natives against hydrophobia

and the pernicious consequences of the bites of serpents. To an infusion of the root is ascribed a mild astringent virtue.

Achyr. asp. semina (I.) Cutaneous diseases, after a serpent's bite. Eruption in patches. Ophthalmia. Pleurodynia. Salivation.

ACONITUM DISSECTUM. Don.—is to be met with on the hills of Cashmere; but, is not in use.

Aconitum renox—grows in the Himalayah. The root is officinal with both English physicians and the natives. The latter report, that, in its natural state, the root is white; and that when immersed in the urine of cows, it becomes black; it is lustrous when broken, as it is met with in the bazaars.

It is used in leprosy, fever, cholera, rheumatism, &c. It is supposed that the natives poison animals with it. When at Lahore, I received from the English cantonment, for analysation, a vegetable compound, which had been discovered in the artil-tery department, in the form of a ball, where it, probably, had been deposited for the purpose of destroying the cattle. I ascertained the presence of this root in that mass. The collected coarse pieces were white, of the like texture and pungency with this root. The pungency of this drug differs from that of capsicum, which is felt immediately on the tongue during mastication, and is of shorter continuance; whilst that of this root is not felt until after a few minutes, when it is more intense, and affects extensively both the mouth and throat.

Aconit. feroc. albi et nigri radices (III.)

ACONITUM HETEROPHYLLUM—is found in the Himalayahs. The roots are officinal, but seldom used; neither are they so poisonous as the foregoing. The Hakims administer them as tonic and aphrodisiae; also in pectoral affections, as cough, &c.

Aconit. heteroph. radix (II.)

* ACONITUM NAPELLUS—is a well-known officinal plant of the European mountains, cultivated also in gardens; and is used by European physicians in gout, &c. The oriental Doctors are not acquainted with it. I procured some of the extract of this plant





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from a druggist at Agra, which had, probably, bee in Europe.

Aconit. Napell. extractum (III.) Giddiness. the liver. Tenesmus.

- * Aconus Calamus, v. Calamus aromaticus.
- * ADIANTUM CAPILLUS VENERIS, v. Capillus Venerii

ADIANTUM SAXIFRAGA, v. Sawifraga.

ÆGLE MARMELOS, v. Cratæva M.

AEBUGO, v. Cuprum aceticum.

AGALLOCHUM, v. Aquilaria Agollocha.

Agaricus albus, Agaricus muscarius—In our day but little used in Europe; the Eastern doctors continue to en it as much as in former times. For instance—in indui of the liver or spleen, ague, epilepsy, bilious and mucous orders, stoppage of urine and menstrual discharge, pain from the stings of scorpions, etc. They conceive that it may be injurious to the stomach, and to the bowels, provoking colics and even apoplexy.

Agaric. alb. (I.) Diarrhoss.

AGARICUS CHIBURGORUM, v. Fungus igniariis.

Agat (lapis) v. Carniolus.

AGATHOTES CHERAYTA, v. Cherayta.

*AGRIMONIA—composita (Royle)—the agrimony is probably what the Hakims denominate Ghafes, and what some botanists of Vienna believe to be a species of Delphinium; consequently, I have inserted it under both names. It is procurable in the bazaars of India, and is stated to be a product of Persia, probably from the mountains of Shiras. The red-flowered is esteemed more powerful than the blue, and the inspissated juice of either of them, which is also to be had at the bazaars, is considered as one of the most effective drugs.

Agrimon. Ghafes flores (I.) Costiveness.

Agrimon. Ghafes succus inspissatus (II.)

AJOUAIN. Ajwain (Levisticum—Ligusticum—Ptychotis Ajouain) Sison Ammi, Lin.—It is cultivated all over India and extensively used, principally by the natives. The Hakims

administer it in flatulent colic, and stoppage of urine, even when it may arise from stone in the bladder.

Ajouain (I.) Diarrhoea. General pains.

AJUGA DEALSINGII—uncertain whether Ajuga reptans fruticosa, or Ajuga Chamæpytis, or another species. I received this plant from the lower range of mountains, where it is given as a remedy for the quartan ague.

Ajug. D. herba (I.) Boils. Gastralgia. Headache. Excessive sneezing.

AJUGA DECUMBENS, Don.—What I used, had been gathered in the hills of Cashmere. This plant, from its manifold virtues, is called in Cashmere djan i adam, i. e., the life of man. There are two sorts, distinguished as narr (masculine) and mada (feminine); the former, which has red stalks and blue flowers, is considered stronger than the latter, which bears white flowers.

Ajug. dec. herba Cashmereana (I.) Gripes. Herpes labialis. Inflammation of the gums.

ALCALI CAUSTICUM, v. Causticum.

ALCALI MINEBALE & VEGETABILE, v. Kali m. & v.

ALCALI VOLATILE, v. Ammonia.

* ALCANNA (ALKANNA) VERA ORIENTALIS, V. Lawsonia in-

ALCANNA VULGARIS -is the well-known root of Anchusa tinctoria, L. In former times it was used internally, as an astringent; but, now, in India as in Europe, it is employed merely as a coloring substance to syrups, pomades, &c.

Alcann. v radia (I.) Expectoration of blood. Psort-asis tropicus. Ulcers of the mouth, nose, and ears.

ALEXIPHARMACUM, RADIX. PUNDET's—is a root from the hills, which the astrologer to the late Court of Lahore (P. R.) presented to me as an autidote to animal poisons; some of its effects, which I discovered while testing it, I have stated in the former part of this work.

Alexipharm, radıx (I.) Alhacı, v. Hedysarum Alhagi.

- * Aliema Plantago, v. Piantago.
- Alexander, v. Physalis Alkskengi.
- * ALLIUM CEPA, v. Copa.
- * Allium sativum—is cultivated everywhere, and is more used in the kitchen than in the apothecary's shop; nevertheless, garlic, like every other culinary vegetable, has its own medicinal properties. It promotes urine, aids expectoration, etc.

Allium sat. (I.)

ALOR—is the well-known inspissated juice, from various species of aloes. In India, as in Europe, Aloes is much in use, and is the principal ingredient in the manifold sorts of purging-pills.

Aloss socotrina (II.) Tenesmus.

ALORXYLON AGALLOCHUM, Aquillaria Agallocha—this fragrant aloe or eagle-wood was formerly used in Europe against gout, rheumatism, giddiness, vomiting, cholera, diarrheea, palsy, etc. The Hakims administer it profusely in their majoons (electuaries) in combination with spices, ambergris, pearls, and precious stones.

Aloëwylon (I.)

ALPINIA GALANGA, v. Galanga.

ALBINE MEDIA—the root is recommended as a Hydragogum. ALTERNANTERA SESSILIS—is a plant of the Punjab.

Altern. sess. herba (I.) Carious toothache.

Altern. sess, radia (I.) Headache.

ALTHEA BOSEA—is cultivated both in India and Cashmere.

Althææ flores, folia, radix & semina (I.)

Flores. Thirst.

Folia. Syphilitic Gonorrhœa. Anomalous symptoms, after Gonorrhœa. Thirst.

Semina. Pain in the knee.

ALUMEN CRUDUM, Supersulphas Kali et Argillæ, Aluminis sulphas—is as extensively used in Asia as in Europe. In the bazaar at Lahore there are two qualities; the Hakims prefer the white for medicines, but I used the red (Roche Alum), which is principally employed in dying. v. Tannat. Alum. & Crocus.

Alum. crud. (I.)

AMARANTUS CRUENTUS—is one of the dozen Amarantha described in the Bengal Dispensatory. Some of them are used for culinary purposes, some for medicines.

Amarant. cruent. semina (I.)

AMARANTUS Jountcha seeds—are met with in the bazear of Lahore, being used by the natives.

Amarant. Jountcha semina (I.) Spinsl pain.

AMARANTUS Soliara seeds—are similar to the former, and used by the natives.

Amarant. Soliara semina (I.)

AMBRA GRISEA—was formerly used in medicine as a stimulant and aphrodisiae, but its use is now restricted in Europe to that of a perfume; in Asia it still constitutes a principal ingredient in electuaries.

Ambra gris. (II.) Diarrhoea with swellings. Giddiness.

Mania. Pains in the calves of the legs.

Ammania vesicatoria—an annual plant, growing in India, employed by the natives to raise blisters in rheumatism; but, as the pain produced is said to be agonizing until the blister rises, this mode of blistering is not recommended.—(v. B. Disp.) The plant which I administered at Lahore, I received from the hills. It is reported to drive ants away.

Ammon. vesic. (II.) Boils.

AMMONIACUM (Dorema)—is a well-known gum, used externally and internally. The Hakims administer it in epilepsy, stoppage of urine and menstruction, as also in hard tumors. It is said to be injurious to the stomach and liver, and provokes abortion.

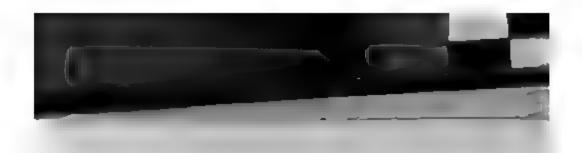
Ammon. gummi (II.) Dyspepsia with acidity of the stomach. Dysury. Inflammation of the ear, with or without discharge from the ears.

AMMONIA ACETATUM. Spiritus Mindereri. (I.)

Ammonium carbonicum with hot milk is recommended, as an injection in Amenorrhoca. (II.)

AMMONIUM CAUSTICUM LIQUIDUM (III.)

These three are not used by the Hakims of Lahore.



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Ammonium Muriaticum, sai ammoniacum—is en used both in Asia and in Europe, in arts and train in medicines.

Ammon. mur. (I.)

Ammonit succinate, liquor ammonit succinici, eau or succinate of ammonia—is a compound of ammon spirit, and essence of amber, used by Europeans for heads faintings, bites of vipers, etc.

AMONUM CARDAMOMUM, v. Cardamomum.

AMOMUM ZEDOARIA, v. Curcuma Zedoaria.

AMOMUM ZINGIBER, v. Zingiber.

AMYDUM, v. Amylum.

ARYGDALA AMARA—is a well-known article. The Hak use bitter almonds against the effects of intoxication from spirituous liquors, in obstructions, agues, pain from decayed teeth, calculous affections, etc. They say, bitter almonds are poisonous to wild beasts; and an almond tree twig kept in a room, is said to dispel flies.

Amygd. am. (I.)

AMYGDALA DULCIS—the oil is much esteemed among the people of the East, who make an essential distinction between the two oils extracted from the bitter and sweet almonds, notwithstanding both of them yield an oil that is sweet.

Amygd. duic. (I.)

AMYGDALUS PERSICA, v. Persica.

AMYLUM, Amydum, Faculae amylacea—the Starch used in preparing the lozenges mentioned in this work, is made from wheat. Whatever quantity is necessary must be made thin with water, and stirred, with a silver-spoon, over a slow fire, until it becomes a pulp. It must, invariably, be fresh made, as often as it may be required. Starch applications have been lately recommended in various cutaneous diseases.

AMYLUM MARANTE, v. Marantæ fæculæ.

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE—is cultivated in both the Indies, seldom used by Europeans, never by the Hakims; consequently, I could not procure the fruit at Lahore, but was under the

necessity of sending for it to Calcutta. The fruit is about an inch in length, and kidney-shaped, containing a black juice.

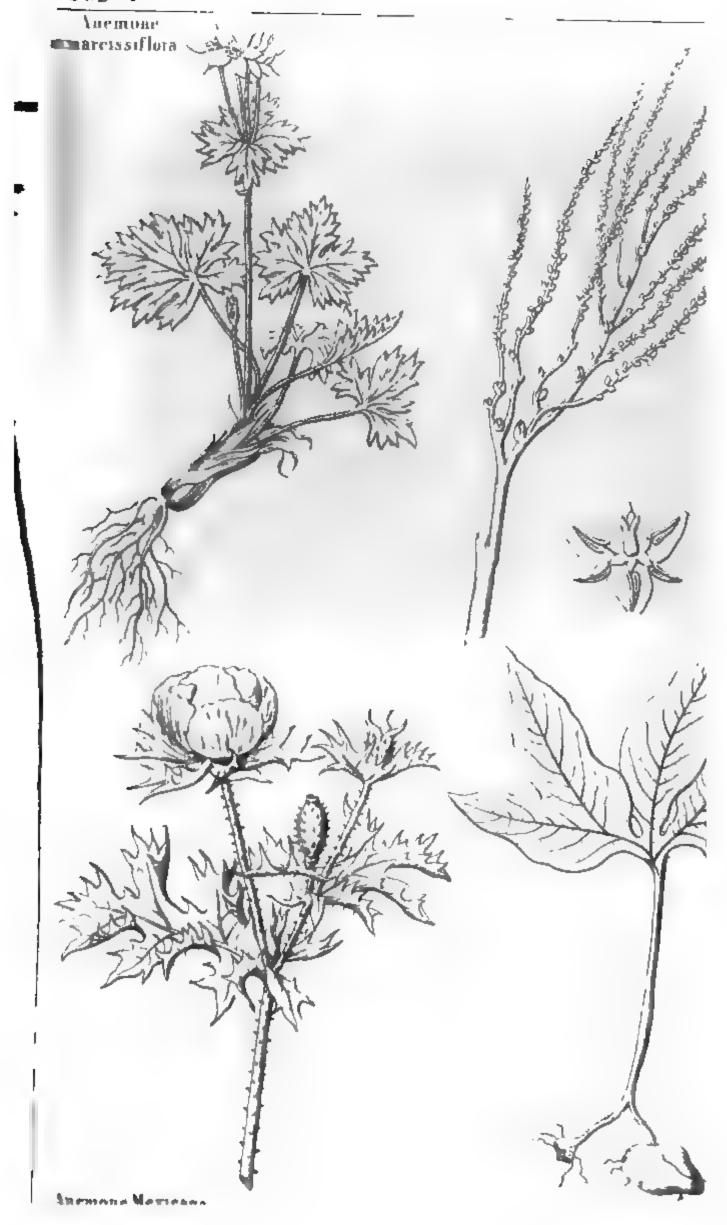
Anac. occ. (II.) Enlargement of the spleen. Gravel.

Anacardium obtentale, Semecarpus Anacardium - is now officinal in the East only, though formerly used in Europe also. It is kept in all bazaars. The Hakims administer it for weakness (shortness) of memory, epilepsy, catalepsy, etc. They are of opinion that it is injurious to the liver, inflames the blood, and can produce melancholy, insanity, frenzy, etc. black corrosive juice of the nut, they apply in ringworm, rheumatic pains, dislocations, etc. It is used for marking woollen cloths; for this purpose it is mixed with lime-water, partly to heighten the color, and partly to prevent the marks running. For the information of English physicians, it may not be superfluous to notice a trick which the natives sometimes play, by making themselves unfit for labor, through temporary indisposition of body, brought about by the use of this drug: for instance-In the jail, at Lahore, I discovered that some of the prisoners had rubbed the juice of this nut on their eyes; others had rubbed it on their bodies, the former were apparently suffering from incurable ophthalmy, the latter from a kind of ringworm; by this means they contrived to remain on the sicklist, eating and drinking without being necessitated to work.

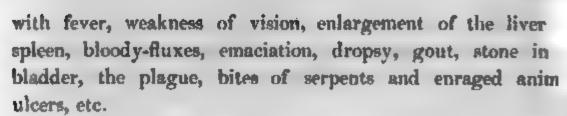
Anac. or. (11.) Diarrhoea. Diseases of the mucous membrane. Intoxication. Pain in the head of the thigh, extending to the groin. Pneumonia and Peripneumonia. Soreness of the mouth.

ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM, v. Pyrethrum.

ANAGALLIS PHŒNICEO PLORE. A. arvensis, Lin.—is a most common species in Europe. A. carrilea (blue-flowered) grows in Cashmere as in Europe, during the summer, during the winter in the Punjab. Anagallis arvensis (das rothe Gauchheil, Germ.) is said to possess noxious (?) properties. At the present time, pimpernel is not in use either in Europe or Asia; yet, it was once in vogue as a remedy against a variety of disorders: for instance—epilepsy, mania, melancholy, hysteria, delirium







What a pity that such a remedy should have been suffered to pass into oblivion!

Anagal. cær. (I.) Epistaxis. Headache with fe Pain of the spine and hip-joint.

- * Anchusa officinalis, v. Buglossa.
- ANCHUSA TINCTORIA, v. Alcanna.

Andropogon Iwaranchusa—this grass yields, by distillati a volatile oil, well-known to both the natives and English | sicians in India; and, by the wealthy, is used, principally, in chronic rheumatism. As it increases the flow of urine and promotes sweat, it ought to be tried in cases of cholera, internally as well as externally.

Anemone cononaria, L.—is (according to Dr. R. Seligman's "Liber Fundamentum Pharmacologiæ," etc.) Schaka-jik of the Arabs; and is used for dying hair. I am of opinion that Schakaik is the Pœonia offic., v. Med. vocab. in this volume.

Anemone narcissiflora—grows in the mountains of Cashmere, as in Europe; but, neither in Europe, India nor Cashmere is it used.

- * Anemone Pulsatilla, v. Pulsatilla.
- * Anethum Foniculum, v. Fæniculum.
- * ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS—is cultivated in India, Africa, and Europe. The Hakims administer the dill seeds in flatulency, and believe that they stimulate the secretion of milk.

Anethi. grav. semina. (1.)

ANETHUM SOWA, v. Sowa.

* Angelica—has not been discovered in the Indian mountains, and is unknown to the inhabitants. In Europe, principally in France, Angelica pills are used and recommended in mucous and bilious complaints, as also in habitual costiveness, flatulency,

congestions, etc. The seeds I used at Lahore, were procured from a druggist at Agra.

Angelic. semina (I.) Pain in the bowels, Spermatorrhoea.

Anguineum-(Serpentis virus præparatum) i. e., the prepared serpent-poison. On one occasion, I prepared it from the virus of the Aspis Naja; another time I procured it from that of Aspidoclonion, a sketch of which may be seen on Plate 31 of this volume; from whichever obtained, there appeared to me but little difference in the effects produced. I prepared it as follows -the man who brought the serpents to me, having wrapped his hand in a cloth, took them by the back of the neck, and, with a small stick, forced open the mouth, when by means of a pair of forceps, I held a small lump of sugar under the tooth, above which is the bladder containing the poison, and, on his pressing the bladder with the stick, a drop of limpid fluid fell through the tubular tooth on to the sugar, which I instantly deposited in a porcelain mortar, moistening it with a few drops of spirit, and commenced trituration; I then put the powder into a small phial containing one drachm of proof-spirit, shaking them together-when it was fit for use. I kept it in a box, secluded from light; and before administering it, shook it well up; one drop constituted a dose.

Anguin. (III) Rumbling in the bowels.

Angustura—this bark is not in use among the natives of Lahore; what I administered, came from Calcutta.

Angust. cortex (I.) Pain of the knee.

ANISUM STELLATUM, Illicium anisatum—from China, is well known in Asia and Europe, and is readily procured. The Hakims use star-anise principally as a stomachichum and in cases of flatulency, as a carminative.

Ania. stell. (I.)

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS, v. Chamomilla.

ANTHEMIS PYRETHRUM, v. Pyrethrum.

ANTHRACORALI-is a medicine of late date; prepared from

coals and caustic ley. The chief effects of this remedy, are said to be itching, sweating, purging, increased secretion of urine, etc. I never tested it, but, conceive that in small doses it is likely to be productive of benefit.

Antimonium—there are two different kinds of antimony in the trade, at Lahore; a black and a red one. The former is indigenous and of various kinds; the latter is imported from Persia, and is called Soorma Hispahanee, or, Hamadanee.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURETUM NIGRUM—is kept in the bazaars at Lahore, in the lump as well as powdered. It is used by the Mahomedans, chiefly, as a local application to the eyes. Rich and poor, old and young, male and female, make daily use of it; either for preservation's sake, as a preventative against ophthalmy (having a cooling effect, as they pretend) or, for the blackening of the eyelashes, for beauty's sake. The application of the finely triturated antimony is by means of a small metallic bar (the wealthier using bars of silver or gold, the poorer bars of zinc or lead), which they dip into the powder and roll between the eyelids. It is highly recommended to those who are subject to periodical ophthalmy. Other dry collyria (eye-powders) they apply in a similar manner.

In the bazaars at Lahore, they frequently give Galena (sulphuret of lead) instead of Antimony, which answers the same purpose for blackening the eyelashes.

Antim sulph. nigr. (II.) Colic. Boils.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHERETUM RUBRUM. (II.)

Antimonium tartaricum, Tartarus emeticus—is known to the Indians through its introduction by Europeans. The Eastern people are ignorant of the good effects of vomiting; and as they are unacquainted with good vomitives (as emetic tartar, ipecacuanha, etc.) they use them but seldom, even in cases of poisonings, when they use mustard in preference. The Hakims of Lahore know ipecacuanha from books only.

Antim. tart. (III.) Expectoration of blood. Fever with headache, thirst, &c. Pain (rheumatic or gouty) in the side of the chest, spine, and joints

int for the removal of fetid breath, fatuer or of the meastrual discharge. They see of epilepsy.

ua (I.)

ricum, acidum.

-- is a combination of corresive sublimeter as yellow-wash.

HA, V. Aločzylon.

officinal, nor have I experimented with

as found in the trade at Labore, is a vrabica, Feronia, Mango, Melia, etc.

(I,)

I have never seen at Lahore; and as I from Europe, which was not fresh, I and, therefore, discontinued using this

1.)

In place of the preceding, and disco-It is prepared by cutting, with the web, which is then triturated with parit, etc.

rehæn. Giddiness, with obscuration of

TAPHYLOS) UVA URSI, V. Uca ursi.

led as a substitute for Sarsaparilla, and and other cutaneous diseases.

cultivated in Bengal. The nuts of this the nutmeg; they have not any odor, seess an astringent flavor, containing a gallic acids. It is an article of importer two kinds, one of a light, the other of ser is in its natural state, and is used by



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the natives, as a masticatory, for cleaning and strengthening the teeth and the gums, and also as a stomachic. The latter is a prepared drug, used only in medicines. (v. Piper Betle)

Arec. Cat. nux a. & n. (I.)

ABGEMONE MEXICANA. Papaver spinosum—this yellow thistle grows abundantly in Bengal. I planted the seeds, which I procured from Calcutta, at Lahore, and found that the plant withered during the hot season, and again flourished in winter. Throughout the plant a yellow juice is contained, which flows when any part is cut or broken; this juice, as also the root of the plant, may have their peculiar properties; the former is a substitute for ipecacuanha (Ainslie's Mat. Med.) My experiments were confined to the seeds only.

Argem. Mex. semina (I.) Sensation of roughness of the teeth, and bleeding from the gums.

ARGENTUM FULMINANS—I prepared by pouring proof-spirit upon a boiling solution of silver in nitric acid, allowing the mixture to deposit its fulminating crystals while cooling. I kept them in paper, inclosed in a box. The care to be taken in the preparation of such articles, has already been noticed, in the Introduction to the Medium System, page viii.

Argent. fulm. (III.) Blackish hue of the skin. Inflammation of the mouth, tongue, fauces, and throat. Pre-disposition to early death in childhood.

ARGENTUM METALLICUM—is much used by the Hakims, in the form of silver-leaf, for coating pills, covering electuaries, etc.

Argent, met. (I.)

ARGENTUM NITRICUM FUSUM, Argentri nitras. Lapis infernalis—is administered internally by European physicians only, excepting those natives who have been instructed by Europeans. It is used in angina, cardialgia, epilepsy, chlorosis, chorea, phthisis, &c. As an ointment in erysipelas and inflammation of the skin; as lotion in itching of the genitals, psoriasis diffusa, &c.

Argent. nitr. fus. (III.) Blackish hue of the skin. Inflammation of the mouth, &c.

ARGENTUM VIVOM, v. Mercurius vivus.

Augusta—of different sorts are found in the Punjah; some imported from Mooltan, etc. others indigenous. Some of them are sold, in a prepared state, in the bazaars, to satisfy the longings of females in pregnancy, etc. Clays, as well as curdled milk, (like eggs, by Mahomedans) are used for cleaning the hair.

Arisema (Arhizoma) Gracite—has a tubercular root, varying in size from a pigeon's to an ostrich's egg; the flavor is exceedingly acrid, and so corrosive, that, on putting a small piece of the fresh root on the tongue, an immediate burning sensation, accompanied with an inflammatory swelling, is the consequence; this, however, is of short duration. The plant is abundant in the Himalayas; I saw it on my route from the Punjab to Cashmere (by way of Peember) from the bottom of the hills to the top of the Peer-Punjal, but not on the other (north) side. The roots are considered to be an excellent remedy against every description of animal poison; and are also useful in asthmas, ulcers, indurations, etc. I never tested their properties.

ARISTOLOCHIA LONGA—this cylindrical root is used by the Hakims in affections of the gums, diseases of the womb, in ulcers, etc.: they conceive it to be injurious to the head. It is a product of Cashmere, found in the market of Lahore.

Aristol. long. (I.) Spinal pain.

ARISTOLOCHIA ROTUNDA—is likewise a product of Cashmere, and thought to be more powerful than the long species. It is used by the natives in the treatment of itch, leprosy, etc. in drying up ulcers, destroying lice and intestinal worms; also for promoting the renal and menstrual secretions; and is reputed as being an antidote to poisons.

Aristol. rot. (I.)

ARMENIACUM MALUM—the dried apricots are brought from Cabul to Lahore, and are used by the Hakims in skin-diseases, flatulency, and putrid fevers.

*ARMORACIA (COCHLEARIA) Raphanus rusticanus—the horse-radish was introduced into Lahore by the English, who are of opinion that the root of the Moringa (Hyperanthera) Suhunjuna is a good substitute for it.

Armorac. (I.) Carious toothache. Hæmaturia.

ARNICA MONTANA—is unknown to the Hakims, being a product of Europe only. European physicians are acquainted with it, as a remedy for flatulency, rheumatism, amaurosis, fevers, dysentery, debility of the womb, contusions, etc.

Arnic. mont. tinctura (I.) Giddiness. Nasal ulcers.

ABSENICUM ALBOM, Acidum arasnicum—is to be found all over the globe, and is generally admitted as a useful remedy; but, when abused, it is one of the most formidable poisons. In former times, and probably at the present day, any one could purchase arsenic at Lahorè, from the druggists, on simply stating that he was in the habit of eating it, or, that he wanted it for the destruction of rats. Cases of persons being poisoned at Lahore, are less frequent with arsenic than with opium.

Arsen. alb. (III.) Enlargement of the spleen with fever. Expectoration of blood. Obscuration of vision with headache. Soreness of the mouth, after fever. Uterine hæmorrhage. (v. Dulcamara & Thuja.)

Arsen. potassæ (III.) Eruptions. Pains (arthritic, rheumatic, syphilitic).

Areen. pot. nitratum (III.)

Arsen. sodæ (III.) Thirst. (Alternately China cort.)
Anasarca.

Arsknicum sulphuratum flavum et rurrum, v. Antipigmentum.

*Artemisia Absinthium, v. Absinthium.

ARTEMISIA AUSTRIACA—is brought from Cabul to Lahore, notwithstanding it grows in the lower parts of Hindostan as well as in Cashmere.

Artem. Austr. herba (I.)

ARTEMISIA CONTRA, v. Santonica.

ARTEMISIA INDICA, v. Absinthium.

ARTEMISIA LETTOPHYLLA, grows in Cashmere, and is officinal.

*ARTEMISIA VULGARIS (affinis species)—grows in Cashmere; both plant and root are used by the Hakims.

Artem. vulg. radix (I.) Pains; gouty, rheumatic, syphilitic.

the market in Landen factor the conor root - to mentally to arge to a table.

For our name to proceed to a prepared converted into a table. In the make, an applicable, in which the make median.

1) Belle Contemporate Ferenger's empty of Flattiletony. Special makes the unit of Schooling armset.

oloca-on escapence—tota tilbertular rock-well as in America. Egypt, and Greece, otes as staple an article of flood in India. Armo triphythum. Pectocal patrices at the (L) Catarrh. Code.

Arisæma.

YIPB.

Persia, and Thibet: and as all these are s, this important plant, probably, would Besid - the well-known gum-resin, which mutrals, the root of this plant, having a gum, is used, medically, in Cashmere, and, when prepared with vinegar, to be nest. The Hakims consider the gum also it to disperse indurations, to carry off nenstruction.

m (II.) Diarrhaa.

(according to Dr. Royle, is a species of Cashmerean mountains, whence it is exfact, well-known to European physicians, ity of the asarabacea roots (rhizoma) diimally disappears. Therefore, in the fresh the stomach and cutaneous system, prospiration; but, when old, it operates simply on the lower organs (namely, on the intestines, bladder, and penis) producing urinal discharges, intestinal evacuations, and aphrodisiasm. It may be, that owing to this peculiarity, the root which I had from Europe, produced effects differing from those purchased at Lahore; the former being old, the latter fresh. The Hakims, as did European physicians formerly, employ the leaves as well as the root; the leaves are used for snuff, to excite sneezing; the root, however, they do not administer as an emetic, but to strengthen the brain and remove obstructions; they pretend it is injurious to the bladder.

Asari Cashm. radix (I.) Diarrhees. Nasal obstruction.

*Asari Europ. radix (I.) Impotency with or without spermatorrhees.

ASCLEPIAS GIGANTEA, v. Calotropis gigantea.

ASCLEPIAS VINCETOXICUM, v. Vincetoxicum & Cynanchum.

ASCLEPIAS VOLUBILIS, Hoya viridiflora.

Asklli JECINORIS (JECORIS) OLEUM, Morrhuæ oleum—what I used, I had from Bombay. Cod-liver oil has been lately recommended in pectoral diseases, catarrh, scrofula, nursing sore-mouth, as also in Ichthyosis and Phthisis.

Aselli jecin. ol. (I.)

ASPARAGUS ASCENDENS—is a product of Hindostan, used only by the natives, who, call it Setaver, or, Sittavair? The stalks I produced at the bazaar at Lahore, were as long as a finger, and as thick as a quill, rather spiral and longitudinally indented, of a horny yellow semi-transparent appearance, of a mucilaginous, sweet, and astringent taste. It is worthy of remark, that the Tamool name of the Paronia Zeylandica, Sittamootie or Sittavayr, horders very closely on Sittavair or Setaver.

Asparag. asc. (I.) Cough. Epistaxis. Fever. Pains (wandering) of the chest, sides, joints, and knees. Soreness of the mouth.

Asparagus Halloon—it is said, that the seeds so called, are from the common Asparagus which is cultivated in the North West of Hindostan. The Hakims use them in debility of the stomach, in liver, spleen, and renal disorders; they also attribute to them

diurctic and aphrodisiac properties. They believe that the cultivated is more effective than the wild plant.

Asparag. Halioon semina (I.) Vomiting.

ASPARAGUS SARMENTOSUS—is a product of East India, used by the native doctors only.

Asparag. sarm. (I.)

ASPHALTUM PERSICUM. Mumiai Persica—is a certain specific in fractured bones, descrying the name of Osteocolla. It is a solid, hard, heavy, black, glistening mass, without any particular odor. Only the genuine possesses the peculiar properties, and is but seldom to be met with even in Persia itself, the place of its origin; for the King of Persia is reported to collect the whole product, yearly, and to inclose it in small silver boxes, which are distributed as presents to his family, friends, etc. In all Eastern bazaars may be found, under the name of Persian Mumiai, a compound resembling the genuine in appearance. Professor R. Seligmann, of Vienna, published a Pamphlet, as a Supplement to the Oriental Materia Medica, containing extracts from three rare Persian manuscripts, giving information respecting this point, which information coincides with what I heard in Persia. For the gratification of the reader, I here present an extract from Dr. Seligmann's pamphlet-Mum in Persian signifies war. Jai or Ajin is the name of the village in the vicinity of which the Spring of water containing Mumiai or Mumiajin is found. The Muniai was discovered in the time of Feridun, and in the following manner. On one of King Feridun's hunting parties, one of his attendants shot a Gazelle with an arrow, but it escaped in the darkness of the night, passing into a cavity of the rock, where it drank from that Spring and was healed; but, before it was perfectly healed or had left that place, it was accidentally discovered by some of the villagers, secured, and brought to King Feridun, to whom they communicated the particulars. Feridun demanded of his doctors the cause of the cure and ordered an investigation into the matter. They broke a foot of the animal, put a bandage on, and gave it of that same water to

drink; when a cure was speedily effected. By the King's order, the place of the Spring was so enclosed, as to allow the water to run out, while the floating Mumiai is retained on the surface. It is reported that about one hundred drachms annually are collected and delivered to the king's order. Perhaps, research among the various kinds of asphalt in Europe, might lead to equally wonderful discoveries. See Vol. I. p. 88.

Besides the two cases given in Vol. I. pp. 66, 188, wherein I used this article in an unprepared state, I also tried it in conformity with my own System, and have noticed in the foregoing medical part, under different diseases, the effects produced by it.

Asphalt. Pers. Muss. (I.) Fractures. Wounds.

Asphaltum Selajit. Asphaltum Punjabinum—is an officinal article at Lahore, brought from the hills. The Hakims and Hindoo doctors use it, instead of the Persian Mumiai, in cases occurring from exterior violence.

Asphalt. Punj. (I.)

Aspis Naja. Naja tripudians—is a Serpent common at Lahore, and noticed in Vol. I. p. 138, and in this volume under Anguineum.

Asplenium Radiatum—this plant was brought to me from the hills, where it was said to be officinal.

Asplen. radiat. folia (I.) Thoracic pain.

As TETAT—is a root from the hills, reported to be officinal.

Astetat (I.)

ASTRAGALUS (versione Tragacanthoides) DRAS—is officinal in Cashmere, where it grows in the mountains.

ASTRAGALUS TRAGACANTHA, v. Tragacanthum.

ATERREE—is a root from the hills, where it is officinal.

Aternes (I.) Abscess.

Atis, v. Patis.

ATROPA BELLADONNA, v. Belladonna.

ATROPA MANDRAGORA, v. Mandragora.

ATBOPINA, v. Belladonna.

AURANTIUM AMARUM, POMUM—bitter, sweet, and other oranges grow plentifully during the cold season at Lahore, and

ed by the Hakims, as it is by physicians

e & tinctura (I.)

um flavedo. i. e. the thin yellow peel (outer he sweet oranges. (I.)

e said to be an excellent remedy against

CITRINUM. Arsenicum sulphuratum fla-

met with in all the Eastern bazaars, being las doctors.

citr. & rubr. (III.) The latter: Nasal Scabs.

stern doctors use gold, both in leaf (for naries, etc.) and in a fine powdered state, d precious stones; but, never in solution.

licum (I.)

vo-muriat. (III.) Salivation.

vo-salammoniac. (III.)

Corylus Avellana—the Hazel-nuts grown hence they are brought to Lahore, but, are akims.

FULA, v. Melia Azadirachta.

mpenvinens, v. Melia sempervirens. ta.

.1, v. Physalis Alkekengi.

. v. Zelemicae baccæ

GANTKA, v. Delphinium pauciflorum.

LANISTUM, V. Granatum, Punica.

. FRUCTUS, v. Carpobalsamum.

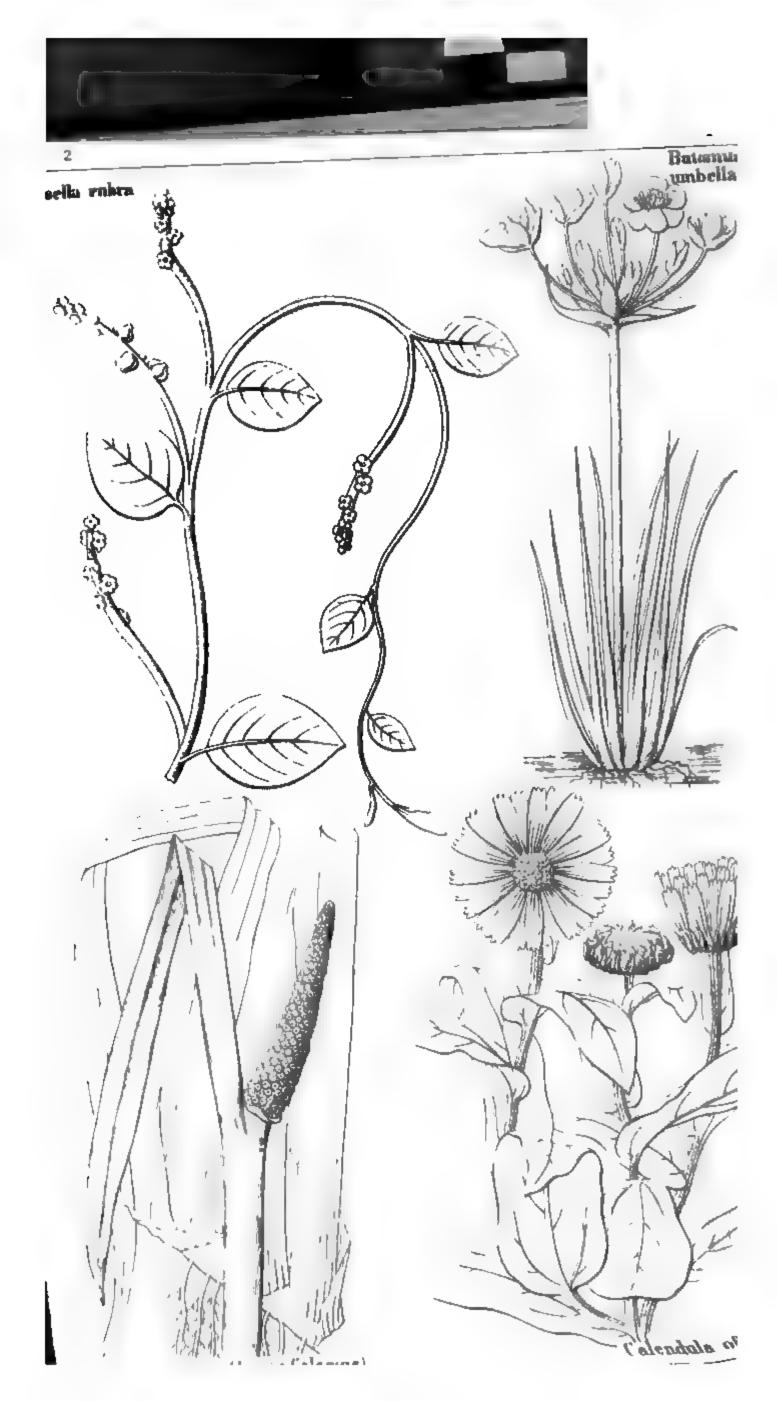
, gummt, v. Myrrha.

tbe, v. Copaiba.

icea, v Meccani balsamum.

DINACEA, V. Tabashir.

ata, v. Diosma crenulata.





BARRINGTONIA ACTUANGULA—a tree growing in the north-west provinces of Hindostan, principally about Saharunpore. The seeds are officinal and used by the Indian doctors.

Barringt, Acutang. sem. (I.)

BARYTA. Terra ponderosa—Protoxide of barium is unknown to the Eastern doctors. That which I used, was from Europe; as also,

Baryta acetica (II.) Abscess of the gums.
Baryta nitrata (II.) Dimness of sight,

BASELLA RUBBA—is cultivated in the gardens of India; and, as I was informed, is used in the lower provinces, as a vegetable. It is also reported to grow among the hills.

Basell. rubr. folia (I.) Costiveness. Difficulty of hearing, with tingling in the ears. Syphilitic ulceration in the fauces.

Bastliteum, v. Ocimum Basillicum.

Bassia Latifolia—is the name of a mountain tree, the petals of which have a sweet odor, and contain a saccharine substance, from which the natives distil a very intoxicating spirit. The nuts of this tree contain a great deal of oil, which is used as butter; and in the manufacture of candles, soap, &c.

Bassice latifol. fructus (I.) Pains of the humerus.

BATATAS CONVOLVULUS, v. Convolvulus Batatas.

BATIS (SPINOSA?)—Butees is sold in the Lahore Bazaar, called Atees also; both of them seem to be Aconitum heterophyllum. They are used by the Hakims in cases of Cough.

BAUHINIA VAHLII—is a tree which grows in the north-west provinces of India, near the mountains. The kernels of the large and broad pods have a sweet astringent flavor, and are eaten, like almonds, by the natives. When the husks are fresh, the natives roast them, to get at the kernels; when old, they open of themselves: it is said the kernels possess tonic and aphrodisiac properties.

BAURINIA VARIEGATA buds are sold fresh in the bazaar at Lahore, as a vegetable, which, when prepared with animal food, constitutes an excellent dish.

HDELLIUM—is the well-known gum-resin of Commiphera Madagascarensis, used in Europe as in Asia.

Beberine—is a vegetable salt used by Europeans only. I received, from an English physician at Lahore, some of the reddish crystals of this recently discovered medicine, for trial; it was given to me as a substitute for quinine in agues; I, however, in using it in small doses, according to my system, discovered different properties in it.

Bebeerine (II.) Diarrhora. Obscurity of vision. Wormfever.

BECCABUNGA, v. Veronica Beccabunga.

BEDELEISH—is unknown at Lahore. I received a sample of this root from the hills. It resembles, and probably is no other than, Aconitum heterophyllum.

Bedelbish (II.) Diarrhæa, with or without colic. Spermatorrhæa.

BEHEN (BEEN) ALBUM ET BUBBUM-are imported into India from Arabia (probably from Syria) and much used by the Hakims. European physicians are well acquainted with both of them, from books, but have long since given up using them. The red ones were formerly used by Europeans as astringents, in diarrhoea and hæmorrhage. The white roots were used as an astringent aromatic. The Hakims, however, attribute to both of them, cordial effects, the power of removing tremors and of increasing the spermatic secretion, consequently, acting approdisiacally. The roots are not of different colors merely, but of different plants, and, therefore, it seems rational to suppose they possess different properties; but, experience has taught me that these are somewhat similar: for instance, both of them proved very efficacious in removing itching. The white root must not be confounded with the French behen blane, the Silene inflata of modern British Botanista,

Belenia reacalsa, v. Hyosciamus pracalsus.

Belenia reacalsa, v. Hyosciamus pracalsus.

Belenia are officinal in Arabic medicine. The sample

of this stone which I got at the bazaar of Lahore was as long and as thick as a finger, and of a reddish color. When analysed, it proved no other than carbonate of lime.

Belemnites (I.)

Belladonna (Atropa)—I produced plant and extract from Calcutta. I used the extract to effect the dilatation of the pupil, in the operation of cataract; as also, in form of an ointment, in fissures of the anus; as powder, in traumatic tetanus. Atropina, epilepsia, chorea, neuralgia, ague. Sulphat. Atrop. application, recommended in protrusion of the iris. See Tabacum.

Belladonnæ extr. (III.) Paralysis. Rheumatic toothache. Belladonnæ herba (II.)

BENZOE, RESINA, Benzoinum. Styrax Benzoin. Asa dulcis
—is officinal in India as well as in Europe. The acid Benzoic, or

Benzocs, flores (acidum benzoicum) vel tinctura (II.)
Benzeus Lycium—grows in the Himalaya. Its yellow wood,
as also the condensed juice (known under the name Res or
Resout) is much used by the natives, but principally the latter,
which is esteemed as an invaluable remedy in ophthalmy, and in
inflammatory swellings, piles, etc.

Berber, Lyc. (lignum) (I.) Pains.

Berber. Lyc. (succus inspissatus) Res (11.) Fever with eruption.

BERBERTS CHITEA (FRUCTUS)—is imported into India from Cabul and Cashmere. The fruit is much used by the natives.

Berb. chitræ fruct. (I.)

BERTHELOTIA LANCEOLATA—is a plant which grows in the Punjab, but is seldom used by the Hakims.

Berthel. lane. (I.) Syphilis.

BETA BENGALENSIS, v. Spinacia.

BETULA BROJEATERA—The bark of this tree, indigenous in Cashmere, is there applied to many purposes; thus, garden-walls are covered with it, for the purpose of resisting humidity. The Shawl merchants use it to envelop and secure their goods from lumidity, when sent abroad. The druggists use it instead of paper, in packing; and corks not being known there,

was, until recently, the case, as too, in Lahore; the cotton which is stopped into the bottle neck is covered with this bark. But, for what use? since the spirits evaporate and even the water is dried up by the excessive heat of Hindostan.

BEZOARDICUM ANIMALE—is still held in reputation by the Hakims, as an antidote to poison. The yellow is esteemed the best.

Bezoard, an. (I.)

BEZOARDICUM MINERALE of the Eastern doctors (Parizuhr seeah, Pers. kanee, Zuhr mohra, Ind.) is dark green serpentine.

Bezoard. min. (I.)

Bignonia Indica—is a tree which grows more luxuriantly in the cold regions of the Himalaya than in the botanical gardens of Hindostan; and might, probably, grow in the open air of Europe also. At Lahore, I received from the hills a gigantic pod, not less than half-a-yard in length and four inches in breadth; on opening which, I found numerous thin white seeds, not thicker than ordinary writing-paper, and about three inches in diameter. On holding a seed up to the light, I perceived, in the centre, a kernel not larger than a lentil (Errum lens) is cut, with a pair of scissors, such a seed up very fine, then triturated it with sugar, and dissolved it in spirit. I prepared lozenges with it in the usual way.

Bignon. Ind. semina (1.) Gonorrhæa. Hematuria. Bills, v. Fel.

BISMUTHUM (Marcasita)—is unknown to Arabic and Indian doctors. I took with me, from Europe, some Bismuthum nitricum precipitatum, or, the so-called Bismuthi (tris) nitras.

Magisterium Bismuthi (II.)

BISTORYA (Polygonum)—is now seldom used by European practitioners, but much by the Hakims. In all probability, the root of this plant sold at the Lahore bazaar, is a Persian product. As Tormentilla and Bistorta are both of them called a Unjbar, in some dictionaries, it is very likely that the one is mistaken for the other.

Bistort, radia (I.) Borborygmi, Diarrhea Gravel



BITUHEN JUDAICUM, V. Asphaltum.

BITUMEN LIQUIDUM, v. Petroleum.

BIXA ORELLANA, v. Ruku tinctoria.

Blumma Auriculata—grows at Lahore, but is seldom used.

Bium. aur. herba (I.)

Blum. aur. semina (I.) Syphilitic pains.

BOLETUS IGNIABIUS, v. Fungue igniarius.

Bolus Armenius. Bolus Armeniacus. Lopis Armenius...

The Hakims prescribe it in cases of melancholy and falling off of the hair consequent on morbid affection.

Bolus Arm. (I.) Gonorrhea. Inflation. Screness of the mouth.

Bombacis Malababicum (heptaphylli) gummi & radices—are officinal in India and used only by the natives.

Bombac. heptaphylli gumni & radia (I.)

Bombax Gossypium, v. Gossypium.

*Borago officinalis, v. Rob antisyphiliticum.

BORAX. Sub-boras sodæ. Sodæ biboras—is much in vogue in the East by both doctors and artists. In diarrhoea after measles recommended.

Boras (I.) Soreness of the mouth.

Boberra ashneh, v. Lichen odoriferum.

Bonussicum acidum, v. Hydrocyanicum acidum.

Boswellia, v. Olibanum.

Bovis, sanguis—has been lately recommended, dried and pulverized, in ancemia infantilis.

BOVISTA (Lycoperdon) Crepitus lupi—grows in the Punjab during the rainy season, but is not used by the Hakims.

Bovist. (II.) Consumption with diarrhosa in children. Humid psorophthalmia. Thoracic pain.

*Brassica Oleracea — is cultivated in the Punjab. The Hakims use cabbage-seeds to expel intestinal worms. Cabbage poultices, as also fresh cabbage-leaves, are well-known applications in Gout and Rheumatism.

*BRASSICA RAPA, v. Rapa.

BROMELIA ANANAS (Lin.)—ananas, is said not to agree with

every stomach, and occasionally to produce Cholera morbus. The syrup of ananas is used in France for colds, coughs, asthma, &c. Brownypric ether—is another new anaesthetic.

BRYONIA DIOICA—is used by European doctors only; consequently, not met with in the bazaar at Lahore. For my experiments, I took a supply of Bryonia dioica with me from Europe.

Bryon, fæcula, radix & tinctura (II.)

Buchu, v. Diosma orenata.

BUGLOSSUM HIMALAJANUM, V. Onosma.

Buglossum Indicum, v. Cacalia Kleinia.

BUGLOSSUM VULGARIS. Anchusa officinalis—is quite different from the preceding two Indian plants.

Buglossum Latifolium, v. Sarsaparilla (comp.)

BUTEA FRONDOSA—is an Indian tree of which I have made particular mention in Vol. I. p. 168; the juice of the seed is said to be anthelmintic.

Buteæ frond. flores (I.) Restlessuess with pain. Sub-acute ophthalmia.

Buteæ frond. gummi (II.) Diarrhæa, with or without bloody discharge.

Buteæ frond. semina (I.) Fever.

- BUTOMUS UMBELLATUS—is a plant, growing in the valley of Cashmere, but, as far as I know, not used in medicine.
- * Buxus sempervinens—the leaves of the box-tree are said to be poisonous, especially to camels; and may, probably, prove a remedy in their diseases. They are used as one of the many adulterations of beer. The tincture was formerly a popular febrifuge in Germany. An infusion of the root has lately been recommended against chronic Arthritis, which often remains after acute articular rheumatism.

CACALIA KLEINIA—is much used in Hindostan, both by Hakims and Hindoo doctors, very little by English physicians. Besides the leaves, which resemble the ox-tongue in form, there is a water distilled from them, kept for use.

Cacaliæ Kl. folia (I.) Pain in the bowels. Syphilis. Cactus coccinellare, v. Coccinella. Cactus Tor, v. Euphorbia neriifolia.



CESALPINIA BONDUCCELLA, v. Guilandina Bonduccella.

Casalpinia Sappan, v. Campochianum lignum.

CALAMINARIS, LAPIS. Calamina præparata—is not used by the Hakims; the calamine I used, I had from Europe.

Calamin. lap. (I.)

*CALAMINTHA, v. Melisea Calamintha.

*CALAMUS AROMATICUS. Acorus Calamus—is brought into the Punjab from Cashmere. The Hakims use it in hiemorrhages and intestinal ulcerations, also in suppression of urine and menstrual evacuations, also in suppression of urine and distressing complaint to which sailors are liable, well known by the name wind-colic.

Calam. arom. (I.) Giddiness.

CALAMUS DRACO, v. Draconis, Sanguis.

CALCABBA—are used by the Eastern people, as well as Silicea, in a variety of forms, without their knowing what they use, being totally unacquainted with chymical analysis.

Calcarea carbonica (I.) Dysentery. Redness of urine. Spinal pain.

CALCULI CYSTICI, v. Benordicum animale.

CALEBROOKIA OPPOSITIFOLIA—the root of this plant was sent to me from the mountains, where, it is said to be officinal.

Calebr. oppos. radix (I.) Impotency with spermatorrhoea.

*Calendula officinalis—grows in Europe as well as in the valley of Cashmere, but, is not used medicinally in either place. (I.)

Calomelas, v. Mercurius dulcis.

CALOPHYLLUM INOPHYLLUM—is said to be met with in every part of Hindostan, yet, I could not find it at Lahore, and, therefore, procured some from Calcutta. From these seeds, it is stated, a fragrant oil is expressed, which is recommended for external use in Rheumatism; and that the roots yield a resin similar to Myrrh in appearance, but, in effect, like Tacamahaca.

Caloph. Inoph. semen (I.)

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA. Asclepias gigantea — grows profusely in all parts of Hindostan and the Punjab; in some countries it attains the size of a small tree. Amongst the ruins of the old city of Lahore, nearly the whole vegetation

and Harmala Ruta. The native doctors ads, the bark of the root, as well as a Calotropis. The charcoal made from apployed in the gunpowder manufactories oot is used in Cancer.

olia, radices & semina (II.) The former ver. Inflammation of the throat. Vomiter. Opacity and specks on the cornea. In Diarrhosa.

uccus recens (III.) Specks on the cornea.

AMBOLANA, V. Eugenia Jambolina.

. Gutti, gum**mi**.

LUM—is a remedy highly esteemed by the ially when the Rennet is taken from an in is attributed aphrodisiac effects.

I.) Enlargement of the spleen.

CNUM. Hæmatoxylon campechianum nore, as well as in Europe. The Hakims in former times, an Extract was mediprope, in chiefly diarrhæa.

(I.) Diarrhœa. Giddiness. Ophthalmia. external violence.

MANOPS)—is officinal in the East, as in

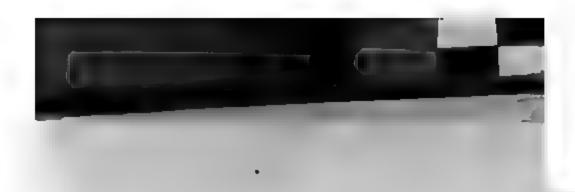
to be met with in the bazaar at Lahore, be Wintern aromatica is frequently used

II.)

Cashmereana—grows more luxuriantly mere than on the plains of India. (See

Cashm. cortex radicis, flores, herba, &.

The former in pulmonic, pleuritic



and syphilitic erratic pain. The latter (Lah. seeds) in acute gonorrhosa. Acidity of the stomach, from dyspepsia.

CANTHABIDES. Cantharis vesicatoria-the blistering flies I saw in Cabul, feeding in swarms upon Ash-trees (Frazinus). In Hindostan the Meloc Telins is substituted, and is more active on account of the abundance of Cantharidine, which is the effective part of both of them; the fresher they are, the more powerful their effect; and as they lose their virtue by being kept in a dry state, I prepared a concentrated essence from the fresh flies, which are abundant at Lahore. The essence of them is so powerful, that the simple application with a feather, immediately raises a blister. The Hakims and Hindoo doctors never use blistering flies as blistering agents; but use Cantharides against itch and leprosy; and conceive that they destroy lice, and are obnoxious to the urinary bladder. The tincture has lately been recommended internally for obstinate ulcers. A blister applied over the stomach, removed ague. In Phlebitis, and especially in Phlegmasia dolens, blistering is recommended.

Canthar. (II.) Hæmaturia. Rheumatic toothache. Salivation. Sore-throat.

*Capitius Veneris—vegetates in the Himalayas, as in Europe; and is used by the Hakims chiefly in gall diseases.

Capill ven. (I.)

CAPPARIS SPINOSA—is probably imported from Arabia. The Hakims administer this root for debility of the stomach, and distention of the spleen.

Cappar. spin. radix (I.) Pustules.

CAPSICUM ANNUUM. Capsicum frutescens. Piper Indicum—
is much used in India by both natives and foreigners, less for
medicinal than for culinary purposes, being found in nearly all
dishes, in which it is a wholesome ingredient, congenial to the
climate, creating appetite. Its vinegar is a rubefacient.

Capsici semina (II.) Carious toothache, with or without swellings. Gripes. Pain of the kidneys.

CARBO ANIMALIS—Instead of the common animal charcoal, vol. 11. 2 R

I generally used black burned hartshorn (i. e. Corun cervi ustum nigrum); where I used the charcoal of the porcupine, or white burned hartshorn, it is specified.

Carbo an. (I.) Borborygmi. Tormina.

CARBO FOSSILIS, v. Lithanthra.v.

CARBO VEGETABILIS—the vegetable charcoal I used in medicine was always the burned root of the Calotropis Gigantea, as used in the gunpowder mill.

Carbo veg. (I.) Tormina.

CARDAMOMUM MAJUS-as also

CARDAMOMUM MINUS - are much used in India; the latter not only medicinally, but for gratification's sake, the natives chewing them to sweeten the breath; it is a common practice in the Punjab among Druggists and Faqueers to present these spices (instead of money) on their visits. The Hakims administer them in cases of flatulency and calculous affections.

Cardam. min. (I.) Splenic pain.

*CARDUUS FULLONUM, v. Dipsacus Fullonum.

CARICA, v. Ficus Carica.

CARISSA CARANDAS—vegetates at Lahore and in Hindostan. The acidulous fruits of this tree are pickled, and jellies made from them. In medicine, so far as I know, they are not used.

Carissæ Car. folia (I.) Diarrhœa. Earache. Soreness of mouth and throat. Syphilitic pains.

Carissæ Car, fructus (I.) Diarrhea. Spinal pains.

CARNIOLUS & AGAT—like many other precious stones, are used by the Hakims in the form of an impalpable powder, either burned or not, in their electuaries. In most of these stones, flint (Silica) is the principal agent.

Carniol. ustus (I.) Diarrhoza. Dysentery. Rheumatic toothache.

*CAROTA (DAUCUS)—Carrots are cultivated all over India, but, they do not grow so large nor so sweet as in Europe; there is, however, a great consumption of English carrots, by the English in India, whither they are sent hermetically packed, and may be had, at all seasons. At Lahore, carrots are in the







cold season so abundant, that animals are fed with them, and it is believed that when a horse has been fed upon carrots for a month, it will remain free from disease for a year at least.

Carot. semina (I.)

CARPESIUM—Purgas of Cashmere, is not officinal; and from the sample I have brought with me to Europe, botanists have not been able to classify it.

CARPESIUM RACEMOSUM—is but little used in Cashmere.

Carpes. rac. radia (I.)

CARPOBALSAMUM—is officinal in Arabian practice. The Hakims use the seeds in epilepsy, complaints of the stomach, liver, and intestines; as in colic and hernia.

Carpobals. (I.) Vomiting.

CARPOPOGON PRUBIEMS, v. Dolichos pruviens.

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS.—The bastard saffron is officinal at Lahore. Its active principle (which is an acid resinous substance of a superb red color) or its salts—Carthamates—are deserving of trial in medicine. The fixed oil prepared from this plant, is, externally applied, useful in rheumatic pains, and paralytic affections. The seeds are laxative. The dried flowers cure jaundice. (Ainslie.)

Cartham. tinctor. semina (I.) Diarrheea.

CARVI SEMINA—which are brought from Cashmere to Lahore are a good substitute for *Carum nigrum*. The Hakims use these seeds as a stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. It is believed they possess vermifuge properties, and are able to destroy the poison of serpents. They are also administered in neuralgia.

Carvi sem. (I.)

CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS.—Cloves are considered by the Hakims as strengtheners of the stomach (tonic) and liver, and as sweeteners of the breath.

Caryoph, arom. (I.) Diarrhea. Spinal pains.

Cascabilla—is not officinal at Lahore. What I used was procured from a druggist's shop at Agra.

Cascar. cortex (I.) Accumulation of mucus in the throat. Costiveness. Pain of the joints.

um (II.)

Fructus Tamaricis; Semen Spinæ, c (v. Dr. R. Seligmann's Pharmacologia con.) At Deyra Dhoon, in India, the abundance. They are much used by the ophthalmy and mucous discharges from

ina (I.)

cinal at Lahore.

na (I.) Boils. Burning sensation with and eruption. Impotency. Flatulency. Thin spermatic discharge.

t м, v. Cassia lignea.

. Senna.

but more by the natives than by Euros of the external pod, see p. 69 of this

ulpa (I.) Bleeding piles. Dysury. In-Orcheocele. Ulcers.

mina (I.) Indian leprosy. Nasal bleed-Pain of the spine, knee and ankles.

o B No o BTER, or, Khirnub (Khurd to be a pod of a siliquose plant in Syria, and high, called Jambut, Janbut. Ainslie, has Materia Indica, Khirnoob nubti is tree (see p. 364 of Vol. I.) The sample on India, was a pod, rather curved, about a diameter, about two-thirds its length; see other narrower, and finishing in a light and spongy texture, externally of internally reddish. The pod contained larger than apple-pips. Some of the sere of opinion that they were pods of a

Lagonichia. Be they what they may, they are decided useful in medicine; and it is lamentable, that even our so naturalists and learned physicians, do not know, nor they agree as to what it is, but leave its use to the natives

Cassia Kharn. N. (I.) Affections of the throfammation of the cervical glands. Inguinal the Pain in the renal region. Swelling of the Wandering pain.

CASSIR (LAURUS) CORTEX. Cassia lignea. Cassia Cinsi momum. Laurus Culilawan. Laurus Malahathrum.—T : different Cassia-barks, vary but little from each other, and are used one for the other, and are to be had everywhere.

Cass. lign. cortes (I) Costiveness. Squamse.

Cassia (Laurus) Folia, or Cassia Tamala fol-are used by Eastern doctors.

Cass. Laur., or Tamal. folia (I.) Cholera morbus. Edematous swellings. Salivation.

Cassia Tora—its seeds are officinal at Lahore, where the Hakims use them in cases of external violence, gout, pain in the joints, sciatica, &c.

Cass. Tora semina (I.) Itching eruption of patches.

Castoneum—is well-known to the Hakims, but very seldom used by them; I could not find it in the bazaar at Lahore, but, procured it from Calcutta.

Castor. (II.)

CATARACTEUM—I prepared from a fresh opaque crystalline lens, cut from a human eye (in an operation for cataract) triturated with ten grains of white sugar, and dissolved in one drachm of proof-spirit. This essence I preserved, like other animal preparations, in a closed box, renewing it from time to time.

Cataract. (I.)

CATECHU. Terra Japonica—improperly called; for, it is not an earth, but the extract of Acacia Catechu of East India. It is much used by Eastern doctors and by European physicians.

Catechu extractum (II.) Tenesmus,

Carthartocarpus, v. Cassia Fistula,

CAUSTICUM ALCALINUM. Sodæ causticæ liquor—the ley is used by Eastern doctors in cutaneous diseases.

Causticum (III.)

CAUSTICUM LUNABE, v. Argentum nitricum fusum.

CAUTERIUM ACTUALE—is much used in diseases both of men (Mahomedans) and animals. (See Vol. I. p. 15. Vol. II. p. 44.)

CEDRELA TOONA—this tree grows in Bengal, as also in the Himalayas, yielding seeds which produce a red dye, much used in Lahore, and is imported from the hills.

Cedrelæ Toona semina (I.) Headache.

CELASTRUS NUTANS, or, Celastrus paniculatus—the seeds are officinal in Indian medicine, and are plentiful in the bazaar. at Lahore.

Celastr. pan. semina (I.) Abscesses in internal organs, as in the spleen or liver. Expectoration of mucus. Palsy of speech, and of one side. Restlessness with cough, fever, dreams, etc. Salivation. Vomiting of bile.

CENTAUREA BEHEN, v. Behen.

CERA CITRINA—is used in Europe as well as in India externally, in plasters, ointments, etc. but, it certainly contains valuable properties as an internal medicine.

Cera citr. (I.) Hypochondriasis.

*Cerasus — the fruit of Prunus Cerasus or Cerasus Caproniana, grows in Europe as well as in Cabul and Cashmere. Who ever thought of finding in the kernel of the cherry-stone, a remedy for one of the most excruciating pains to which man and beast is subject—Stone to Stone!—in all probability, it is owing to the prussic acid contained in them, and in the kernels of the peach, apricot, bitter almonds, etc. that we must ascribe their calculi dissolving (lithontriptic) virtues. (See Dolichos pruriens).

Ceras. nucl. semina (I.) Impotency. Stone in the bladder.

CERVI CORNU—hartshorn is officinal at Lahore, and is received from Cashmere.

Cerri, r tasura (1) Abscess.

Cervi c. ustum, album (I.) Sore-throat.

Cervi c. uetum, nigrum (I.) v. Carbo animalie.

CETACEUM—Spermaceti is not used by the Hakims; consequently, was not procurable at Lahore.

CETACEI OLEUM—is unknown to the natives of India. That which I used at Lahore, I procured from an Apothecary at Bombay.

Cetac. ol. (I.) Catarrh. Diarrhosa. Fever.

CETRARIN, v. Lichen Islandicus.

*Chamadaya (Teucrium)—is used by the Hakims in obstructions, as also in suppression of urine, and monthly courses; gout, rheumatism, etc.

CHAMERYTIS, v. Ajuga Dealsingii.

*Chamomilla voi.garis—is used in the East, as well as in Europe, and vegetates in Lahore. The Hakims use Camomile flowers in affections of the brain, obstructions, inflammatory swellings, pains, etc. and consider them as being noxious to the spleen. (v. Cotula.)

Chamom. vulg. (I.)

CHAULMOOGRA ODORATA—is officinal, and to be met with throughout Hindostan. The expressed oil of the seeds is used, in lower Hindostan, in cutaneous diseases.

Chaulmoogræ odor. semina (I.) Itching papulæ. Nasal obstruction. Tenesmus.

*CHEIBANTHUS CHEIBI, v. Malva sylvestris.

*Chelidonium Majus—is not officinal at Lahore. Dr. R. Seligmann, in his Pharmacologia, writes, that the root of Chelidonium, called Radix Hirundinariae (Swallow-plant root) is the famed Mameera of the East, looked upon as a specific in diseases of the Eye—but, I doubt the accuracy of this statement, as I never saw this plant growing in any part of the East. (v. Glaucium citrinum & Vincetoxicum).

Chelidon. maj. folia & tinctura (I.) Diarrhoea. Dysentery. General Debility. Internal burning sensation. Pain in the hepatic region. Pyrosis. Syphilitic pain or ulcers.

*Chenopolum album—grows at Lahore as also in Bengal ('henop. alb. semina (1) Expectoration of mucus with rhonchus. Inflation. Pain in the forehead.

CHERATTA (Agathotes). Gentiana Cherayta. Swerth Chiretta Royle,—this plant is much in use in India, both among the English and the natives. It is imported into Labor from the Hills. Some are of opinion that the root of the plant constitutes the Haroontootia of the Eastern bazaar.

Cherayta (I.) Urinary disorders.

CHIDRA SEMINA, v. Terebinthus.

CHINA NODOSA, v. Smilaw China.

CHINE COUTEX, v. Cinchona.

CHININUM SULPRUBICUM, v. Cinchoninum.

CHITRAUA, v. Plumbaga rosea.

CHLORAS KALICUS, v. Kali ovymuriaticum.

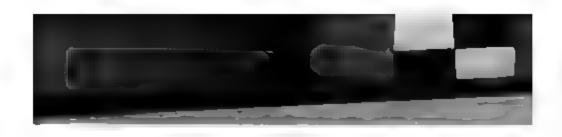
Chloroform—is a well-known heroic remedy, which, whe skilfully administered (externally or internally) can be of gree utility. It has been recommended externally in neuralgia, tether nus tranmaticus, and chronic ulcers; with turpentine-oil in rheumatism; with gum traganth and yolk of an egg as a clyster in lead-colic. Inhalations in Pneumonia. Internally with ether for gouty affections of the stomach.

CHURRUS — churs is the resin of the Hemp-plant. See

('hurrus (II.) Affections of throat and chest. Expectoration of mucus. Fever. Scalding urine and Dysury.

CICKE ARIETINUM—the chick-peas are much used in the Punjab and throughout Hindostan, as food for man and beast. The Hakims make use of them medicinally, in cases of flatulency, retention both of utine and of the catamenia. They concerve that chick-peas increase the seminal secretion, and, consequently, excite the genital organs, acting aphrodisiacally. They serve a substitute for Coffee.

*Cremongers (Intrans)—and Indian species. Wild Chichord vegetates luxuriantly, during the summer in Cashmere; and it



the Punjab, during the cold season. The Hakims use the Succory-seeds, which, consequently, are kept in the bazaars.

Cichorei flores (I.) Troubled vision.

Cichorei radices et semina (I.) Dropsy.

*CICUTA VIROSA—is unknown to the Eastern doctors. It is recorded, that Water-Henbane has produced weakness of vision, tetanus (a spasmodic affection) and, sometimes, proved even fatal.

Cicut. vir. folia (II.)

Cicut. vir. estractum (III.)

CIMICEUM. Acantheum—is the active principle of the Wood-louse; the essence would, probably, correspond in effect.

CINA, SEMEN, v. Santonici semen.

CINCHONE CORTEX. Chince cortex. Cortex Peruvianus—the Peruvian-bark is but little known among the Hakims and Indian doctors of the Punjab, and was not to be had in the bazaar at Lahore. Formerly I obtained this bark from Calcutta and Agra (when I used much of it), latterly (when for several years I used but little) I managed to get it from the English at Lahore.

Cinchon. cort. (I.) Giddiness. Headache. Pain in the bowels. Soreness of the mouth and throat. Swellings (inflammatory cedematous).

CINCHONINUM SULPHURICUM. Chininum sulphuricum. Quince disulphas — the Sulphate of Quinine has been recommended in hooping-cough; it is but little used by the Eastern doctors, v. Vol. I. p. 67.

Cinchon. sulph. (II.) Diarrhoea. Fixed rheumatic pains (acute or chronic). Nettle-rash.

CINNABARIS—is officinal throughout the East, and obtainable in all bazaars.

CINNAMOMUM—is used in the East and in Europe for both domestic and medicinal purposes. The Hakims administer cinnamon in cases of debility of the stomach, enlargement of the spleen, affections of the heart, or nerves (tonicum, cordiale, nervinum) pains in the womb. It is also recommended in retention of urine and of the catamenia, serpent bites, and poisoning with opium.

Cinnam. cortex (I.) Pain in the knee. (With Sunlax China) Impotency.

Cinnam. flores (I.) Salivation. Spinal pain.

CISSAMPELOS, v. Pareira brava.

CITRACA, v. Phumbago rosea.

CITEULLUS, v. Cucurbita Citrullus.

CITRUS AURANTIUM, v. Aurantium.

CITRUS GALGALA—a species of lemon, the size of a double fist, at Lahore, called galgala; is pickled for domestic use, and much caten by the natives.

Citri Galgala fructus & semina (1.)

CITRUS MEDICA; C. limonum; C. Limetta, &c. - are different kinds of lemons, abundant in Lahore.

CLEMATIS ERECTA. Flammula Jovis—is a plant unknown to the Eastern doctors; I procured a sample from Europe.

Clemat, erect. (I.) Carious toothache. Pain in the liver.

CLEOME PENTAPHYLLA—grows plentifully at Lahore; but, the seeds are little used by the Hakims; in convulsions they use them: those of Cleomes viscida are said to be anthelmintic.

Cleom. pent. herba (I.) Ulceration of the mouth, fauces and throat (putrid, scorbutic and syphilitic).

Cleom. pent. semina (I.) Bleeding piles. Endemic ulcers, lasting for years.

CLERODENDRON INFORTUNATUM — is a bark used by the Arabian and Indian doctors.

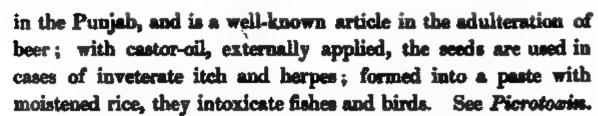
Clerod. infort. (I.) Periodical pain in the throat.

COAGULUM CAMELINUM, v. Camelinum coagulum.

Coccinetta. Coccionella. The Cochineal is the well-known insect, Coccus cacti; and, in Europe as in the East, is much more used for dyeing than in medicine. The Hakima consider it as destructive of the generative faculty. Cochine thin medicine with potash, has been recommended in hoop

Coccinella. (I.)

Cocculus Mentspermum. Cocculus Induce



Cocul. Menisp. (II.) Boils. Colic. Diarrhoss. Fever, with or without cough. Flatulency. Giddiness with nauses or vomiting. Sub-scute pleurisy.

Cocculus Palmatus, v. Columbo.

Coccus CACTI, V. Coccinella.

Cocos NUCIFERA—is officinal all over Hindostan, where it grows.

Coc. nuc. corticis exterior fibra (I.) i. e., the fibres
on the exterior of the cocos-nut shell. Inflammation
of the throat (angina).

Cocos Sechellarum. The sea-cocoa-nut is much used by the Hakims, particularly to arrest vomiting and in cholera morbus. When administered in small doses in cases of cholera, it failed. This cocoa-nut is excessively hard; and the Easterns dissolve it by rubbing it, with a little water, on a hard stone.

Coc. nun Sechell. (II.) Vomiting.

COFFEA ARABICA—was not in use at Lahore. Previous to the arrival of the English, I procured coffee from Hindostan.

Coff. Ar. oruda (I.)

*Colchicum Autumnale—is unknown in the East. What I used was procured from a druggist in Agra, and was, probably, from England. Some European doctors are of opinion that Colchicum Illyricum, i. e., the Hermodactylus of the ancients, may be substituted for Meadow-saffron, but I question it.

Tinctura Colch. sem., in gout and rheumatism recommended.

Colchic. aut. bulbus (II.) Acute rheumatic, wandering or syphilitic pains, Piles.

COLCHICUM ILLYBICUM, v. Hermodactylus.

COLLA PISCIUM, v. Ichthyocolla.

Collodium—application has lately been recommended in inflamed hæmorrhoidal nodes, erysipelas, sore nipple, decubitus, enteritis, gutta rosacea, opthalmia, gout, articular rheumatism, &c. Colocasia esculenta, v. Arum Colorasia.

COLOCYNTHIS. The pulp of the bitter-apple is used in Europe as well as in the East, where the plant grows. The Hakims use it in diseases of the spleen and liver, also to promote the monthly discharge. It is used in combination with aloes, etc., as purgative pills.

Colocynth. pulps (I.) Dry mouth and throat. Inguinal pain.

Colocynth. pulp. extractum (II.)

Colocynth, radic, & semina (I.)

COLUBER, v. Serpens.

Columbo. Colombo. Calumbæ radix. The root of Cocculus palmatus was not officinal at Lahore, and I procured some from Calcutta.

Colomb. radia (I.)

Commeting nubiflors—is a species of cucumber which I received from the hills, under the name of Kandoolee.

Commel. nud. fructus (I.)

COMPOSITA CYNABEA DUB, V Cynaracea Dub.

Composita JUNGLER SAGE—is a wild plant of Cashmere, used as a vegetable. It is one of the Compositæ.

Composita (Cynaracea) Porfrado L—is an officinal root both at Lahore and in Cashmere.

Comp. Pokerm. (I.) Colic. Scalding urine.

Composita Zerbabre (Zerbabree) prope Bidens—is officinal at Cashmere, where it grows.

Comp. Zerbabri (1) Fixed pain, with or without articular contractions, even syphilitic. Gripes. Thoracic pain.

CONCHA FLUVIATILIS—is used by the Hakims, as a medicine; and with the common people, this river-fish shell serves for a spoon, out of which they take their medicines.

Concha flue. (I.) Dysentery.

*Contem Maculatum—is not used by Eastern doctors. I administered an extract of this plant, procured from Calcutta.

Coniin, painful gonorrhoea, arthritis and orchitis from preceding gonorrhoea. Sec Tabacum. Conii mac. catractum (III.) Restlessness with head-ache. Salivation.

CONVOLVULUS ARGENTEUS—its seeds are used at Labore.

Convol. arg. semina (I.) Dryness of the lips, mouth, tongue and throat. Thirst, excessive, with fever.

Convolvulus Batatas. Batatas edulis—are similar to long-formed potatoes, but are very sweet, and when roasted, much used, during the cold season in the Punjab.

CONVOLVULUS JALAPA, v. Jalapa.

CONVOLVULUS NIL, v. Ipomæa.

CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA, v. Scammonia.

Convolvulus Tunpethum, v. Turpethum.

Conyea antheimintica. Vernonia antheimintica. Serratula antheimintica—is officinal at Lahore. It is said, that when the flea-bane is roasted, flies take to flight (see Amygdala & Juglans regia) and when the powder of the flea-bane is sprinkled on the floor, fleas disappear.

Conys. anthelm. semina (I.)

COPAIBA (Balsamum)—is not used by the Hakims; what I administered I procured from Agra. It has been recommended in ague.

Copaib. bals. (II.) Expectoration of mucus. Gripes. Wandering pains of the joints, (with mucilage of gummi arabicum) dysentery.

COPAL INDICUM—is the resin from Vateria Indica, which is to be had in England under the name of Gummi Animæ. In Hindostan, it is sold under the name of Kahroba, i.e. amber. See Bengal Disp. p. 222.

Copal gummi-resin. Ind. (II.) Cholera-morbus.

CORALLIA RUBRA—are officinal at Lahore. The Hakima use them externally for weakness of vision; and internally for spitting of blood and suppression of urine.

Corall. rubr. (I.)

CORCHORUS CAPSULARIS, v. Harmala Ruta.

CORCHORUS FRUCTICOSUS—is officinal at Lahore, where it grows.

Corchor. frut. herba (I.) Fistulous sores. Pain, gonorrhoea or urinary disorders. Quotidian ague.

Cordia ang. folia vel fructus (I.)

CORDIA MYXA, v. Sebestena.

CORIANDUM SATIVUM—is officinal at Lahore, and used an astringent, capable of producing the jaundice.

Coriandr. sat. semina (I.) Itching. Pain in the joint.
Tenesmus.

CORNU CERVI, v. Cerci cornu.

CORYDALIS LONGIPES—grows in the mountains of Cashment but, is not officinal.

*Corylus Avrllana, v. Avellana.

Costus Arabicus. Costus albus. Costis dulcis. Costus veterum—is probably brought from Arabia into India; but, is not, as some have conceived (see Most's Materia Medica, p. 214) Canella alba, Costus amarus, and the Bark of Winterianus spurius, which constitute four different articles. The sweet, white or Arabian Cost-root, has long been banished European practice, so that our doctors no longer know what it is. The Hakims use it in debility of nerves, stomach, and genital parts, i. e. as a tonic and aphrodisiac; as also against intestinal worms, in suppression of urine, and interruption of monthly courses. They are used externally to remove freckles and patches from the face.

Cost. Arab. radiv (I.) Fever. Piles (bleeding or mucous). Costus Indicus. Costus amarus. Costus niger Cashmereanus. Costus Aucklandia (Series of Falconer) may be; but, not Costus of the Ancients, which is the preceding Costus reterum.—This root, which has been monopolized by the Cashmerean government (see Vol. I., Introduction, p. xv.) is officinal at Lahore and in Cashmere. See Iris.

Cost. n. Cashm. radix (I.) Giddiness. Salivation. Stupor from poisonous bites or stings.

COTULA ANTHEMOIDES (varietas tenuis) grows in Cashmere, and is looked upon as the Camomile of the country.

Cotyled. lac. Aerba (I.) Fever. Flatulency. Soreness of the throat.

CRABRO, v. Vesp.

CRAMERIA TRIANDRA, V. Rotonhio.

CRATEVA MARKELOS. Aegle Marmelos—is brought from the Hills to Lahore, where it is officinal. The bark of the root is said to be a remedy in hypochondrissis and melancholy.

Crat. Marmel, fruotus (I.).

CRATEVA TAPIA—is a tree which grows in the gardens at Lahore; the fruit of which is said to be beneficial in that strange malady called Serpent-Love—See Vol. I. p. 140.

CREASOTUM, Creosotum—Creosote is a well-known empyreumatic oil-like fluid, preserving animal substances from putrefaction. It is not known to the Eastern doctors.

Creasot. (III.) I used, as other animal or volatile substances, in drops, keeping it as an essence, in a liquid state. Catarrh. Itching. Psorophthalmia.

*Crocus sativus—is, as before stated, monopolized by the Cashmerean government. The Hakims use Saffron in melancholy, typhus fever, enlargement of the liver, and retention of urine. It is said, in too large doses, it is noxious to the nerves of the stomach, producing headache, and even stupidity. Lately, it has been recommended, in combination with burned alum, in acute Angina faucium.

Crocus sat. (II.) Cardialgia. Expectoration of blood. Headache. Offensive perspiration.

CROTON TIGLIUM—is known all over the East; but, the Croton Oil is restricted in its use to European doctors. The Easterns prepare the seeds variously, pretending that by certain preparations they are deprived of their poisonous qualities. They also throw the germ away, and add as a corrective different spices, especially cloves.

Crot. Tigl. oleum (III.)

Crot. Tigl. semina (II.) Cardialgia. Tenesmus. CRUENTA BERTHELOTIA. Orobanche cruenta—grows in the

mountains of Cashmere, well-known but little used by the in habitants.

CRUSTACEA DIINGE & MAHEE ROOMEAN — from Bombay. The former not larger than & of an inch, the latter & an inch long, and both have the appearance of worms of a reddiacolor.

Crustac. Djinge & C. Mahee roobean (1.)

CUBERE—are officinal in Europe as in the East. The Hakim use them, as in Europe, for gonorrhoea, also to stimulate the genitals, to promote urine, and to dissolve stones in the urinary organs. See Vol. II. p. 92. Sarsap. comp.

Cubeb. (I.)

CUCUMIS ACUTANGULUS—different species are cultivated at La hore. The seeds of the two sorts, which I used in medicine, were

Cucum. ocut. Kalanoree semina (1.) Shivering.

Cucum. acut. Pinditoree semina (I.) Shivering.

CUCUMIS AGRESTIS, V Elaterium.

CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS, v. Colocynthis.

Cucumis Indicus, v. Luffa amara.

CUCUMIS KANDULI (Kandoolee) v. Commelina nudiflora.

CUCUMIS MADARASPATRNSIS—is cultivated in the Punjab, as a vegetable. The druggists at Lahore keep them in a dry state, and it is said that a few of them cooked with animal food, make it tender.

Cucum, Madar. (I.) Dysentery. Cucumis Melo, v. Melo.

Crowns sativus salsus, tinctura. i.e. - Cucumbers, peeled and cut in thin slices, salted as if for a salad, after standing a few minutes and the juice pressed out; then the latter, mixed with an equal portion of alcohol, permitted to settle, and the clear poured off, is preserved for use, constituting the tincture, which (externally administered) is recommended in rheumatic pains; this induced me to try the remedy internally. Some of the species of cucumbers contain an acrid (called poisonous) principle. The juice of the yellow cucumber is said to banish woodlice, to kill cockroaches or klocks. It is recommended to strew the floor,



before going to bed, with the green peel, not too thinly cut, for three consecutive nights; when the cockroaches will collect about the pieces and greedily devour them, and the disappearance of these troublesome visitors be thereby procured.

Cucum. sat. sale. tineture (I.) Rheumatic pain of the shoulders.

CUCUMIS UTILISSIMUS—is the Cucumber most used, as a vegetable, at Lahore, where it is met with half a yard in length, and is commonly eaten raw by the natives. The powder of the roasted seeds is described as a powerful diuretic, and serviceable in promoting the passage of sand or gravel. (B. Disp.)

CUCURBITA CITAULUS—Melons are cultivated in the Punjab; but, the largest and finest are brought from Umritair to Lahore. From their seeds are prepared by the Hakims cooling beverages.

Cucurb. Citrull. semina (I.)

CUCURBITA LAGENARIA. Lagenaria vulgaris—In the wild state the fruit is poisonous, producing symptoms like those of Cholera. Dr. Lindley states, that some sailors were poisoned in England by drinking beer which had been kept in a flask made of one of these gourds. (B. Disp.)

CUCURBITA PEPO-is cultivated in Lahore.

CUMINUM CYMINUM—is used by the Hakims in flatulency, affection of the spine, suppression of milk, of urine and catamenia.

Cumini semina (I.) Psorophthalmia. Thoracic pain.

Curressus sempervirens nux (strobuli & folia) — are officinal at Lahore, they are procured from the hills.

Cupress. (strobulus vel gatbulus) nus (I.) Rheumaticinflammatory toothache, with or without caries, fever and swelling of the cheek.

Cupaum.—Copper in a state of oxyde is much used by the natives of the East. They administer the sulphate of copper internally as well as externally. An oxyde of copper, called missee, is used by the Musselmen all over Hindostan, to stain their teeth black and to strengthen the gums. v. Aiuslie, Vol. II., p. 513.

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In the investigations in The Lancet, with regard to t adulterations of articles of food, it is stated -" The vinegar und for pickles, in nineteen out of twenty samples, owed a portice of its acidity to sulphuric acid (which is employed for the purpose of making it keep). The pickles containing the large quantity of copper are those which consist entirely of gree vegetables. It is not alone in the pickles that this poison 🐎 present, for it may be detected with remarkable readiness and certainty in the vinegar in which the pickles are preserved, by the immersion in a small quantity of the vinegar-half an ounce is sufficient—for a few hours, of a piece of thick iron win having a smooth and polished surface. This test is of such ready application that we recommend the public to make us of it, and so ascertain for themselves, whether the pickles the are using contain the poison or not. If an exceedingly small quantity of copper be present, it will be quickly deposited dethe face of the iron."

CUPBI ACETAS, Ærugo—is nowhere administered internally because it is looked upon as noxious and poisonous; but, have we not other poisons equally strong, if not stronger than verding ris, which are internally administered?

Cupr. acet. (III.)

Cuprum ammoniacale (ammoniuret of copper) (III.) In flammation of the mouth and throat. Pain of the ship

Cupr. metallicum (I.) Patches with prurigo.

Cupri sulphas, vitriolum cæruleum (III.) Thirst.

Curcul. orch. radix (I.) Gouty wandering pain in the face.

CURCUMA LONGA.—Turmeric and cayenne-pepper are ingredients in every dish prepared by the natives of the East.

Cure, long. (I.) Colic. Dysury. Emaciation. Inflammation of the mouth, cervical glands and throat with hoarseness.

CURCURMA ZEDOARIA. Amomum Zedoaria. Kampfert rotunda—is a root (spice) of India, about which the opinions of





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botanists do not agree. Some arrange this root as a species of Curcuma, others as Kæmpferia, and others again pretend it is an Amomum. It is to be had in all the basears of India.

Curcum. Zed. (I.) Pain in the liver.

CURCUMA ZERUMBET, v. Zedoaria Zerumbet.

*Cuscuta Epithymum & C. Replexa Laboriensis—are in great use by the Hakims. They use this flax-weed in debility of stomach, induration of liver, accumulation of mucus and gall, melancholy, hypochondria, retention of urine, protracted fevers, &c. It is said that it provokes thirst, agrees with aged persons, and is useful in cases of corrupted humors.

Cuscut. Epith. (I.)

CUSCUTA MONOGYNA CASHMEREANA.—The seeds of this weed are conveyed from Cashmere to Lahore.

Cuscut. monog. semina (I.) Bleeding piles. Flatulency. Pain of the throat.

CYANEUM BEROLIENNSE—Percyanidum ferri. Prussian Blue is neither used nor known by the natives of Lahore; it has been lately recommended in ague.

Cyan. Berol. (II.)

CYCAS CIRCINALIS. Cycas revoluta—is the Sago-palm of East India. With the fruit of this tree (which I received from Calcutta) and with Sago (as may be seen under Sago) I made interesting experiments.

Cycad. fructus cortex & tinctura corticis (I.) Chancre. Œdematous swellings.

Cycad. rev. semen (I.) Giddiness. Headache. Soreness of the throat.

*CYCLAMEN EUROPEUM. Cyclamen hederæfolium.—The sowbread was not in use among the Hakims at Lahore; it is said to be anthelmintic and purgative.

Cyclam. Europ. radix (I.)

CYDONIUM MALUM — The Quinces at Lahore are brought from Cashmere; and the seeds are much used by the Hakims.

Cydon. mal. & semina (I.) The latter; constipation. Tenesmus.

CYNANCHUM-GENDVANGNOO—grows in the Cashmerean hills

Cynanchum extensum (hairy flowered). Decoction of the leaves, is said to be a vermifuge.

CYNARA SCOLYMUS.—The artichoke grows in the gardens of Europeans at Lahore: it is not used medicinally.

CYNARACEA DUB—is a mountain-plant of Cashmere, and is officinal.

Cynar. Dub lignum & herba (I.)

CYPERUS LONGUS—is officinal at Lahore.

Cyper. long. (I.) Diarrhæa. Vomiting.

CYPERUS ROTUNDUS—is officinal at Lahore; and often substituted by Cyperus juncifolius.

*Cyrisus scoparius—The tops of Broom are officinal at Labore, as in Europe. Scoparin has been lately recommended as the best diuretic in dropsy.

Cytis. scop. semina (I.)

DACTYLUS—The fruits of *Phænix Dactylifera* are brought from Mooltan to Lahore; but, they are neither so large nor so sweet as the Arabian dates. I was, probably, the first physician who experimented on the stone of the date, and found many virtues in it.

Dactyl. nucleus (II.) Erysipelas. Tenesmus. *DAPHNE MEZERFUM, v. Mezereum.

DAPHNE-SUNNERRAT—grows in the Cashmerean mountains. The specimen I brought with me from Cashmere, not having the flower, the botanists of Vienna could not decide upon it further than that it is allied to Daphne gnidium & Daphne oleoides. It is essentially different from Daphne cannabina, from which, in Nepsul, a paper is manufactured, according to the Chinese manner. (v. B. Disp. p. 531.) The bark of the Spurge-Flax (Daphne Gnidium) introduced into the ears produces a serous discharge; macerated (steeped) in vinegar for about an hour before using it, and, afterwards, applied, renewing it in winter once, in summer twice a-day) is said to produce a local serous exudation, without excessive irritation or

blistering; and is recommended chiefly in chronic rheumatism, gouty affections, paralysis, &c. In France and Russia it is used in Ophthalmy. May not Sunnerkat, from Cashmere, have similar properties. (?)

Daphne Sunnerkat. (II.)

*Daronica. Doronicum scorpioides Linn—is used by Arabian and Indian doctors. The Hakims administer it against palpitation of the heart, bites of serpents, flatulency, pain in the womb, &c. and the Hindoos believe that if but worn next the skin, it will facilitate delivery. See Vol. I. p. 84. Strychnos Faba St. Ignatii.

Daron. radia (I.) Costiveness. General debility.

DATISCA CANNABINA—is abundant in the valley of Cashmere. The bark of the root of this plant is used there as a dye.

Datisc. Cannab. radicis cortes & semen (I.) The former: Dryness of the tongue. Inflammatory swellings. Pain in the knee. Toothache The latter: Syphilitic ulcer.

DATURA MARTIS.—A combination of iron and daturine, I use under the denomination datura martis. When a solution of sulphate of iron (green vitriol) is added to an infusion of the prickly apple-seeds (I used semina Datura Fatuosa) a precipitate is the result, which, when dried, is the above-mentioned medicine.

Datura mart. (III.) Headache. Hemicrania.

*Datuba Strammonium—vegetates not in India; but, in its stead *Datura fatuosa & atba*, which have very similar properties, grow all over Hindostau. Their leaves, seeds and roots, are used by the natives. *Daturin*, see Tabacum.

Daturae flores, folia & semina (II.) The former two, in a fresh state: Hemaralopia. The last: Vertigo, Convulsions.

PDAUCUS CABOTA, v. Carota

DEALSING—is the name of a certain Hindoo of the hills, from whom I obtained many of the mountain products of the lower range, and those which my experiments have not enabled me to ascertain fully, but which I may yet live to examine still further, I have retained under the appellation Dealsing—

The following roots, obtained from Dealsing, I used as medicines of the (L)

Dealsing's root for Fever, v. Zornia.

, root for Fistula (of unknown origin). Colic.
Syphilis.

by pepsia with inflation. Gastric and Thoracic pain. Salivation with fever.

root for Torkee, v. Indigofera linifolia.

Haroontootia a species of—probably,
the root from Agathotes Cherayta? Cough.

DELPHINIUM GHAFES, V. Agrimonia.

DELPHINIUM PAUCIFLORUM OF SIRMOOR? OF, Killingea monocephala? (Piddington's Iudex plant.) or, Balanophora Gigantea? (B. Disp. p. 168.) What the Hakims call Jedoar Khataie, and the Indians Nirbesi, is, probably, the preceding.

The tuberous root, not exceeding an inch in diameter, somewhat resembles the water-nut in form; the outside is greyish, but the inner part is as blue as indigo; such as are not blue, are of an inferior sort. The genuine roots are imported from China. They are highly esteemed by the Easterns, who consider them excellent remedies against Cholera-morbus, and various animal and vegetable poisons. Sometimes, at Lahore, the genuine root can be had from the Sadoos, i. e. peddling druggists, who pretend that they bring it from Cashmere, whence it comes, by way of Thibet, from China; and they weigh it out against silver.

In Cashmere I could not find this root in the bazaars; but, received some, as a present, from a shawl-merchant.

Delphin. paucifl. radix (II.) Diarrhoa. Fistulous sores. Pain in the bowels. Spermatorrhoa.

DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA, v. Staphisagria.

DICTAMUS ALBUS—is administered by Arabian Hakims in Epilepsy, Intestinal Worms, and derangement of the monthly courses. This bark of the white dittany-root has long been banished European practice

Dictam. alb. (1.)

*Digitalia Purpurea.—The Foxglove is known only to European physicians. What I first used, I had from Vienna; afterwards, I received fresh supplies from Agra and Calcutta. Injections of its tincture are recommended in hydrocele.

Digital. purp. folia (II.) Bleeding at the nose. Diarrhæa. Expectoration of blood, or of mucus.

Diorites—is a green stone found in the bazaar at Lahore, where it is sold in pieces the size of peas. It is used as a color, mixed with lime, in painting their houses. It certainly deserves attention; as, by analysis, the constituent parts of it are found to be the same as those of Sunge Busice; (v. this article) which proved so efficacious in Cholera-morbus.

Diorit. (I.) Giddiness. Inflammation of the throat.
Itching. Pain in the knee. Soreness of the mouth.
Thoracic pain.

Dioscorea sativa—is a tuberous root, which, during the cold season, is found in the vegetable bazaars at Labore. Notwithstanding it is used as a culinary vegetable only, it has, like potatoes, &c. its peculiar acrimony, which is dissipated by boiling; but, in its raw state, it has proved an efficacious remedy.

Dioscor. sat. (I.) Tenesmus.

DIOSMA CRENATA—is unknown to the Hakims; consequently, the leaves denominated Folia buku (in use among European physicians) not being procurable at Lahore, I had not the opportunity of making any experiments upon them.

Diospyros Embryopteris glutinifera.

DIOSPYROS MELANOXYLON, V. Ebenum.

*Direacus fullonum. Virga pastoris—grows in the valley of Cushmere, but, is neither officinal there, nor at Lahore.

DIENDALOO-is a root from the Himalayas, on which I experimented, without knowing what root it was.

Djendaloo (I.)

Dodge is a well-known remedy in the Punjab. It is composed of red-rice, peeled sweet-almonds, white poppy-seeds and sugar—very palatable, and useful in dry cough.

Doutchos PRURIENS. Mucuna pruriens. Siliquo hireutegrows at Lahore, though not so luxuriantly as on the mountain whence I received my yearly supplies. The beans are officin at Lahore. In Europe the doctors administer the hairs covering the pods, which, by their mechanical irritation, destroy and exp intestinal worms.

Dolich. Faba, Particulas hirsutas (hairy particles)

Succus recens, or, juice of the fresh pods (1.)

The first: Calculi. Dysury. Impotency.

Dolichos uniflorus—is called by the natives Coole (Horsegram) and is cultivated in the Punjab.

Doone EA-is a root from the hills, on which, without knowing what it really was, I made a variety of experiments.

Doodeea (I.) Dysury, Syphilitic boils.

DOREMA AMMONIACUM, v. Ammoniacum.

*Donontoum scorpioides, v. Daronica.

DRACOCKPHALUM ROYLEANUM—is cultivated all over India
The seeds of this plant are officinal, and are used by the native
from which they prepare a mucilagenous, cooling beverage.

Dravoceph. Royl. semina (I.)

Draco, imported from the Archipelago of India. In Europe dragons-blood is chiefly used in the preparation of varnished the Eastern doctors, however, administer it internally, again diarrhœa and hæmorrhages, and externally in recent wounds.

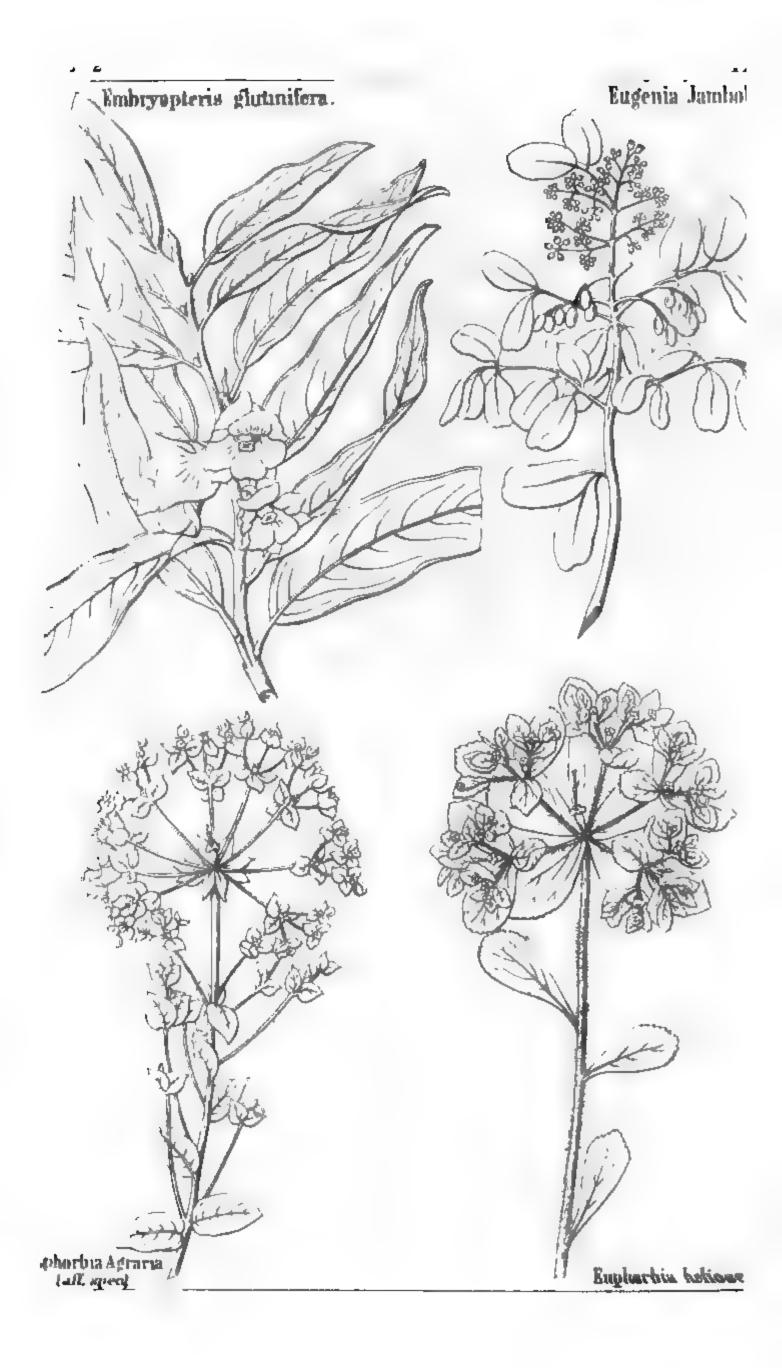
Dracon. sangu. (II.) Burning in the stomach (Pyrosic Dysury. Ague.

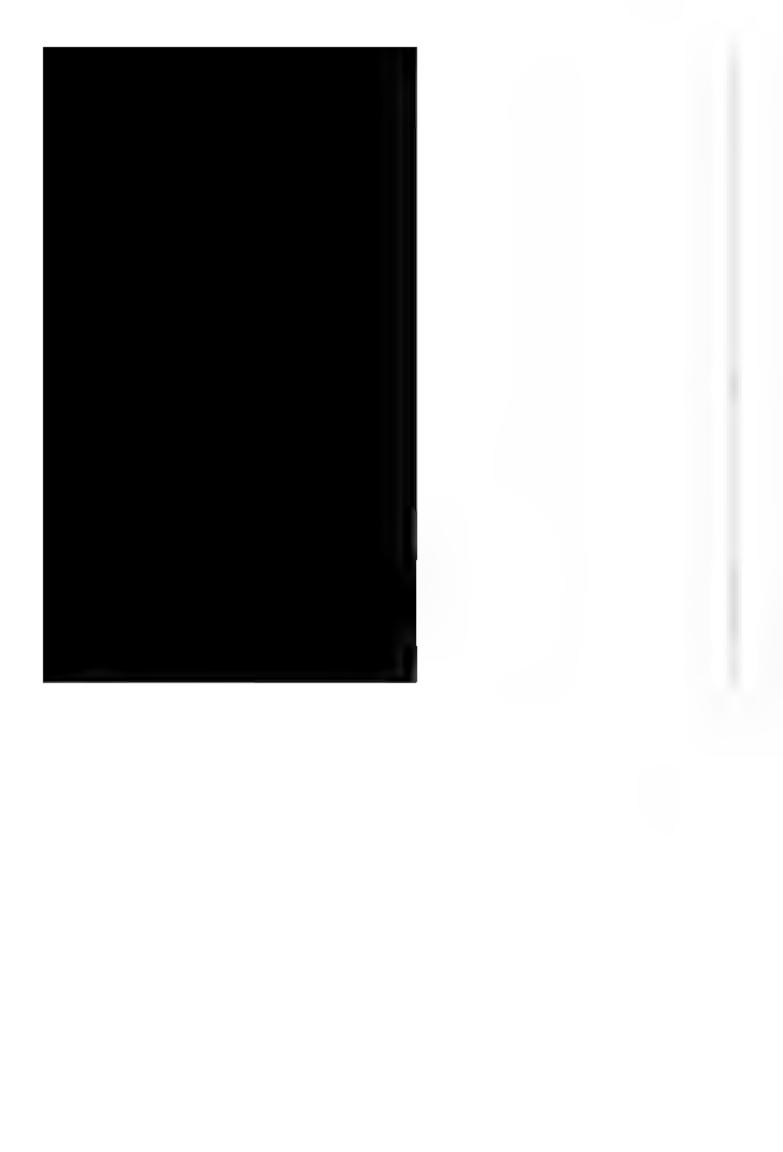
DRYABALANOPS CAMPHORA, v. Camphora.

*Dulcamara (Solanum)—is not officinal in Arabia nor India What I used, was from Europe; partly the essence, partly the tops and the leaves of the plant.

Dulcam, cacumina & tinctura (I.) The former Nausea. Vomiting. The latter: (Alternately with Arsenic) Glanders.

EBENUM—Ebony wood is used medicinally, but only by the Hakims, who apply it in an impalpable powder, to ulceration







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of the cornes, and recommend it, internally, with black pepper, in dysentery.

Eben. lignum (I.) Diarrhosa. Expectoration of blood. Echthospernum glochidiatum, Alph. D. C.—vegetates plentifully in the valley of Cashmere; but is not officinal.

ECHITES ANTIDYSENTERICA, v. Nerium antidysentericum.

ELATRARUM. Entractum Elaterii — is used by European physicians only; that which I administered in Lahore, was probably prepared in England, as I obtained it from Agra.

Elater. (II.) Intestinal worms.

ELEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS; E. Simjid Royle—is a tree, which grows in the mountains, as well as in the valley, of Cashmere; but medicinally, it is little used by the natives. The ripe berries are eaten by the mountaineers. I administered the leaves and the unripe fruit together. The oil from the seeds, with syrup, as a linetus, has been recommended in catarrhal bronchial affections.

Eleagn. folia & fructus immaturi (I.) Fever. Opacity of the cornea. Itching.

ELECTRICITAS—is recommended in amenorrhose.

ELECTRUM, V. Succinum.

Etemi gummi-is not officinal at Lahore.

ELETTARIA CARDAMONUM, V. Cardamomum.

EMBRIA RIBES; E. robusta—its fruits are officinal at Lahore, and are administered as vermifuge, etc.

Embel. Ribes semina (1.)

EMBLICA OFFICINALIS, V. Myrobalanus Emblica.

EMBRYOPTERIS GLUTINIVERA, Diospyros glutinosa, D. Embryopteris—is a tree growing at Lahore as well as in Hindostan. The fruit, which is from one to two inches in diameter, contains an astringent juice (60 per cent. pure tannic acid). The bark has been used in the treatment of intermittent fevers.

Embryopt. folia (I.) Spinal pains.

Embryopt. fructus (I.) Impotency with spermatorrhosa. Soreness of the mouth.

Embryopt. semina (1.) Colic.

*Enula Helenium, v. Inula Helenium.

Epidendron. Epithymum Cuscuta, v. Cuscuta.

Ergotine, v. Secole cornutum.

*ERVUM LENS, v. Lens.

*EBYNGIUM CAMPESTRE—vegetates in Cashmere and Cabulawell as in Europe; but, it is not officinal anywhere. Formerly the root of eryngo was used in Gonorrhoza, suppression of the menstrual discharge, visceral obstruction, and was deemed aphrodisiac. The alkaline salt of the ashes is recommended in harmorrhoids.

EUGENIA JAMBOLINA. Calyptrantes Jambolana, Royle—it

Eugen. Jambol. tinctura (I.) I prepared from the juice of the fresh bark. Spinal pains.

Eugen. Jambol. fructus (I.) Bubonocele. Giddiness, with or without obscurity of vision.

Eugen. Jambol. nucleus (I.) Colic. Hernia.

EUGENIA PIMENTA, v. Myrtus Pimenta.

EUPHORBIA AGRARIA (affinis species)—grows in the mountains of Cashmere, where it is officinal. The root of this plant is, sometimes as thick as an arm, knotty, with boughs, and is blackish, whence the Cashmereans call it the black Hirbes (Euphorbia) and consider it the strongest of all other species (white, yellow, etc.) A man who had taken such a root out of the ground, not having observed the rule to have the wind behind him, got a swollen face, from the powerful vapors.

Euphorb. Agr. radin (II.) Diarrhoea. Dysuria. Eruption in Patches. Prurigo. Soreness of the lips, mouth, and throat. Spinal pains. Tenesmus

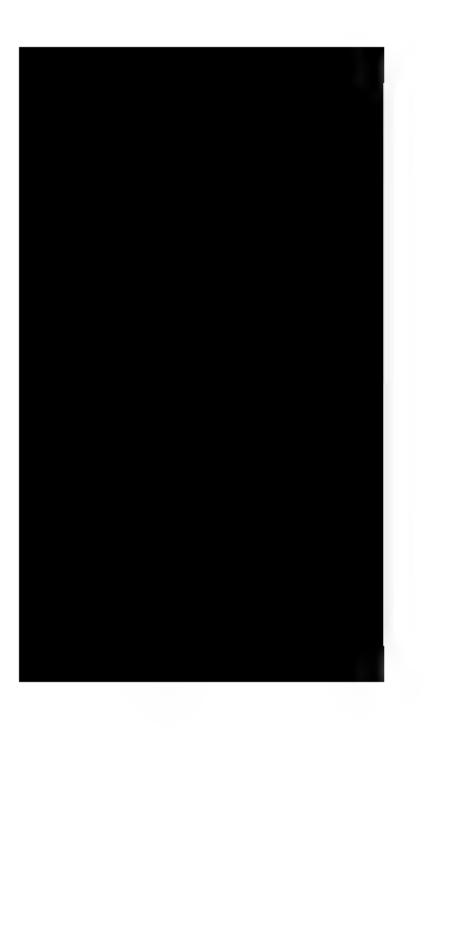
EUPHORBIA CASHMEREANA Took, Touk—this root is of a dark-brown color, about an inch thick, and is officinal in Cashmere.

Euph. Cashm. Tsok radix (II.)

*EUPHOBBIA EPITHYMOIDES, v. Euphorbia verriwosa.

*Eurmonbia hattoscoria-vegetates in the gardens of Cashmere. The juice is very acrid and irritating. The seeds of this







Euphorb. hel. semina (II.)

EUPHORBIA LONGIFOLIA (Euph. isoid. aff.)—its yellow root is long and smooth, from about half an inch to an inch in diameter, and is called the yellow Hirber (Euphorbia). This species is used at Lahore, as well as in Cashmere. The Cashmerean Jeraha apply it in fistulous sores, etc.

Euphorb. longif. radia (II.) Contortion of the facial muscles. Oppression. Pains in the feet. Screness of the mouth.

EUPHORDIA NERILFOLIA, Emphorbis Tor-grows in the Punjab and in the lower range of mountains. Its milky juice is employed internally and externally by the natives.

Euphorb. nariifol. succus (II.)

EUPHORBIA TENUIS-grows at Lahore, but is not officinal.

Euphorb. ten. herba (I.) Spinal pains. Thirst.

EUPHORBIA THYMIFOLIA—vegetates at Labore, but, is seldom used. The natives call this plant the greater sailty one, on account of its erect stalks and milky juice. The former creep along the ground. The juice of the stalks and flowers is said to possess violent purgative qualities. The leaves I used, both of this and of the above-mentioned, were not very acrid.

Euphorb, thymifol. herba (I.)

EUPHORBIA TOR, v. Euphorbia neriifolia.

EUPHORBIA VERRUCOSA? or, epithymoides?—is known, yet little used in Cashmere, where this plant grows on the mountains. As its roots are white, they are called the white Hirbse by the Cashmereans, who distinguish each species of Euphorbia by the color of the roots. (v. Euph. Agrar. & longifol.)

Euphorb. radia alba (II.) Expectoration of mucus. Herpes. Œdematous swellings.

EUPHORBIUM (GUMMI) — is officinal at Labore, used externally only.

Euphorb. gummi (II.)

*EUPHRASIA—vegetates on the hills and in the valley of Cash-mere, but, the Hakims are ignorant of its properties.

Euphrasia officinalis (I.)

EURYALE FEBOX—is a water-plant of Hindostan, where the natives use its farinaceous seeds, which are nutritious.

Evolvulus—is a plant which I received from the lower range of mountains. If it were Evolv. Alsinoides L.?

Evolv. herba (I.) Diarrhæa. Impotency. Tertian ague. Exuvix, v. Serpentis evuviæ.

FABA ST. IGNATII, v. Strychnos faba Ign.

FABARIA, v. Pæonia corallina.

FAGONIA ARABICA—is a thorny plant which vegetates plentifully about Lahore. Its small five-leaved flowers are blue.

Fagon. Arab. herba (I.) Hemiplegia. Obscurity of vision. Spermatorrhoza. Yellowness of the cornea. *Fagoryrum (Polygonum)—is cultivated in the Punjab, Cashmere, etc. and the seeds are used by the Hindoos on their fast-days. Fri vital, v. Vitri fel.

FERRI SULPHAS, v. Ferrum sulphuricum

FERRUM. Chalyps & martialia — are much used by the Eastern doctors. They use oxydes of Iron internally. Artificial chalybeate waters are not drunk in the Punjab; nor have I heard that any natural exist among the hills in the vicinity; but, there are several sulphurous springs in the Himalaya mountains, which are esteemed for their efficacy. Tincture of sesquichloride of iron is recommended in erysipelas.

Ferrum metallicum or carbonicum (1.)

FERRUM BORUSSICUM, v. Cyaneum Berolinense.

FERRUM CAUBONATUM, v. Graphites.

FERRUM HYDROCYANICUM, v. Kali ferrocyanicum

FERRUM SULPHURICUM. Sulphas Ferri. Vitriolum Viride—Sulphate of iron, or, green vitriol, is used both internally and externally, by the Hakims.

Ferri sulph. Indici (II.) Inflation.

FERULA ABA FŒTIDA, v. Asa fætida.

FIGUS CARICA-is to be had everywhere. The figs of the





Punjab are very inferior to the Turkey figs. The seeds I used at Lahore were of the dried Cabul figs, which are superior to the former, but inferior to the latter. I give the preference to Turkey figs, imported into Europe from Smyrna.

Fic. Caric. semina (I.) Costiveness. Salivation.

FIGUS GLOMERATA, Figus racemosa—is cultivated in the gardens of Lahore, but is not used in medicine.

Fici glom. fructus (I.)

FIGUS INDICA—vegetates in the Punjab, as well as in Hindostan. The native doctors use the milky juice of this magnificent tree, both internally and externally.

Fici Ind. folia (I.) Sore-throat.

Fici Ind. succus recens (II.)

FIGUS RELIGIOSA—grows plentifully in the Punjab, as well as in Hindostan; but, medicinally, is very little used by the natives.

*FILIX MAS (Nephrodium)—is indigenous on the Himalaya mountains, and is reported to be in use there—its oil has been lately recommended to expel Tænia.

Filic. mar. radix (I.)

FISTULABIA DEALSINGHII, v. Dealsing's Root for fistula. FLEMMINGIA, v. Dealsing's root for Sersum.

FENICULUM PANMORIUM—is cultivated in the Punjab, as well as in Hindostan. Both plant and seeds are similar to the European fennel, and are similarly used. The Hakims administer fennel-root or its seeds to promote the secretion of milk, the increase of urine, and to stimulate the menstrual discharge; they also give it in cases of flatulency, &c. The sweet seeds are much used by the inhabitants, both Musselmen and Hindoos.

Fænic. radix (I.) Inflammation of the axillary glands.

Nasal bleeding. Troubled vision. Ulcers (scrotal and syphilitic).

Fænic. semina (I.)

FENUM GRECUM (Trigonella)—is cultivated in the Punjab, the natives being fond of the green leaves of this plant, as a potherb. The seeds are used in medicine, and considered emmenagogue.

Fanugr. semina (I.) Pain in the arm.

*FRAGRARIA VESCA-vegetates in the Himalaya.

FRITILLARIA CIRRHOSA—is well known in Cashmere, where it grows; but it is not officinal.

Fritill. cirrh. herba (I.) Spinal pain.

Fulico-soot-oil a substitute for juniper-wood oil (ol.cadicum); its application being recommended in variolous acne.

*Fumaria parviriora—grows among the corn in the Punjah, as well as in the lower range of the hills. This plant is officinal in the East, and is kept, like the fumitories in Europe, in a dried state. The Hakims, like European physicians, employ it in cutaneous diseases, internally and externally.

Fumar. herba (I.) Anorexia. Thirst.

Fungus ignianus. Boletus igniarius. Agaricus chirurgorum. Agaricus querci—is procurable in Cashmere; where the Jerahs use its tinder (agaric) as in Europe, to stop bleeding from recent wounds.

Fung. Ign. (I.)

FUNGUS MORILLA, v. Phallus esculentus.

GAGERMING—is the bulbous root of a Cashmerean hillplant, which is unknown to me. The meaning of the name given to this root is, in the Cashmerean language, mouse-brain (gager mouse and ming brain); it is somewhat like a dried little pear, but does not seem to be officinal, as I could not procure any from the Druggists in Cashmere. The man from whom I received a few roots, at Lahore, being absent, I could not learn whence he had them. As I discovered many interesting results from my administration of this medicine, I hope, on returning to that country, to be able to ascertain what it is. From the specimen I brought with me, European Botanists have failed in determining its derivation.

Gagerming (I.) Expectoration of blood. Hectic fever. Pain in the shoulder, arm, and knee. Trembling. Ulcers (endemic or syphilitic).

GALANGA—of India, some Botanists arrange with Kampferia; others with Alpinia; while the natives of Lahore are of opinion that the root of Piper Betle (Pan ke jer) is what



Galbaron (Gumus)—is officinal at Lahore, as in Europe. The vapours of the gum, when burnt, are said to provoke the monthly discharges, to be able to produce abortion, and to drive away reptiles.

Galban, gummi (II.)

GALEGA PURPUREA. Tephrosia purpures — is officinal at Lahore, and vegetates in the vicinity. The root of this plant is said to cure Dyspepsia, Lientery, and Tympanites.

Galeg. purp. herba (I.)

GALENA. Plumbum sulphuretum—there are various kinds of this ore in the Lahore bazaar; some indigenous, others imported. They are sold in lumps, or pulverized. (v. Antimonium.)

Galena (I.) Boils. Facial patches. Itching. Pustules. Galium Aparine—a decoction of goose-grass is said to be a remedy in leprosy.

GALLA. Gallæ Turcicæ. Gallæ quercinæ (infectoriæ)-the gall-nuts are officinal both in Europe and Lahore.

Galla T. (I.)

Gambogia, v. Gutti gummi.

GARDENIA DUMETORUM. Randia dumetorum (Posoqueria)—these nuts are officinal at Lahore, and in the neighbouring mountains, where they grow.

Gard. dum. semina (II.) Cholera-morbus. Rheumatic pain in the joints. Ulcers. Fistulas. Yellowness of the cornes.

Gentiana (RUBBA?) — there is a root (from the hills or Persia) sold at the Lahore bazaar, which the Hakims believe to be the Gentiana used in Europe. Gentianine has been recommended as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

Gentian. radix (I.)

GENTIANA CHEBAYTA, v. Cherayta.

GENTIANA KURBOOA, V. Picrorrhiza Kurrooa.

GEOFFECTA VERMIFUGA—its seeds have been lately recommended as anthelmintic.

GERANIUM NODOSUM-the root of this plant is officinal in

Cashmere, where it grows. See B. Disp. p. 254. "Geraniacear; none have been used in medicine, with the exception of one or two species, which are extremely astringent; remedies of this kind are so abundant in India, that it is unnecessary to introduce any from this order."—Remarkable passage!

GEUM ELATUM WALL, Geum humile Walp, the root of this plant, officinal at Cashmere, grows in the mountains as well as in the valley, and is one of the most valuable of remedies. See, the British Flora Medica, Vol. I. p. 37; "the root of Avens is astringent, tonic, and antiseptic, but it is undeservingly neglected in modern practice."

Gei elati radia (I.) Bleeding at the nose. Boils. Diarrhoea. Dysentery. Ophthalmia. Pleurodynia. Sorethroat. Swelling of the cervical glands.

GLACIES—application of a mixture of ice and salt, produces for two or three minutes insensibility of a part, and can in some instances be used instead of chloroform.

GLACIES MARIE, v. Talcum.

*GLAUCIUM CITRINUM; Gl. phæniceum Crantz—the root of this plant, is supposed to constitute the Mameeran of the Eastern doctors. (v Mameeran) Glaucium is a mountain-plant, bearing large round leaves; the flowers are similar to those of the corn-poppy.

GLINUS DICTAMNOIDES—this plant I received from the hills.

Glin. dictamn. herba (I.) Catarrh. Pain in the joints.

Tenesmus.

GLYCERINE—(the sweet principle of the various oils) has been lately recommended in deafness.

GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA, v. Liquiritia.

GMELIA ASIATICA—its root is officinal at Lahore.

Gmel. Asiat. radia (I.) Diarrheea. Quotidian ague.

Gossyeium Herraceum—this plant is cultivated all over the Puojab. What a wonderful thing Cotton is, in manufacture, in arts, and in medicine, is well-known. In scalds, burns, erysipelas, whitlow. &c. cotton is applied; but, the seeds of it, have never been fairly tested in medicine! An Emulsion of cotton-





seeds. I believe to be an antidote to opium; and their oil (externally) to be useful in cases of poisoning from narcotics. The seeds of all the species, are said to furnish a nutritious substance.

Gossyp, herbac, semina (L) Fever! Piles! (mucous or bleeding, with or without anal tumors)

Gossyrium FLLMINANS- as soon as I received at Labore the recipe for gun-cotton I prepared some, and tried its properties.

Gossyp. fulm. (11.)

GOOLCHERN, r. Gulchin

GOERBOOT! (Artemisia? or Maleacea?)—branches as thick as quills, having an epidermis or outer rind, as white as cotton. I received them from the lower range of the mountains.

Gourbooti, stipites (I.) Guddiness.

GRANATUM (PUNICA)—its fruit (Malum Punicum) pomegranate, as also dried apricots, raisins, grapes, almonds, pistachionuts, apples, pears, &c. are brought, yearly, by caravans, from Cabul to India, passing through the Punjab. The pericarp of the pomegranate is much used in tanning, and in dyeing yellow, and is, moreover, medicinally an astringent. The juice of the fruit is administered by the Hakims in atony of the stomach and liver, in violent fever, &c.

Granat. (acidum) cortex radicum (1.) Obscurity of vision. Restlessness with itching.

Granat. flores, vel Balausta. Balauistum (I.) Diarrhæa. Pam in the head of the femue. Peripuenmonia. Thoracic pain with cough.

GRAPHIES. Ferrum earbonatum—its use in cutaneous diseases is known to European physicians only, the Eastern doctors never using percarboret of tron

Graphit (I.) Soreness of the mouth

*Grationa of the inalis—is unknown to the Eastern doctors; I had with me a supply of the functure from Europe.

Gratiol, tinetura (11.) Inflummation or soreness of the mouth.

GREWIA ASIATICA—its fruit, or berries, are blackish and of a sweet astringent taste, they ripen in the beginning of the vol. 11.

are sold in the bazaar; the natives are eat them salted. Their juice mixed with pirit, constitutes—

rtus tincturu (I.) Cough. Itching and with a sensation of internal burning. pain, with swelling of the joints.

s A. Lythrum fruticosum—the petals are here they are used as a dye, as well as a

blind piles.

RESINA—are not officinal at Lahore. The Agra—See Rob antisyphiliticum.

—A Bokharian Hakim presented me with r (on a small piece of red lineu), which he repared in China, and which was capable nd of pain, simply by application. One serves for several cases. The form is inches in diameter; each of them bears a ing to the assertion of the Hakim, its sweet oil and litharge; the latter, as an idded to the former, when they are boiled v. without the addition of any liquid (as I form the well-known plaster of litharge, il the mass becomes burned black, and , it must be spread while warm on men, and so preserved. The Bokharian every pain, without exception, must yield should be applied, as near as possible or instance, in headache, it ought to be w. or, on the forehead; in carache, behind othache, a small piece should be put into oth. It acts as a rubefacient, without

PUCCELLA. Casalpinia Bonduccella—its native doctors, as well as by the English



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physicians in India. Their use, however, is almost restricted to agues. At Lahore we received them from the hills.

Guil. Bond. (I.) Acute eruptions. Enlargement of the spleen. Hepatic pain. Swellings (cedematous or syphilitic). Syphilitic ulcers of the fauces. Alternately with Abrus precatorius albus, in Syphilis.

GULCHIN Goolcheen—is a tree of Jemoo on the hills, whence I received some large leaves.

Gulchin folium (I.)

GUMMI AMMONIACUM, v. Ammoniacum.

Gummi Arabicum, v. Arabicum gummi.

Gummi Gutti, v. Gutti gummi.

Gummi Tragacanthe gummi.

GUNDELIA ZULM SEMINA, v. Zelemicæ baceæ.

GUTTA PERCHA—is a well-known and important article of commerce, recently much and variously used. It has been recommended as the best thing possible for decayed teeth. It may be softened in boiling water, and then pressed into the cleansed and dried hollow of the tooth; when it will presently harden and put a stop to the pain.

GUTTI GUMMI, Gutta Gamba vel Gambogia—is officinal at Lahore, as well as in Europe.

Gutti gummi (II.)

GYPSUM SETSELAJIT-a very fine kind of sulphuret of lime in small pieces, probably a product of Hindostan, which I purchased at Lahore from a Sadoo (peddling druggist).

Gyps. Setselajit (I.) Colic. Hectic fever. Lach-rymal catarrh.

Gypsum Sung Junahut, Sunge Jerah—is an inferior kind of sulphuret of lime from the hills. I observed a specimen of calcareous spar from Delhi, at the Great Exhibition, bearing the name Sung jurahut, Hind. or Suffed soorma, Pers. The former is used by the Jerahs of Lahore as a styptic in wounds &c, the latter as a dry collyrium in Ophthalmies.

Gypsum Zernikgoudenti - is a superior kind of

ught from the hills to Lahore, where it the Hakims, who pretend that the genuine id.

k goudenti (I.)

мресніли**м, v. Campechianum lignum.** Physalis Alkekengi.

Peganum Harmala. Ruta sylvestria. ris—grows plentifully at Lahore. The re covered with this weed and Asclepias er (called Hoormul) is, at Lahore, lant devoted to the Pariahs (the inferior t, though a Sikh or Hindoo, would not seeds are in common use among the natives, te the rooms of the wounded. The natives fering from any discharge, as harmorrhoids, &c. is unclean, and that the exhalation person may be prejudicial to the wound; mary, on the entrance of every stranger to hoormul upon a charcoal fire. The natives of Sikhs and Hindoos) use these seeds interest of sight and retention of urine.

herba (I.) Spinal pain extending downhe thigh and feet. Tormina.

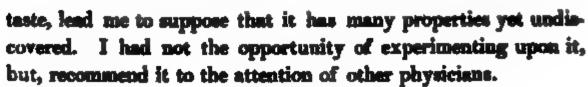
A—is an officinal root at Lahore, and East. The Hakims use it, principally nameera, &c. as a dry collyrium in chronic sot is not thicker than a quill, knotty, wish color.

otia (I.) Giddiness with obscurity of lestlessness. Thoracic pain. Colic.

species Dealsingii, v. Dealsing's

road of Cashmere, namely on the Peer vestuse but the root of this plant, and in only. Its fragrancy, warm and aromatic





HEDYSARUM ALHAGI. Alhagi maurorum grows at Labore, and is officinal.

Hedge. Alhagi herba (I.)

HEDYSARUM? DEITERDANE—its seeds are officinal at Labore, and imported from the hills; they are whitish, and of the size of hemp-seeds; probably a species of Hedysarum.

Hodge. (?) Deiterdane (I.)

HELICTERES ISONA—officinal at Lahore, is a capsule twisted together like a screw. It is used internally as well as externally.

Helict. Isora (1.)

HELIOTROPIUM — grows in Cashmere, and is similar to our H. Europæum; but, it is not used in medicine.

- *Helleborus albus, v. Veratrum album.
- *Hellebonus Niger is not unknown to the Hakims, though not administered at Lahore. The root I used was from Calcutta. It is said, that the gently roasted root of hellebore (black or fetid?) has cured epilepsy.

Heliebor. n. radiv (II.)

Hemideshus Indicus. Periploca Indica. Asclepias Pesudosara—grows in Hindostan. The root of this plant is much in use among the English physicians all over India; yet, in former years, I could not find it at Lahore, but had to procure it from Hindostan. In the Bengal Dispensatory, p. 456, I read—"our trials here have been numerous and satisfactory. Its diuretic operation is very remarkable. It also acted as a diaphoretic and tonic, and so increased the appetite, that it became a most popular remedy in our hospital. The taste and smell of the infusion are balmy and sweet, we have used it with the most decided benefit in numerous cases of the description in which sarsaparilla is generally given—and it has been also used in England, and very highly spoken of; indeed we consider the activity of this medicine to be much more decided than that of sarsaparilla itself." If this be so, I would ask, how is it that this

y used in England? Its very name is not ag the vast collection of medicines in the Landinensis of 1851. The plant grows the territory, and is sold very cheap in the rom five to ten pounds for a shilling?

Id. radix (1.) Gaseous eructation. Infla-

d. radix (1.) Gaseous eructation. Inflahilitic cutaneous diseases, as itching erup-

🕠 Kali sulphuricum.

Tormentilla.

ENTROLIUM—is officinal in Cashmere, where

ulia (L) Syphilis,

KALI, v. Kali Salsola, herba.

AMARUS VEL SPUBIUS. Colchicum Illiates in Cashmere, and flowers in spring, colchicum autumnale, for which it was once , or cormus, of the plant is officinal with it only externally (chiefly in arthritic the following Hermodactylus dulcis (the

(I) Acute rheumatism. Colic. Diarrunting.

was reported at Lahore, that this species ha. Both the bitter and the sweet Bulbs the natives, and by them only.

(I.) Cardialgia. Giddiness with fever.

1 SINGHII—I received from the lower where the root is probably used officinally;

if it was Herniaria glabra Linn., or

hi (L)

· HUS. V. Abelmoschus moschatus.

—vegetates in Cashmere, is well known, redicinally.







Hibundinaria, v. Chelidonjum & Vincetovicum.

HOLARRHENA ANTIDYSENTERICA & Holarrhena pubescens
—its seeds, in appearance similar to oats, are officinal in the
Punjab as well as all over Hindostan.

Holarth. antidys. semina (I.) Headache.

*Holous sorghum. Sorghum vulgare—of modern botany, is indigenous in the East, and is cultivated in Europe also.

Holeus arteatus—is cultivated in the Punjab as food for man and beast.

Holcus spic. semina (I.)

Holloway's Pilule -- together with his Ointment, have gained a notoriety in Hindostan-principally among the Mahomedans. (See Vol. I. p. xii.) Some are of opinion, that these pills contain mercury; but from an analysis (performed at the University chemical laboratory at Vienna) it appeared that no mercury existed in their composition. Judging from the smell, taste and color, I believe them to contain some acrid medicine (as Croton-oil, Elaterium or Euphorbium mixed with aloe, myrrh and saffron. (See Turbith.) At Lahore, I made several experiments with these pills; and found, that when given in full doses, they proved a drastic purgative, which, administered at hazard, sometimes proved useful, but more frequently injurious. In a prepared state, i. e., in diluted small doses, they had, like everything else, their peculiar properties; and these I have communicated in the columns of the preceding medical part.

Hollow, pill. solutio (I.) Scrotal itching.

*Hordeum—is cultivated in the Punjab, where the natives employ the decoction of barley (barley-water) as a refreshing beverage, useful in ardent fevers. Converting barley into malt, to make beer, is not practised at Lahore. See Lupulus Humulus.

HORMINUM, v. Malracea Todree.

Hossen Jussin—is officinal in Lahore. It is a whitish seed of the smallest size, very likely to be mistaken for unripe poppy-seeds.

s s i f semina (I.) Fevers.

Asclepias volubilis. A. vomitoria—is

1. herba (1.) Soreness of fauces and

. v. Lupulus, **Humulus.** Mercurius.

ADINENSIS—injections, made by infusing ren recommended in Gonorrhoes.

Eastern doctors. Maharajah Sheer Sing poison, procured a phial from Agra, prosison of poisoning his minister, the Rajah his Majesty's having been informed that I greceived the poison, he pretended that y some experiments on dogs; and handed pened. Very soon after, the enigma was I destruction—whence the country received See Vol. I. p. 106.

uted hydrocyanic acid have been recomn different forms of ophthalmia. Half a isste-acid was cried up as a cure for blindof this medicine in calculous diseases, see

eid. (III.)

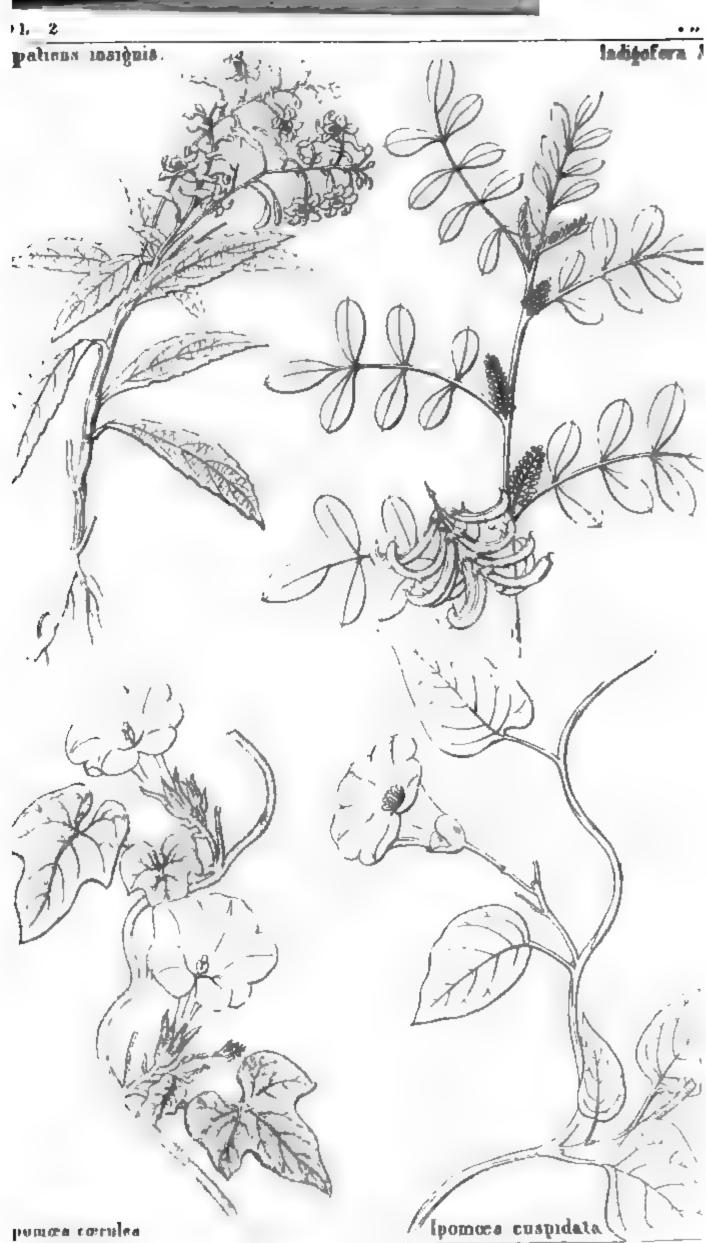
henbane I had growing in my garden at planted. The seeds are officinal with the as also in Cashmere, this plant vegetates from the Persian and Indian name of ahore U j wain K horassanee, its corassan (in Persia). Hyoscyamus (alterm in Homocopathic doses, is said to be a of horses.

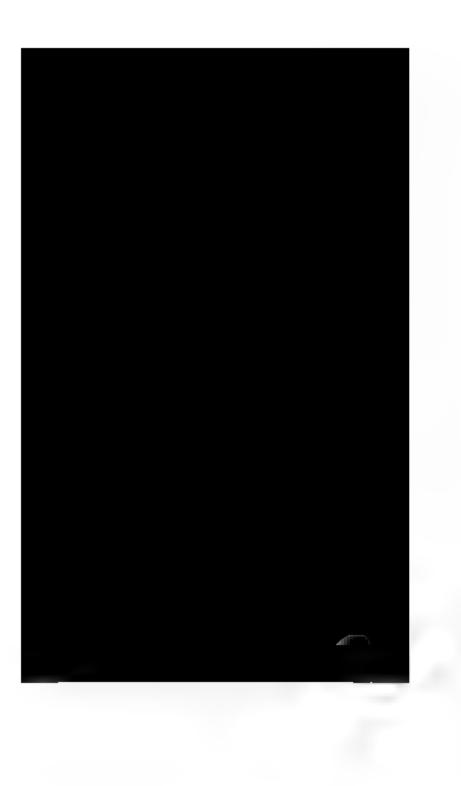
er extractum (III.)

gri folia (II) Burning sensation at the avulsions. Pneumonia.

or semina (IL) Dysury.







Hyoscyamus Pracalsus. Belenia pracalsa — grows at Lahore, but is not used.

HYPERANTHERA MORINGA, v. Moringa Sohunjuna.

*HYPERICUM—a species nearly resembling H. perforntum is common in the Cashmerean mountains, but is not officinal. In Arabian medicine this plant is recommended to expel intestinal worms, to cure piles, prolapsus uteri et ani. In European practice St. John's wort was regarded as a mild stimulant, tonic, diuretic, emenagogue, &c. Externally, it was famed as a vulnerary and as a stimulant to limbs afflicted with chronic rheumatism. Concerning its effects in resolving swelling consequent on contusions, and dispersing ecchymosse, cleansing ill-conditioned ulcers, etc. (See Barton's British Flora.) The dried herb boiled in alum-water communicates a yellow, or yellowish-red color, to wool, silk, etc.

*Hyssorus officinalis—is officinal at Lahore, and much used by the Hakims; the herb is introduced in Hindostan, probably from Arabia or Syria. The Hakims'administer hyssop in toothache, cough, induration of the liver or spleen, uterine or vesical affections, etc.

Hyssop. off. (I.) Catarrh with fixed rheumatic pains. Headache. Pain in the temples with ophthalmia.

ICHTHYOCOLLA-was not officinal at Lahore, and I had to procure isinglass from Agra.

Ichthyocolla (I.)

Ignatia amara, v. Strychnos faba St. Ignatii.

- *Igniarius fungus, v. Fungus igniarius.
- *ILEX AQUIFOLIA—some species of holly vegetate in India and Cashmere, but they are not administered by the natives. European writers state, that the berries are emetic and purgative. The root and inner part of the stem are considered emollient and resolvent, so also the viscid matter usually called birdline applied to tumors, and to parts affected with gout. Hicine (a bitter substance in the leaves) is recommended in ague.

ILLICIUM ANISATUM, V. Anisum stellatum.

INDIGORERA ANIL-is cultivated in some provinces of the

or dye, than for medicine. See Vol. I.

herba (I.) Inflammation of the liver.

DLIA—vegetates in the lower mountains of e root of this plant, is said to be officinal and ruptions. It is Dealsing's root for Torkee.

It radia (I.) Salivation. Thoracic pain.

Jum Indicum—is a well-known blue color-

See Vol. I. p. 72. Indigo is sometimes e natives, but, internally very seldom.

ine, it is considered as a sub-astringent; is is in diarrhoea, and forms an ingredient in go is used in Epilepsy: the following ploying it is practised in the Islands of the

Epileptics, during the fits, are wrapped ed in a solution of Indigo, and then covered as to promote sweating. Might not this perspiration be useful in paralysis, dropsy, ans, etc.?

Quinsey. Thoracic pain. acidum (III.)

—is not officinal at Lahore. Arabian of elecampane-root as an expectorant in the chest, and as a resolvent in in-I used, was procured from Agra.

(I Helenii aff.)—grows in the Cashmee plant is considered poisonous, it is not on, that important virtues lie hidden in it, thy of being experimented with.

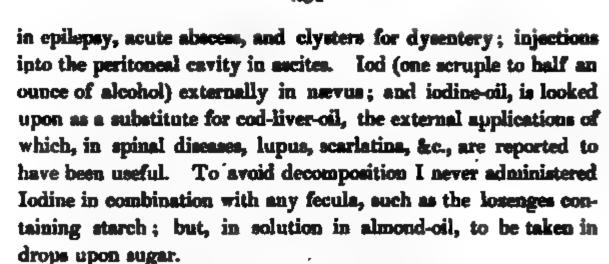
graveolens —have been lately recommended calculous diseases.

wn to the Eastern doctors, as it is but a late scientific men. It is indeed, one of the most its and medicine, and new discoveries of its ordarly. It has recently been recommended



Kali Salsola .





Iod. amygdalatum, vei Iod. amygdalarum oleum (II.) Syphilis. See Zincum iodatum.

IPECACUANNA—is known to the Hakims from their books, but it is not officinal at Lahore. What I used, I had from Europe. An infusion of this root has been recommended in dysentery.

Ipecac. radia (II.) Headache with giddiness, nausea or vomiting.

Ironga complex. Pharbitis corplea—the seeds of this plant are officinal all over Hindostan and the Punjab, with English physicians as well as among the natives. The former administer them chiefly as purgatives.

Ipomææ cæruleæ semina (I.) Inflation.

IPONGA CUSPIDATA—is a creeping weed which I planted in my garden; the seeds I had from Calcutta; and I made several trials with this plant.

Ipom. cuspid. folia (I.) Pain in the right side.

I POMOZA DASYSPHEMA—the seeds of this plant I received from I lindostan, as an antidote to hydrophobia. It is called K o ot a-ke-beenj, t. e., the seeds for dogs. As I had not an opportunity of trying them in Hydrophobia, I made a variety of other experiments with them.

Ipomææ dasysp. semina (I.) Bleeding at the nose. Night-blindness.

Ironea Jalapa, v. Jalapa Convolvulus.

I FOMEA TURPETHUM, v. Turpethum Convolentus.

IRIS—excellent orris root is procurable in the Calcutta bazaars

Beghanopsha Dr. Royle, supposes to be identical with the Indian orris root. ultivated in India. Its roots are used in the se of the Florentine kind. (Bengal Disp.) utchuk root are imported from Cashmere. shmereanus.

ricolor.

unus-is officinal at Lahore, as well as in

(I.) Headache. Pain in the temples.

s—is cultivated in the gardens of Lahore to roots and seeds are officinal with the Hakima, tues to the former.

radix (I.) Expectoration or vomiting of Sensation of burning and pricking in the pain in the joints.

semina (I.) Intestinal worms.

repared with Jasmin flowers is used extenf the narrow-leaved Jasmin, is said to be

's (J.)

STUS- as well as

s usrus—is used by the Hakims.

/ us/. (L) Subsultus of the stomach iculcers of the mouth and throat.

As—The seeds are seldom used by the They have lately been recommended in colic rc. semina (II.)

IUM, Turkish, v. Amarantus Jouncha.

-is more used than the preceding medicine.
(I.)

walnuts are brought from Cashmere and be Hakims consider them hard of digestion, ones, sometimes producing headache. The ree, called Dendasch, is used at Lahore

as a dentifrice, to clean and strengthen teeth and gums; al give a redness to the lips. A twig of the tree, kept in a room, is recommended to dispel flies. The roots of the walnut-tree, laid bare and perforated, in the month of February, yields a copious juice, concerning which Etmuller says—the properties are truly wonderful; it relieves chronic pains of the teeth, even cures the gout, and affords an almost miraculous relief to those pains arising from stone or gravel, both when externally applied and when taken internally: in the latter mode, it carries off the cause of the disease by diurenis (Barton's Flora Medica). The bark of the root is stated to be rubefacient, and the inner bark of the stem, emetic. The sap of the walnut-tree is very rich in sugar.

Jugi. reg. corticis tinctura (I.) Impotency.

Jujuba, v. Zysyphus Jujuba.

*JUNIPERI BACCE—are officinal at Lahore. It is true (as Dr. Royle states) juniper-berries come from Umritsir; but, they do not grow there; they are imported from the hills.

Junip. baccæ (I.) Fixed pains in the joints. Gout. Spermatorrhæa.

JUNIPERUS SABINA, V. Sabina.

JUSTICIA NASUTA. Rhinacanthus communis—the leaves of the white-flowered Justicia are officinal at Lahore, whither they are brought from the hills. The root is burned to charcoal, and used as an ingredient in gunpowder. This root, when fresh, bruised and mixed with lime-juice, is considered a sovereign application against ringworms and other cutaneous affections. (Ainslie.)

Just. Nasut. flores (I.) Colic. Costiveness. Diarrhæs. Dysentery. Inflammation of the ear. Specks of the cornes.

Kampperia Galanga, v. Galanga.

KEMPFERIA ROTUNDA, v. Curcuma Zedoaria.

KAKRASINGHEE, v. Rhus Kakrasinghea

KALIAKUND—Kaliakand is a root from the hills; the plant of which, I know not.

KALI BICHROMATUM - is officinal at Lahore, and the bi-

chromate of potash is, I believe, manufactured from chromate de Iron, in Hindostan.

Kati bichrom. (II) Pain of the incisor teeth.

KALI FERROCYANICOM. Potasii Ferrocyanidum—Prussiati of Potash is unknown to the Eastern doctors. What I used was from Agra.

Kali ferrocyanic. (II.) Fever. Excessive thirst.

KALI HYDRIODICUM. Potassii iodidum—hydriodate of potassi I had from Agra. It has been recommended internally is ascites, and with tar-water in chronic syphilis.

Kali hydriod. (II.) Diarrhosa. Pain in the joints, with sensations of burning and pricking.

KALI HYDROCYANICUM-the cyanide of potassium I used was from Agra.

Kali hydroc. (II.) Obscurity of vision. Scintical Vomiting.

KALI MINERALE. Sodae carbonas — is a product of the Punjab. When Soda, in its natural, unpurified state, is white the natives call it salt of soda (sajee ke loon) and is that which I denominate sal sodae. A few drops of solution of bicarbonat of soda, put into a pint of milk, will keep it some time from turning sour in hot weather.

Kali min. & sal alcali minerale (I.) Soreness of the

KALI NITRICUM. Potassæ Nitras—is abundant at Lahor. A saturated solution of this medicine in hot water, has, of late been recommended as a local application in rheumatic affection of the muscles or tendons.

Kali nitr. (I.)

KALI OXYMURIATICUM. Potassæ Chloras. Chloras Kaliesé—is unknown to the Lahore doctors. I prepared it myself. I has been recommended in Aphthæ.

Kali oxymur. (II.)

*Kall Salsola. Herba Salsola Kali (Sueda spec.)—growing plentifully at Lahore, where it is officinal. The natives distinguish the two species as male and female, and, accordingly.

I speak of masculinum and famininum, when not viewed us botanical classification.

Kali Saleola (L) Habitual headache with vomiting. Scalding urine. Spermatorrhosa.

KALI SULPHURICUM. Hoper sulphuricum — Sulphuret of Potash is not known at Lahore. I prepared it, and found it a very active medicine.

Kali sulphur. (II.) Acute rheumatic or gouty swellings. Croup. Hoarseness. Pain in the temples, with or without fever. Suppuration of all sorts.

KALI VEGETABILE, v. Kali carbonicum.

KANDULI (KUNDOOLRE) v. Comelina.

KARANJUE PAHAREE. Verbesine? - a spinous husk, which I received from the hills. -

Karanjue pah. folliculus & semina (I.)

KEIRBILA—is an officinal, though unknown bark of a tree, used by the natives of Lahore.

Keikeila (I.) Dyspepsia. Obscurity of vision.

KERGURA, v. Momordica dioica.

KING GUMMI—what I used was from Agra, probably not the African, but the Indian. See Butææ frondosæ gummi.

Kino gummi (II.) Running from the eyes.

KIRKAT—a gum from the hills, officinal at Lahore, used against sore-mouth in children.

KNANTIA—probably allied to Knantia montana & sylvatica —is used in Cashmere, as a pot-berb.

KRAMERIA TRIANDRA, V. Ratanhia.

KRIS (KREES)—is a root of an unknown origin, used in Cashmere, in the process of dyeing nafurmanee (ajacis?) also medicinally. It is, indeed, one of the most useful substances. The root I had as a sample, from Cashmere, was 4 inches in length, thick as a finger, knotty, fibrous, with some excrescences, having two barks, the outer very thin, like an epidermis, light brown, the other subjacent, not very thick, of a dark brown color; the root was white, and very hard;

odor slight, but agreeable; flavor bitter, aromatic, afterwards pungent on the tongue. The flower is said to be blue.

Kris (I.) Impotency.

KUNJEE OF KHUNGKE, V. Walea montana.

KUNKOLMIRCH, KUNKOLMIRJ—is an officinal seed at Lahore and in Hindostan. In the hills, Kunkol is the name of Eleagnus; Mirch is the Hindoostanee name of pepper; therefore, it is natural to suppose, that this article is the berry, or fruit, of Eleagnus. The berries are of the six of small peas. The specimen in the Great Exhibition, which according to Dr. Royle's report, had been sent from Dukhun was not accompanied with a scientific name.

Kunkolmirj (I.) Diarrhœa. Sub-acute ophthalmid

LACCA IN GRANIS—is officinal at Lahore, being a product of the country; and is used in enlargement of the liver, dropsy-ulcers, &c. Gum-lac dissolved by a gentle heat in alcohol, due not irritate the skin, is adhesive, and is said to accelerate the union of wounds.

Lacca in gr. (II.) Costiveness. Lumbago. Pleuriti-

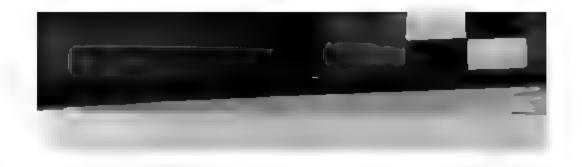
LACTUCA SATIVA—is cultivated in the Punjab. Lettuce seeds are officinal, and used in excessive thirst; also, in sensation of heat in the stomach. It is supposed that, by relaxing the genital organs, they diminish the spermatic secretion.

Lactue, sat. semina (I.)

LACTUCARIUM—was unknown at Lahore until I communicated its narcotic qualities to Runjeet Sing. As the natives consider the lettuce plant and seeds to be cooling, they thought to have got a prize in this cooling narcotic; and my communication when first made, produced a great sensation; but, on trying the lettuce-opium, they found that it did not answer their expectations; poppy-opium remaining superior in its intoxicating powers.

Lactucar. (II.) Bleeding at the nose. Pain in the joints.

Lagenaria, v. Cucurbita Lagenaria.



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LAGONICHII SPECIES, v. Cassia Karnub Nubtee.

*Laninaria saccharina—(spec.) is officinal at Lahore and in Cashmere. The fronds are procured from Thibet, where they are reported to grow in a salt-lake; but, some English physicians maintain, that they are brought from the Caspian Sea: whatever their origin may be, they are certainly very useful; owing, perhaps, to their abounding in Iodine; indeed they are administered in the very diseases, in which Iodine proves efficacious—as in the enlargement of the thyroid gland (goitre) and scrofula. The dried leaves look as if they were salted; some of them are many yards in length, and one or two inches in breadth. In the Indian Ocean, not far from the Cape, I saw, on our homeward passage, some sea-weed which somewhat resembled Laminaria in form. Our Captain (an Englishman) would not permit any passenger to keep such a weed in his cabin, pretending that its odor was injurious to health.

Lamin. sacch. (I.) Anorexia. Dyspepsia. Fever. Ichorous and scrofulous ulcers, even in horses. Lippitude. Oppression of the stomach. Soreness of the corners of the mouth. Subsultus of the stomach. Tenesmus.

LAPIS ARMENIUS, v. Bolus Armenius.

LAPIS BEZOARDICUS, v. Bezoardicus lapis.

LAPIS CAUSTICUS ALCALINUS, v. Causticum.

LAPIS INFRANALIS, v. Argentum nitricum fusum.

LAPIS LAZULI, v. Ultramarine.

LAPIS MAGNES, v. Magnetes, lapis.

LAURUS CASSIA; L. Culilawan; L. Malabatri, v. Cassia lignea.

LAURUS NOBILIS—the berries are officinal at Labore, and are, probably, imported from Arabia.

LAWSONIA INERMIS. Lawsonia spinosa, Linn.—the plant grows at Lahore, and its leaves are officinal all over the East. It is used as a medicine, as well as a dye. See Vol. I. pp. 4, and 167. Its root is, I believe, less used; at any rate, it is less used at Lahore.

2 1.

folia (I.)

Rosmarinus sylvestris—is a well-know rope; not to be found, I believe, in the Its misuse, like many drugs in England of beer.

(II.) Costiveness. Headache. Prurig

n Hindostan and the Punjab. Its seed and both on the continent and in the East rary vegetable. Nevertheless, they possed in all virtues, which formerly led to the smally. Tohfet ascribes to them detergets, in ulcers after small-pox.

emina (I.) Pain in the joints.

in washing shawls, without affecting the recently stated, that the root of this plans promote hæmorrhoidal discharges. Print it may cure hæmorrhoids.

NACUM, V Taracacum.

appropriated to any use.

/. (I.)

M -vegetates at Lahore, and is eaten no but by Europeans also. Its seeds a

rha (I.) Asthma and cough with expect. Bleeding piles.

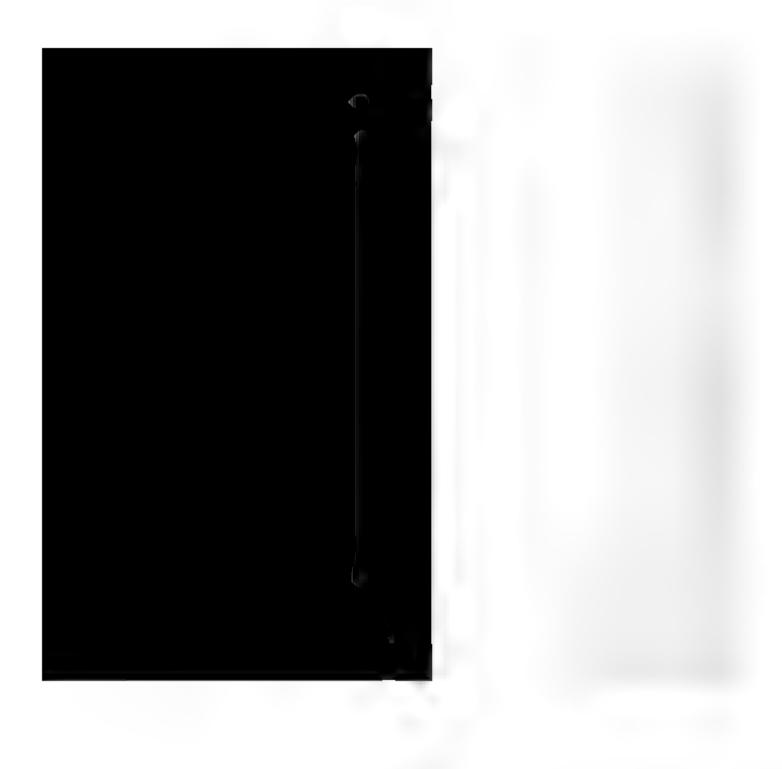
ndir (L) nebulous vision with syphiliting pain. Soreness of fauces and throat

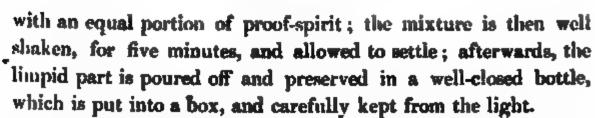
uina (I.)

RA-is a variety of the former.

be essential part extracted from the hard quantity of fresh blood from a hare is mixed







Leporin. (II.) Expectoration of blood. Shifting pains. Lepus timidus—may be found all over Hindostan and the Punjab; but, in Cashmere, no have has been seen. I purpose taking some thither, to see if the climate will agree with their nature. The hare of Hindostan is of small size. To this animal the Hakims ascribe a great many medicinal virtues; they use its rennet, bile, blood, hair, skin, teeth, and excrement. The rennet (coagulum leporis) they consider useful in epilepsy, haemorrhages, spitting of blood, disorders of the catamenia (monthly courses) and bites of serpents. They preserve the blood dried on cotton; when wanted, it is put into water, for a few minutes, then stirred up and drunk; this mode of administration is specially recommended in asthma.

Leporis sanguis (I.)

LEUCAS CEPHALOTES—is an officinal plant at Lahore.

Leuc. ceph. herba (I.) Dry mouth. Vomiting. LEVISTICUM, v. Liqueticum.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS. Cetraria Islandica—is not officinal at Labore. I procured some from Agra. The bitter principle of Iceland-moss, is cetrarin, which can be separated by a very small quantity of lime, or carbonate of potash.

Lichen Island. (I.)

LICHEN ODORIFERUS. Borrera asneh, Royle—is, I suppose, a product of the Himalayas. It is officinal at Lahore. The Hakims administer it in disorders of the stomach, dyspepsia, vomiting, pain in the liver or womb, induration in the uterus, amenorrhœa, calculi, and nocturnal spermatic discharges.

Lichen. odorif. (I.) General pain all over the body. Salivation or ptyalism. Soreness of the throat. Toothache from caries or rheumatism.

LIGNUM ALOE, v. Aloëxylon.

LIGNUM CAMPRCHIANUM, v. Campechianum, lignum.

. Ebenum lignum.

is not officinal at Lahore; what I used stan.

v. Santalum, lignum.

N. v. Ajouain.

.-is officinal at Lahore and in Cashanere; rean hills.

(1.) Hydrocele. Specks on the corner. Scolopendrium.

s use linseeds in inflammations, tumors or external. Orfila relates an instance of the present where a decoction of linseed the being affected (in the course of a few swelling of the face, followed by fainting ectual faculties; these consequences control.

Bleeding at the nose. Expectoration or blood. Œdematous swellings. Tenes-

grows in the Punjab, mostly near the The natives know the plant, but, very

herba (1.) Ischury, and stoppage of the am in the knee-joint

ACIFLUA, v. Styrax liquida.

rrhiza glabra—its roots and inspissated thore; they are imported from Hindostan, và Cashmere) and consequently are of

(I.)

inspissatus (II.)

rbo fossilis—coals, until lately, unknown d the first specimen of English coal, taken abay, twelve years ago, on which I tried

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several experiments. The empyreumatic oil (containing creosote), which is obtained in the dry distillation of coal, is a well-known remedy in gout, paralysis, leucorrhoea, &c.

Lithanthr. (I) Gastric spasm. Rheumatic pain of the neck. Soreness of the mouth, tongue, palate, and fauces. Quinsey with swelling of the neck.

LITHARGYRUM. Plumbum onydatum citrinum—is officinal at Lahore. See Guja.

LITHOMARGE—of Surat, officinal at Lahore (called Padzuher suffed or Suffed zuhr mohra) is the white antipharmacum or antitoxicum of the Eastern doctors. The black or dark green Padzuhr v. Bezoardicum minerale.

LIXIVA CAUSTICA, V. Causticum.

LOCUSTA MIGRATORIA—swarms of this kind of locust are of frequent and troublesome occurrence at Lahore. It is a remarkable fact, that in the spring of 1835, when the dreadful Choleraepidemic was raging at Lahore, and had just reached its height, a swarm of travelling locusts arrived there, and from that very day, the epidemic began to decrease. Both cholera and locusts came from the West, and went towards the East. I am of opinion that a particular wind, from the higher atmospheric region, brought them and removed them. Some Mussulmen at Lahore, eat this kind of locust. At Bassora, I saw them exposed in the market for sale; when their heads are taken off and salted, they are eaten by the Arabs. It is recorded, that during the famine at Mussul, the inhabitants dried and ground the locusts, which they then made into bread. As these insects feed on vegetables only, they have nothing repugnant in their interior. I made an essence of them, in the following manner:—I took off their heads, feet, and wings, triturated their bodies, and put the paste, with an equal portion of proof-spirit, into a phial, shook the mixture for a few minutes, and then let it stand to settle; I then decanted the limpid essence, and preserved it in a well-stopped phial, shut up in a box secluded from daylight.

Locusteum (I.) Bleeding piles. Thirst. Lorus, v. Nymphen.

LUFFA AMARA. CUCUMIS INDICUS. Mormordica charantia—is cultivated at Lahore, and prepared as a dish for the table. The form is that of a large-sized, long lemon, covered with excrescences. The taste is exceedingly bitter; but, when cut in slices and soaked in water, it loses some of its bitterness. The natives are fond of them, when prepared along with animal food.

Luffæ am. extractum (II.)

Luff. am. fructus (I.)

Luff. am. semina (I.) Cholera-morbus.

LUPINUS ALBUS. Phaseolus albus—officinal, but not cultivated at Lahore. The Hakims use these white beans in internal heat, Indian Leprosy, etc.

Lupin. alb. (I.) Swelling of the parotid gland.

*Lupulus, Humulus. Vitis Septentrionalis—the dried strobiles or cones of hops, I had from Europe, as they are unknown in the Punjab. Hops have lately been planted at Dheyra Dhoon, and a brewery has been established at Mussoorie. On the well-known medicinal properties and uses of Hops I forbear descanting.

Lupul. Hum. strobuli (I.) Anorexia and subsultus of the stomach. Pain in the knee-joints. Ulceration of the thyroid gland.

LYCIUM, v. Berberis Lycium.

LYCOCTONUM. Luparia. Canicida. Aconitum Ponticum—is said to be a deadly poison to wolves and the family of dogs generally. Probably this may be the best remedy against hydrophobia; it should be tried internally, as well as endermically, by inoculating with the active principle of this medicine, i. e., to apply Lycoctonina on the wound, made by the rabid animal.

LYCOPERDON TUBER, v. Tuber cibarium.

*Lycorodium—is unknown at Lahore. I took both plant and tincture of the seeds (spores) with me, from Europe.

Lycop. herba (I.) Bloody urine. Cough. Giddiness. Headache.

Lycop. tinctura seminum (I.) Fever with pains.

Giddness with obscuration of sight. Saliva-

LYTHRUM FRUTICOSUM, v. Grislea tomentosa.

Macts—is a well-known spice, used also in medicine. The Hakims use mace to remove offensive breath, also to relieve atony of the stomach and liver, consumption, flatulency, etc.

Macis (I.) Pain in the foot. Salivation.

MAGNESTA—is known as a medicine by the natives of Lahore. I received a sample of carbonate of magnesia from a Joghee faqueer, which, according to his statement, was a product of the hills, namely, from Scidgooria, near Jemoo The faqueer called it Pabood, and he distributed the article to his visitors as a medicine, to be used in every complaint, ordering some of the powder to be rubbed on the forehead, and over the painful part: also to apply some to the tongue, which is, I believe, the most effectual. By analysis, this article exhibits a very small quantity of iron oxide in combination with the carbonate of magnesia. See Pubood.

Magnesia calcined is recommended as an antidote to salts of Copper; and Ainslie adduces it as the best remedy in sporadic cholera, if given with warm water.

Magnes, carb. Ind. (L) Diarrhea. Headache. Inflammation of the mouth and throat. Dysury and obstruction in the bowels. Running from the eyes. Troubled sight, even incipient amaurosis.

MAGNETES, LATIS—is used by the natives of the East, who (according to Tolifet) believe that by wearing a piece of lond-stone next the body, delivery is facilitated. See Vol. I. p. 84, respecting Faba St. Ign.

Magnet, tap. (I.) Painful bleeding of the gums.

MARKE ROOBEAN, V. Crustacea.

*MAJORANA (Origanum) - is a well known plant, used in the domestic and culinary arts. Sweet-marjoram grows in the Gardens at Lahore. Formerly it was used as an errhine (to provoke sneezing) as also in baths, fomentations, etc.

Major, herba (I) Gripes

MALUM PERSICOM, v. Persica

MALVACEA? TO DEEE—there are three different kinds of Todree to be met with in the Lahore bazaar. The white, the natives say, are the seeds of Polyanthes tuberosa; according to Dr. Royle, of Cheiranthus cheiri; in the Bengal Disp it is stated "Towdree are seeds from Malva sylvestris." Dr. R. Seligmann says Tuderisch (probably the Arab name of Towdree) are seeds from Sclarea Horminum. I am of opinion that the white are what the natives assert them to be, i. e. seeds of Polyanthes tuberosa; the colored, whether yellow, red, or blackish, are the seeds from Malva sylvestris, as stated in the Beng. Pharm.

Malv. Todree nigricans (I.) Dryness or soreness and inflammation of the throat. Scalding urine.

MALVA MONTANA (sylvestres) folia—Khungce ke sage or mallow-leaves, are officinal in the mountains, in Cashmere, etc. Its seeds are used by the Hakims in cough, and ulceration of the bladder.

Malv. mont. fol. (I.) Diarrheea.

MAMEERA. MAMEERAN—are of two different kinds, in the Lahore bazaar, the one from Cashmere, the other from China, called Khutai (Scythea). The latter is officinal all over the East, being much used by the Hakims, who deem this root to be a specific in ophthalmies; but, they say, that the genuine drug is seldom to be met with; and this I believe, as it has many substitutes. (See Chelidonium majus & Glaucium.) Dr. Royle affirms Ranunculus ficaia or ficaria to be the plant from which the Cashmerean mameera is produced. Both sorts are used, in general externally, and in composition with other drugs, are applied to the eyes as a dry collyrum.

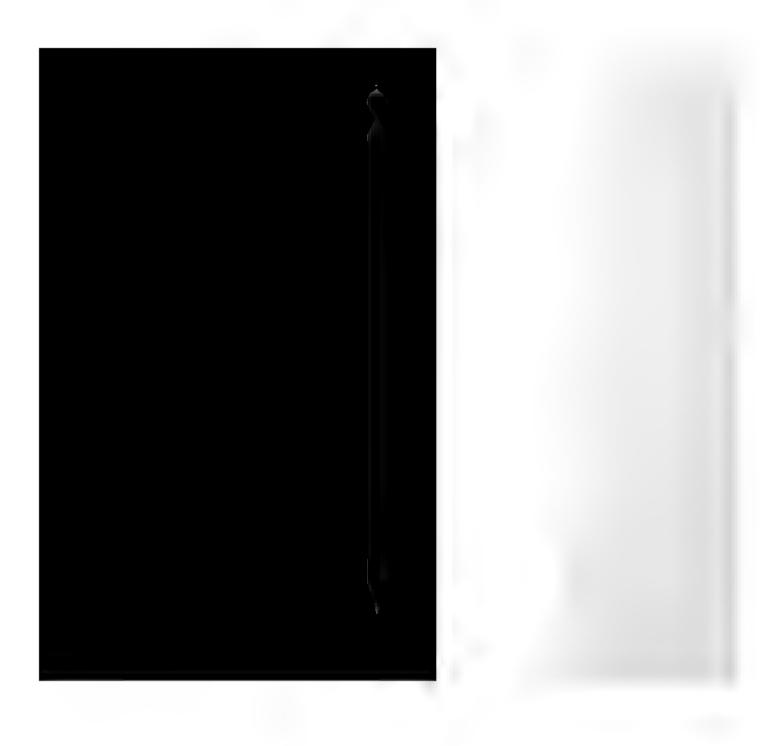
Mameera Khutai (I.) Diarrheea. Headache.

MANDBAGORA (Atropa) is now but very seldom used by Eastern doctors, but merits the attention of European physicians.

MANGANESIUM. Manganum—oxyde of manganese is used at Lahore, mostly in the fabrication of glass; and is imported from Jemoo.

MAGNIFERA INDICA - the mangoes are a sweet, balsamic-







delicious fruit of the East, abundant in the Punjab, and also growing on the lower range of the Himalayas. Those we had at Lahore in autumn, were from Mooltan (süd) and from the hills (nord); the former are not unfrequently as large as a fist, the latter small, like hen's-eggs; both sorts are very sweet. The mango-fruit has its corrective, that is, milk. The natives believe, that on eating half a hundred and drinking a cup of milk afterwards, digestion is rendered easy. In England, Milk is said to dissolve Oysters. In Hindostan a good dish is made from mango and milk. Conserves and pickles are also made of this delicious fruit, the rind of which contains an abundance of fragrant balsam, which ought to be extracted, and experimented upon medicinally. I restricted my experiments to the kernel.

Magnif. Ind. nucleus (I.)

Manna—in the Lahore bazaar there are only two kinds of manna, both of which are imported from Persia via Cabul. The one is called Shirkesht, the other Tooroonjebün. Besides these, I used the European Manna Calabrina, which I procured from Agra. The Hakims use Manna mostly as a purgative in combination with Senna, Cassia, etc. and administer it in pectoral and pulmonary affections, as cough, etc. also in vomiting, colic, uterine diseases, ischury, fevers, etc.

Manna Calabr. (I.) Pneumonia. Peripneumonia. Swellings.

MANNA HEDYSARI ALHAGI—or, Tooroonjebün. It is a very impure bitter, of a granular appearance and substance, mixed with the leaves and stalks of Hedysarum.

Mann. Hed. Alh. (I) Costiveness.

MANNA Pausica Shirkesht—is not Manna Calabrina, as many erroneously suppose; the form and taste of the two are quite different. Shirkesht has the appearance of whitish accumulated sugary drops; some of the pieces are half an inch in length, very clean and pure, of a sweet odor, and agreeable taste; much esteemed by the natives.

Manna Shirkesht (I.)

MANNA TEEGHUL - is what the Sadoos at Lahore

an, and sell by the name of Shukure Bengal Disp. p. 454, it is stated under A kind of manna named Shukr-ul-ashur or some nearly allied species, by the called Gultigut, (Royle, Illustr. p. 275.)" ect, of a whitish appearance, rough on the within, about half an inch in length, of a hy taste, insoluble in water. See Vol. II.

ghul (I.) Boils.

f mantis, or, Jackal's navel, officinal at Tab. 31. fig. 2, 3.

us, vel M. ovorum massula (I.) Psoriasis

—Arrow-root is much used in Hindostan, it is the fecula obtained by washing the of different Marantacese, and may be reh.

d. (I.)

st with iron pyrites is used by the natives arches. See Bismuthum.

: M. Marrubium vulgare—vegetates in used. The tincture I administered was not black horehound has lately been recom-

ectura (I.) Angina. Spermatorrhœa.

known resin, which, in the East, serves as Hakims administer mastic in stomach and

M. Ralsumum Meccæ vel Opobalsamum

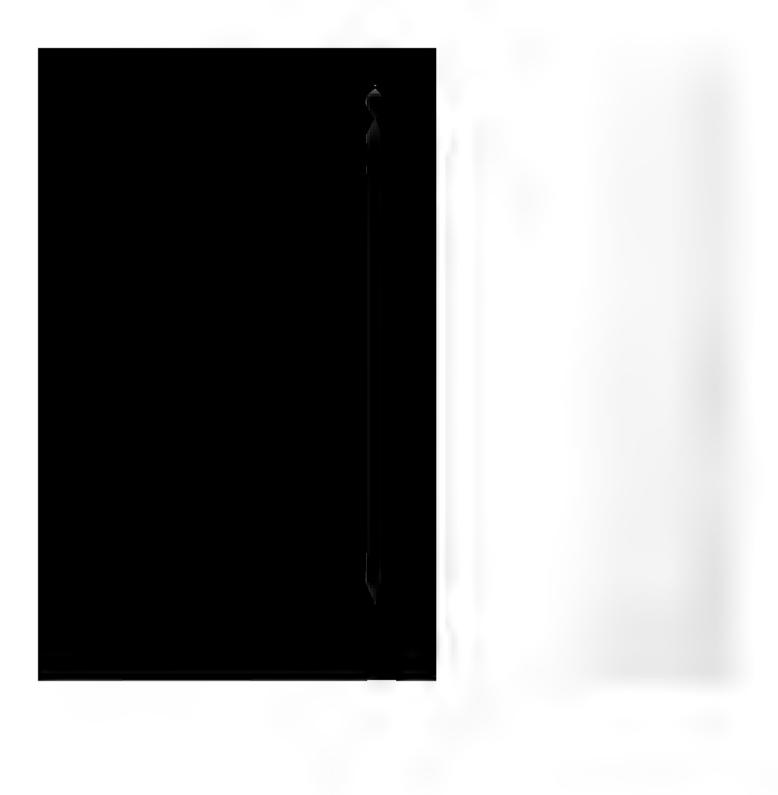
; but, seldom to be found genuine.

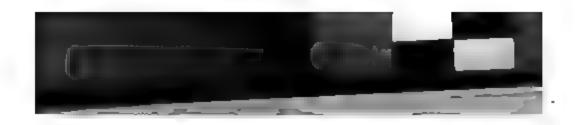
1) Costiveness.

dophorum Nepalensis.

Tetranthera







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MELANDRIUM TRISTE—is a plant of the Cashmerean mountains, but not officinal.

MELIA AZEDARACHTA, Roob. Azedarachta Indica, Jues.—
grows all over Hindostan and in the Punjab. The leaves, bark,
gum and fruit of this tree are used by the native doctors.

Mel. Azed. folia (I.) Diarrhoea. Hemeralopia and Nyctalopia. Pain in the knee. Spitting and vomiting of blood. Swellings.

MELIA SEMPERVINENS. Melia Bekain—is to be met with in the Punjab. The leaves and fruit only are used. It is reported, that the wood is never attacked by vermin. See Moringa Schagnina.

Meliæ semp. folia (I.) Colic.

Meliæ semp. semina (I.) Ague.

Meliloti Cretice, olkum ethereum—is recommended as a carminative in colic.

*Melilotus officinalis—its seeds are officinal at Lahore, and are, probably, imported from Cabul.

Melil. semina (I.)

- *Melissa Calaminta. Melissa Anglica. Melissa Nepeta. Nepeta Agrestis—are, all of them, one and the same; i. e. field calamint, or, spotted calamint. At Lahore its seeds are officinal, and are, probably, procured from Affghanistan.
- *Melissa officinalis—is officinal at Lahore; but, whether the plant is from Cabul or Cashmere, I could not ascertain. Balsamint is used in affections of the stomach, liver, and heart; i. e. in palpitation, anxiety, hypochondriasis; also in weakness of sight, obstructions, and diseases of the mucous membrane.

Meliss. herba (I.)

MELLANA AMARULLA—is an extremely bitter mollusk, which has recently been noted as a good medicine in dropsy.

MELO, CUCUMIS—is cultivated in the Punjab; its seeds are officinal, and are given in combination with other cooling seeds, as an emulsion, to promote the secretion of urine.

Melon. sem. (I.)

MELOE TELINI. Milabris chicorci—the blistering-beetle,

East India, abounds also at Lahore. It an Essence with Spirit or Vinegar, the than the Spanish blistering-flies, containing than the cantharides themselves. The know their anti-hydrophobic properties es of bites of mad dogs. As a blistering ed, because blistering is not resorted to be for the cauterium actuals, or burning with

(IL) Tinctura (III.)

in some of the warm countries of Europe s. The Hakims ascribe to the fruit of the of producing dyspepsia and constipations noxious to persons attacked by the plague of (I.) Headache. Inguinal pain. Some players.

fecula, are officinal at Labore; the latter is, probably, the Palo of Bengal. Se

aulis (I.) Diarrhœa, Indian leprosycding. Pain in the shoulder. Scaldin

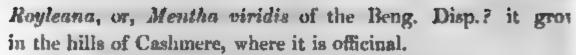
la (I.) Fever. Impotency. Spermatori

RSUTUM -grows at Lahore, where it i

herba (I.) Cardialgia. Diarrhosa.

LA—this plant is not known in the East essence is to be met with, introduced from much used by Mahomedans as well a

nctura (I.) Dry mouth. nts (aff. spec.) Vena—perhaps Mentho



MERCURIALIA—preparations of mercury; only two, so far as I am aware, that are officinal with the natives of Lahore, both of them prepared in Hindostan; one is Darshikna, the other Ruskupoor (Reshkupoor). The former, which is but seldom used, is similar to our corrosive sublimate. The latter, which is a kind of submuriate of mercury or calomelas, is extensively used in syphilitic diseases. For their preparation, see Beng. Pharm: p. 842.

Merc. Darshikna (III.) Salivation.

Merc. Ruskupoor (II.) Alternately (M. and R.) with Iod. in almond-oil, syphilis acute and chronic; alternately with Curcuma longa, or Ebenum, chronic syphilis.

MERCURIUS FULMINANS (III.)

MERCURIUS PRECIPITATUS BUSES (III.)

MERCURIUS SOLUBILIS HAHNEMANNI (II.)

MERCURIUS SUBLIMATUS CORROSIVUS (III.) Pneumonia. Salivation.

Mercurius vivus—is to be met with everywhere, and is used by the natives as well as by Europeans, internally and externally. Mercurial salivation (from its external use, as an ointment) snatches a dysenteric patient from the grave (Ainslie). Mercurial inunctions are recommended in hydrophobia. Black sulphuret of mercury has been recommended in typhus fever.

Merc. viv. (I.) Swelling of the testicles. Ulceration of the mouth, fauces, and throat. In combination with Croton T. Syphilitic arthritis.

MESUA FERREA—its flowers are officinal at Lahore; and are brought from the hills.

Mes. ferr. flores (I.)

METHONICA GLORIOSA—its roots I received from the hills. They are long shaped, tuberculous, some of them not thicker than a finger, and remarkable for preserving their fresh and soft state for several months, without any change in the texture,

ies. Perhaps, they might prove a remedy in hydrophobia?

div (I.) Burning sensation and constrict he throat. Impotency. Nasal bleeding rhose. Thirst. Thoracic pain. Vo.

e) cortex—is not officinal with the natives ich I used, I had from Agra.

hne, cortex (II.)

chillea) aff. spec.—grows in Cashmere. tincture, from Paris.

tura (I.) Confused sight. Pain in the

ens—its leaves are officinal at Lahore.

folia (I.) Dental-maxillary fistula. General oreness of the mouth.

, v. Catechu.

ANA, v. Acacia Farnesiana.

-its seeds I got from the hills; where, it is stered.

cmina (I.) Sore-throat and hoarseness.

of the stomach. Toothache.

LAHORIENSIS, v. Sensitiva (Mimosa).

is officinal at Lahore. It is imported, in a Cabul. The Hakims use it in urinary rrhea, &c.

(I.)

& Elenki-its seeds are officinal at

a (1.)

rus, v. Ammoniæ, acetatum.

a, v. Jalapa (mirabilis).

ANTIA, v. Luffa amara.

A. Momordica muricata, Royle -- its whore; in Hindostan its root; and is said and their concomitants.

Momord, divic, fr. (L)

MOMORDICA ELATERIBM, v. Elaterium.

Monordica (Royle) Gugereel Sycias?—its fruit, the size of a walnut, is blackish, very light, of a rough and spongy texture and bitter taste, adherent to long stalks; it is reported to grow in lakes; as, in the Punjab, near Kanewan. It is officinal at Lahore.

Momord? vel. Syc? Gugervel (I.) Fever. General pains.

Monilla (Fungus) v. Phallus esculentus.

Moringa Schangna (Schunjuna). Hyperanthera Moringa-vegetates all over Hindostan, and in the Punjab also. I am of opinion, that the nomenclature of this Tree by Linnaus, Gudandia Moringa, has caused its confusion with the shrub Guilandina Bonduccella; for many scientific men have erroneously written, that the nuts called by the Arabs II u b-o o l Han, are the product of the tree. See Ben. Disp. p 288. "The fruit (legume) of the Moringere is about a foot long; its almond is white, etc." In the Beng. Disp. p. 244, 245, I read, "There is much confusion in the names of the different Melia and Azedarachta Melia (sempervirens) Bakayuu seeds are called Hub-nol-Ban, and are considered emetic, laxative, and anthelinintic." The fruit of the Moringa (Sohunjuna) is administered by the Hakims in affections of the liver, and spleen, articular pains, tetanus, debility of nerves, paralysis, pustules, patches, Indian leprosy, &c. English physicians think its root is a good substitute for horse-radish.

> Moring, Noh. gummi (I.) Carious toothache (the application). Hemeralopia.

> Moring, Soh. radix (I.) Soreness of the mouth and throat.

Мокентим, у. Орішт.

Morrhum othum, v. Aselli Jecinoris oleum.

Morrisonica Pilvila — are now less used in Hindostan than Holloway's pills. The constituent parts of the former are

No 1. Equal parts of Aloes and cream of tartar, with a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum arabic, to make them into pills.

No. 2. Gamboge two drachms, aloe three drachms, pulp of bitter apples (colocynth) one drachm, and cream of tartar four drachms, made (with syrup) into pills.

Monum—is the fruit of Morus. The white mulberry-tree grows at Labore. The black I saw at Cabul and Cashmere. The Hakims administer the fruits of these trees in cases of sore-throat, dyspepsia, melancholy, &c. Formerly, the bark was considered a purgative and vermifuge.

Mori albi fructus albus. (1.) Diarrhoa.

Mori albi fructus niger. (I) Ophthalmia. Pleuritio pain in the left side.

Moschata, Nux. Nux myristica.—Is everywhere used. The Hakims administer nutmeg in affections of the eyes, stomach, and spleen; also in ischury, herpetic eruptions, etc. It produces stupor, and is said to be an antidote against nux vomica.

Moschat. nuv (I.) Headache. Internal burning heat. (together with hartshorn) Diarrhora.

Mochus Moschifferus—is officinal at Lahore; but, I never saw the Chinese musk at any druggists in the Punjab. The inferior kind there used is from the hills of Cashmere, which is quite different in form, color, odor, and properties. Musk has been recommended in troublesome singultus. I used that of the Musk-deer I caught. See Vol. I. p. 54.

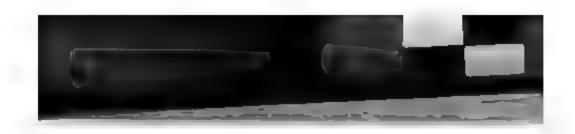
Mosch. mosch. tinctura (II.) Headache.

MUCUNA PRURIENS, v. Dolichos pruriens.

MULGEDIUM RAPUNCULOIDES (varietas)—is officinal at Cash mere, where it vegetates in the mountains.

Mulged. cortex & folia (I) Eruption of papulæ and pustulæ.

Mumiat Persica, v. Asphaltum Persicum. Muriaticum, acidum, v. Natri muriatici, acidum.



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MURINEUM—is the emential or effective part of the mouse. In former times, mouse-dung (album nigrum) was used in colic; but, were such a remedy required now, probably the essence made from their blood (c. Leporineum) might answer the purpose.

MUSERNA—(a species of Juniperus? Cairo; Pruner) young yellow bark, has been of late recommended (like the flowers of the Kosso tree) to expel Tomia.

MUTELLA ANTIGUENSIS, Linn.—Mutella Occidentalia seems to be a different kind of the former. Beerbotie is a most beautiful scarlet velvet-colored insect, about the size of a large pea, but flattish; it is commonly found in rainy weather, in Hindostan and at Lahore. These insects are officinal, and are kept by the druggists. The native doctors use them against snake bites, and in colic of horses.

Mutella Ant. Beerbotie (I.) Salivation.

MYLABRIS CICHOREI, v. Meloë Telini.

MYRICA SAPIDA—its bark, imported from the hills, is officinal at Lahore and in Hindostan.

Myric. sap. cortex (1.)

MYRISTICA MOSCHATA, v. Moschata, nus.

MYRISTICE ABILLUS, v. Macis.

MYROBALANUS—Myrobolans of all kinds are officinal with the Hakims, who generally administer them in stomach and intestinal diseases.

Myrob. Bellerica (I.) Accumulation of mucus with restlessness. Salivation.

MYBOBALANUS CHEBULA—is used as gently laxative and astringent.

MYROBALANUS CITRINA, vel Terminalia citrina—is used similarly with the former.

Myrobal. citr. (1.) Head affection.

Myrobalanus Emplica. Phyllantus Emblica—is used in dyspepsia, and in hæmorrhoids; also to strengthen the growth of the hair, and to blacken it. I am convinced, that this fruit is one of the best of remedies; and I regret that it should now be administered only by the natives of the East—for,

unhappily, it has long been banished from European practice trust, however, that the time is not far distant when it may agbe used by European practitioners.

Myrob. Embl. fructus (1.) Diarrhoea. Distensi Fistula. Gastralgia. Prolapsus ani. Troub vision. etc.

MYROBALANUS NIGRA—is much used in Eastern pharmacy a lenitive and cathartic. An excellent medicine, which, at has shared the like fate with the former!

Myrob. nigr. (I.) Diarrhoea. Giddiness. Headac Piles with Gonorrhoea or Syphilis. Spinal pro-(Alternately Iod.) Enlargement of the spleen.

MYRRHA—is a well known gum-resin, officinal in the East well as in Europe The Hakims use myrrh in mucous accurations, pulmonary ulcers, chronic cough, induration of liver, intestinal worms, and amenorrhæa; they maintain the can cause abortion.

Myrrha (II.)

*MYRTUS COMMUNIS. Myrtus Pimenta vel Eugenia Pimer—its leaves and fruit are officinal at Lahore; and are, probabimported from Persia. The leaves are used, in cerebral at tions, as epilepsy, etc.; also in flatulency, diseases of the stommand liver. The fruit is administered in diarrhæa, hæmorrhæwith burning heat, and in ulcerations which principally at the lower parts, as the urethra, or womb. The reverse is—

Myrt. baccæ (I.) Acute thoracic pain. Asthroa Cough. Inflammation of the throat. Runn from the eyes.

NAJA TRIPUDIANS vel Aspis Naja, v. Vol. I. p. 138.

NARCISSUS TAZETTA — its bulbons roots are officinal

Lahore, whither they are brought from Cashmere. Pseudorcissus (daffodil) has been recommended in Epilepsy.

Narciss. radix (I.) Pain in the joints.

NARDOSTACHYS JATAMANSI. Valeriana Jatamansi—is officinal root at Lahore, imported from the higher regions of the Himalayas. Its odor is pungent, not disagreeable, somewing







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similar to valerian. The tincture has been recommended as anodyne, antispasmodic, and nervine; in epilepsy, hysterica, dyspepsia, cardialgia, colic, delirium tremens, etc.

Nardost. Jatam. radia (I.) Dryness or inflammation of the mouth, tongue, and throat. Spinal pain. Thoracic pain. Vomiting.

NASTURTIUM AQUATICUM, v. Sieymbrium Nasturtium.

NATRUM BILICUM—has lately been recommended in diabetes mellitus.

NATRUM MURIATICUM. Chloride of Sodium—at Labore there are different kinds of salt, indigenous and foreign, used in medicine-white and black. The white I used, was the common culinary salt; large crystals, a product of one of the ranges of mountains in the Punjab. Besides this, I used the salt common in the jail at Lahore, which had a bitterish taste, consisting of lumps, easily to be crushed, in granular crystals. Salt is everywhere used as a condiment in dishes; and, as we are accustomed to it, it has no medicinal effects, in large quantities and combinations. (See Vol. I. Introduction, p. viii.) A dozen years ago, Brandy and Salt was a well-known remedy for various external and internal complaints; hamorrhoids have been cured by it. Muriatic acid has lately been recommended in Asiatic cholera, chlorosis, dyspepsy, chronic affections of the liver and kidneys, dropsy, rheumatism, etc. A continuous use of it has produced salivation. Sea-salt is now said to cure ague.

Natr. mur. (I.)

NELUMBRIUM SPECIOSUM—grows at Lahore and in Cashmere. Its flowers, which are abundant on the lakes, are used by the Hindoos in their religious ceremonies called *Pooja*. Every morning I saw, at Cashmere, vast numbers of these flowers, which had served in the rites of the *Pooja*, flowing down the river. Its boiled roots are eaten as a pot-herb by the natives; in Lahore they are called *Pe*, in Cashmere *Nadroo*. Nelumbium seeds are also employed as articles of diet amongst the natives of India; I believe they are the same kind of seeds as those from which the ancient Egyptians made a sort of bread.

Netumb, spec, flox (1.) prepared in a fresh state pror a very useful remedy in dryness or pain of mouth, tongue, and throat; also in syphilis of eve description, acute or chronic.

*NRPRTA AGRESTIS, v. Melissa Calamintha.

NEPFTA CATARIA—is an aromatic plant, recommended dyspepsy with flatulency, especially in hysteric persons; approdisiac effect on cats, is well known. Nepeta panname affin, is the Catmint which grows in Cashmere, and is officion there as well as at Lahore.

Nepet. pannon, off. species (I.) Salivation.

NEPETA SALVIEFOLIA — grows in Cashmere, but is veseldom used, and then only in the country, not at Lahore.

Nepet. salviæfol. herba & radiv (I.) The latter: Gtralgia. Prurigo.

*Nephhodium Filix MAS, v. Filix mas.

NERIUM ANTIDYSENTERICUM. Wrighten antidysenter Echites antidysenterica — a shrub common in many parts Hindostan. Its seeds bear some resemblance to cats, and officiual at Lahore. They certainly merit the attention of Eupean physicians, as they possess many medicinal properties.

Nerii antidys. semina (I.) Distension or Colic, who Diarrhoea or Costiveness. Expectoration of much Pain of anus, groin, spine. Vomiting.

NERIUM ODORUM—is cultivated in the gardens at Laho merely for its beauty. Its flowers, leaves, and roots, are official. The root of the hill-plant is much more violent than that of the garden, and in the hills is considered poisonous. Jealous work frequently have recourse to it; in fact, it is proverbial amount the females of the hills, when quarrelling, to bid each other and eat of the root of Kaneer.

Nerii Odor. radia (II.) Asthma.

NERIUM OLEANDER—is not officinal at Lahore. It is report as being poisonous to most animals, but more especially to as What I used, was a fincture from Europe.

Nerii Oleand tinctura (II.)

NICOTIANA & NICOTIN, v. Tabacum.

NIGELIA SATIVA—is cultivated all over the East, where its seeds are officinal, and where they are thought to stimulate the secretion of milk. The natives of Hindostan sprinkle them among woollen cloths, shawls, &c., as preservative against destructive insects. Fumigations from these seeds ought to be tried in Epidemics. See Vol. II. p. 18, Nigella.

Nigell, sat. semina (I.)

NITRICUM, ACIDUM—is officinal at Lahore. Native doctors, Hakins, and silversmiths, use nitric acid, which they distil (in earthen vessels) in a very simple manner from saltpetre and sulphate of iron, with or without alum. Nitric acid has lately been recommended in infantile asthma.

Nitric. ac. (III.) Orchitis.

Nitro-mur. ac., vel Nitro-sal ammon. acid. (III.)

NITHUM, v. Kali nitricum.

NUMBELITE vel Nummuline. Shudnuj udsee, Arab officinal with the natives. They are lentil-shaped greyish pebbles, of various sizes, consisting of carbonate of lime and iron (with a nucleus of calcareous crystals, Royle). The Hakims administer them in eye-diseases, and ulcers.

Numul. Shudnuj (I.) Cough. Dysury. Impotency. Soreness of the lips and throat. Vomiting even of blood.

Nux Cocus, v. Cocos mux.

Nex Moschatus, v. Moschata nuv.

NUX POTATORUM, v. Strychnos nux potatorum.

Nox vomica, v. Strychnos nuv romica.

NYCTERIDEOM—is the essential active principle of Nycteris or Nycterin or Vespertitio. Having heard of the effects of this strange remedy, the Bat, I tried it out of curiosity; and am convinced that it has, as everything else in nature, its distinct properties. I kept notes of the results of my experience, and now give them a place in these volumes. This peculiar medicine I prepared in two different manners:

I. I mixed the fresh-blood of the Bat with an equal

r Alcohol, shaking them for five minutes; the mixture to settle; then, decanted and preserved the filtered essence in a replical, secured from daylight.

But in sweet oil: the oil I mixed with an nuty of alcohol: shook them well together, ed the mixture to settle: I then poured off the which I preserved in the same way as

Fever. Pain in the forehead. Swelling

Nymphen Lotus—regetates at Lahore flowers seeds, syrup, and distilled-water, satires.

Icers of the mouth.

grows in Cashmere, where it is officinal,

*** (I.) Dysury. Inflammation of the Sasal catarrh. Spermatorrhoea, with or potency. Syphilitic arthritis.

are thought to affect the stomach, refore the Hakims make more use of its seeds.

If (I.) Colic. Stiffness with rheumatism.

wild at Lahore, where it is officinal.

Transient patches, appearing

—is the sacred plant of the Hindoos, which rate. Its seeds are officinal.

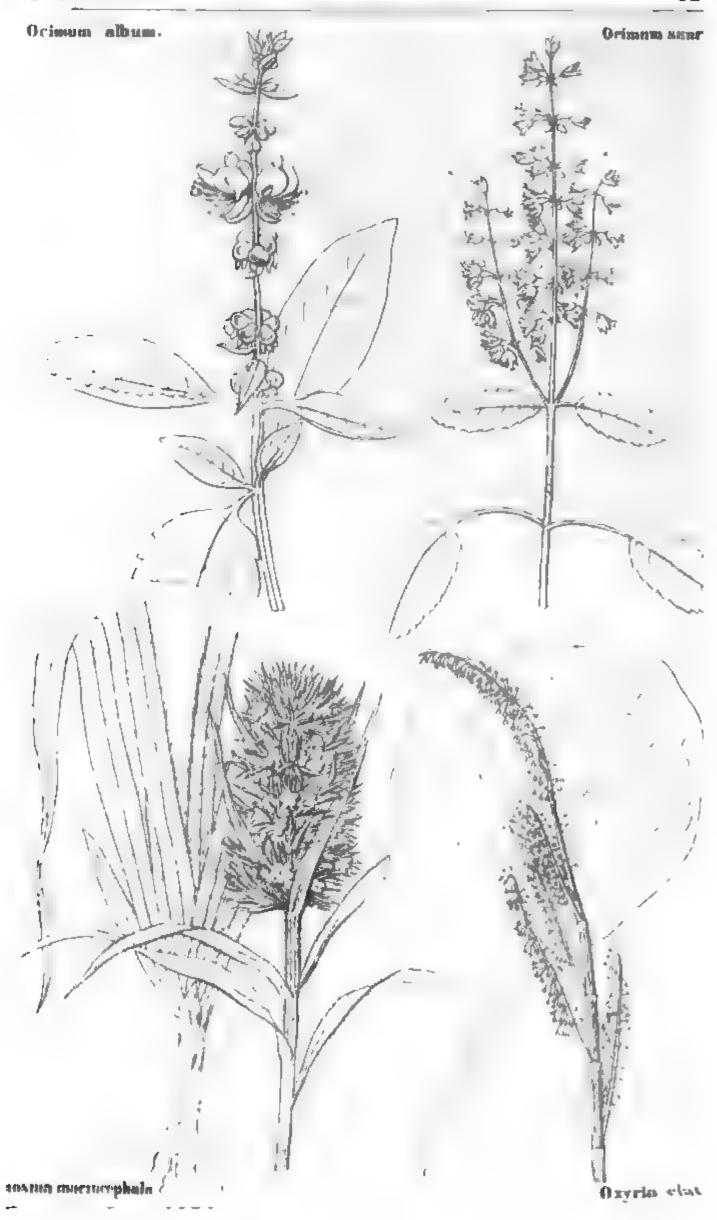
adices (I.) pain in the ear, with disam in the shoulder and chest, with cough,

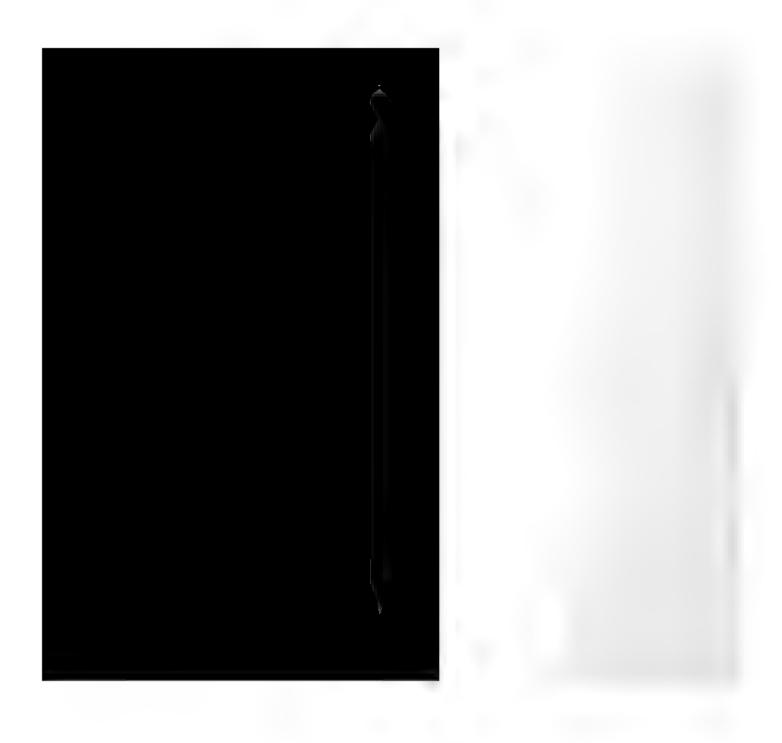
mina (L)

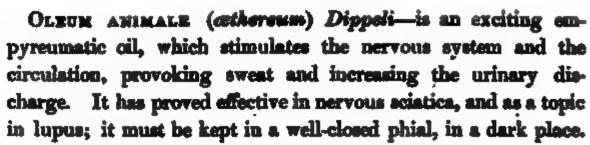
m) Nerium Oleander.

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r L







Ol. anim. (II.).

OLIBARUM INDICUM—is officinal at Labore, and is used in homorrhages. See Terebinthina.

Oliben. Ind. (II.) Colic. Difficult deglutition. General pains. Pain in the groin.

Onosma Macrocephalala. Onosma Bracheatum, Royle—is officinal in Cashmere, and grows plentifully on the Himalayas; namely, on the Hindokoosh, near the Punjab-road via Peembur to Cashmere. Flower-stem and root, are both of them efficacious and useful medicines.

Onosm. macrocepă. flores (I.) Catarrhal sneezing. Giddiness. Prurigo. Shifting articular pain.

Onosm. macroceph. radices (I.) Psoriasis tropicus. Spinal pain.

OFIUM PURUM—is a product of the Punjab, and much used by the natives. See Vol. I. p. 157. It has been recommended in phrenitis, and typhus cerebro-spinalis.

Morphina, Morphia vel Morphium (III.) and its salts are heroic medicines which must be used with the utmost care. The case noted in this Vol. p. 55, Morphina, under the head Opium, leads me to suppose that a similar local application of this medicine, may be advantageously resorted to in nervous affections of the brain; as in narcosis, mania, syncope, etc. Morphia inoculation is said to have cured obstinate sciatica, itching on the genitals and other cutaneous diseases; as well as hemicrania, toothache, etc. In poisonings by opium, I consider the cotton-seeds a good remedy; the emulsion should be given internally and the warmed cotton-oil rubbed all over the body.

Opii nitrie, acidum (II.) Dysentery,

Opii sulph. sodæ (11.)

Opium purum, vel tinctura (II.) Dysury.

OPOBALSAMUM, v. Meccani balsamum.

OPOPANAX—means, "a remedy for all diseases." The Hakims use this gum-resin in uterine affections, flatulent colic, convulsions, discharges, indurations, etc.

Opopan. (II.) Anorexia. Dysentery. Headache. Pain from external violence. Pain in the umbilical region. Tenesmus.

ORCHIS CONOPICE (affinis species)—vegetates on the Cash-mercan mountains, but is not officinal.

*Окенів мавеча, v. Salop.

Orkoselinum—is used in Greece, as a cataplasm prepared from the fresh plant, in urinary affections; as dysury and ischury.

ORIGANUM HERACLETICUM (affinis species)—is officinal in Cashmere, where it grows in the mountains.

Origan, herael, herba (I.)

*ORIGANUM MAJORANA, v. Majorana.

*Origanum vulgare—grows in Cashmere; but is as little used there as in Europe. Its dried leaves are recommended as a substitute for tea; they act as a stomachic and emmenagogue.

OBOBANCHE CRUENTA, v. Cruenta Bertelotia, which is not, however, the proper denomination.

ORYZA RUBBA—is cultivated on the plains of the Punjab as well as in Cashmere, and is an article of food with the natives.

Oryza rubra (I.) Diarrhœa.

Ossa Serie, v. Sepiæ 08.

Ovum—Yelk, dissolved in warm water and sweetened with sugar, is a good substitute for milk to babies, and the pellicle of an egg (the fine inner skin) is recommended to be applied to superficial wounds

Oxal. ammon. (II.)

Oxalicum, acidum. Sal Acetosellæ—is unknown to the Hakims at Lahore. I prepared my own.

Oval, acid (III.)

*Oxatas conniculata—vegetates in Hindostan as well as in Cashmere, and is used like the European sorrel. An infusion of the small leaves is given as a cooling medicine in fevers.

Oval. corn. folia (I.) Syphilis.

OXYMEL - is much used among the natives of Hindostan; both as a cooling draught and refreshing beverage in the hot season, in fever, thirst, etc. Occasionally, they add to the boiling vinegar and honey, a few leaves of mint, thereby improving both the flavor and effect. Sec Vol. I. p. 165.

OXYRIA BLATIOR - grows in Cashmere, and is used as an ingredient of the sauce, called chutnee.

Paulo. Pabood—in the Punjab and Cashmere, there are different kinds of white earths, which are used by the Hindoos, under the name of Pabood, in their religious ceremonies. The genuine, which I got at Lahore, was carbonate of magnesia combined with a very small quantity of oxyde of iron. (See Magnesia.) I received an inferior kind in Cashmere, which was a product of the hills; namely, from Amernat; this earth was carbonate of lime and magnesia, with very little oxyde of iron.

*PAPAVER ALBUM. Papaver somniferum—is cultivated in the Punjab, and much used.

Papav. capita et semina (1.)

PARAVER RHEAS—The Corn-poppy vegetates at Lahore as in Europe, wild -both in gardens and fields; it is but very little used, probably, because its properties are unknown.

Papae, rh. flores (1.)

PAUAVER STINOSUM, v. Argemone Mexicana.

PAREIRA BRAVA (Cissampelos)—the root of this American plant was not known to the native doctors at Lahore. I received some from Agra. This medicine was formerly said to be an antisyphilitic; lately, it has been recommended against dropsy; being a tonic and diuretic, which diminishes the inflammation, irritability, and mucous secretion from the bladder.

Pareir, brav. radit (I.) Cholera-morbus, Pleuritic pain. PASTINACA OPOPANAX, v. Opopanat.

Pastinaca Secacut.—is the Shakakel misree (Sium Sisarum, Ainslie) so much used by Eastern doctors; and not without reason; for this root is a very efficacious medicine. Dr. Royle thought it came from Cashmere to Hindostan; but I heard that it is imported from Egypt; and hence, probably, it is called the Egyptian (misree).

Pastin. Secacul radix (I.) Bleeding or syphilitic Gogorphea. Catarrh. Coryza. Fever. Pain in the side.

PATIIS, v. Batis spinosa.

Pavia—is the fruit of a Cashmerean tree, similar to the Chesnut; it is officinal, and is recommended, externally, in rheumatism.

Pavia (I.) Hemiplegia.

PEDICULARIS LABELLATA—is a plant, which grows on the Cashmerean mountains, and is officinal in Cashmere.

PRDICULARIS PUNJMOOL-or, the five-rooted louse-wort, is officinal in Cashmere, where it grows among the hills.

Pedicul. Punjmool radix (I.)

PEGANUM HARMALA, v. Harmala Ruta.

Pelecanus — from the Pelican; the fat is officinal in the East, where it is recommended as the best emollient; it is used in contractions and paralysis. The genuine, however, is not always to be met with in trade, being often adulterated.

PERIPLOCA INDICA, v. Hemidesmus Indicus.

Persica. Malum Persicum—there are two different kinds of peaches at Lahore. The kernel, like hydrocyanic acid, is suid to produce nettle-rash. The flowers of the peach are recommended as an aperient. On the calculi dissolving virtues of these kernels see Cerasum.

Persic. nucl. (I.) Fistula of the urinary bladder. Syphilitic fistula of the anus.

PERUVIANUM, BALSAMUM—is not officinal with the natives of Lahore. Ulcer phagedenic, healed by balsam of Peru (Ainslie).

Personeum-is officinal, but little used by the Hakims at Lahore. Petroleum Punjabinum is a product of the hills on







the west side of the Indus, called Tukt e Keisar near Banu & Tank; procurable in the bazaar of *Dhera Ismail Khan*. It is of a reddish color, limpid as spirit. At Lahore, I used this, and also another sort, which I had from Bombay.

Petroleum (II.) Epiphora. General pain, syphilitic or rheumatic. Prurigo. Rigidity of limbs.

*Petrosettnum-is now cultivated at Lahore. Paraley is used merely as a pot-herb. In England, it is administered for Gravel.

Petrosel. herba (I.) Hemeralopia. Thoracic pain, with or without asthma or dyspnæa.

Petrosel. semina vel tinctura (I.)

PHALLUS ESCULENTUS. Morilla (Fungus) — Morels are imported from the hills into Lahore, but are very little used by the natives; and the English use them, not medicinally, but for culinary purposes. The Morels which are brought from the Hozara country, are large.

Phallus escul. (I.) Incipient amaurosis. Swelling of the parotid gland.

Pharbitis coerulea, v. Ipomæa cærulea.

Phaseours acontrivours—is cultivated in the Punjab, and serves for food. Its roots, as well as those of *Phaseolus radiatus*, are said, by Royle, to be narcotic.

Phaseol. aconitifol. semina (1.)

PHASROLUS MUNGO—is cultivated in the Punjab.

PHASEOLUS RADIATUS—is a third kind, which, like the other two, is much used as food by the natives of the Punjab, and, probably, all over Hindostan.

Phaseol, radiat, semina (I.) Anorexia.

PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM—is unknown to the native doctors of Hindostan; its seeds have lately been recommended in phthisis pulmonalis, asthma, expectoration of blood, bronchitis, catarrh, etc.

PHLOMIS FRUTICOSA-infusion, is said to be sudorific.

PHENICEA GUMMI—is officinal at Lahore, called Hokmchil. It is said, this is the inspissated juice of date trees, and is imported from Mooltan. The Hakins and Hindoo doctors use it.

dissolved in milk, in cases of wasting and debility of genital organs.

Phan. gummi. (II.)

PHENIX DACTYLIFERA, v. Dactylus.

Phosphorus—is unknown to the Eastern doctors. Great ciss necessary in using it. Phosphorus is recommended the destruction of rats and vermin. For this purpose, it must be mixed with hogs-lard, made of a proper consistence, without and sugar, and flavored with the oil of aniseed. Phosphorus may be administered internally or externally in solution Phosphate of lime (better phosphate of soda?) with cod-liver have been recommended in scrofula and consumption.

Phosphas sodæ rel nutricus (II.)

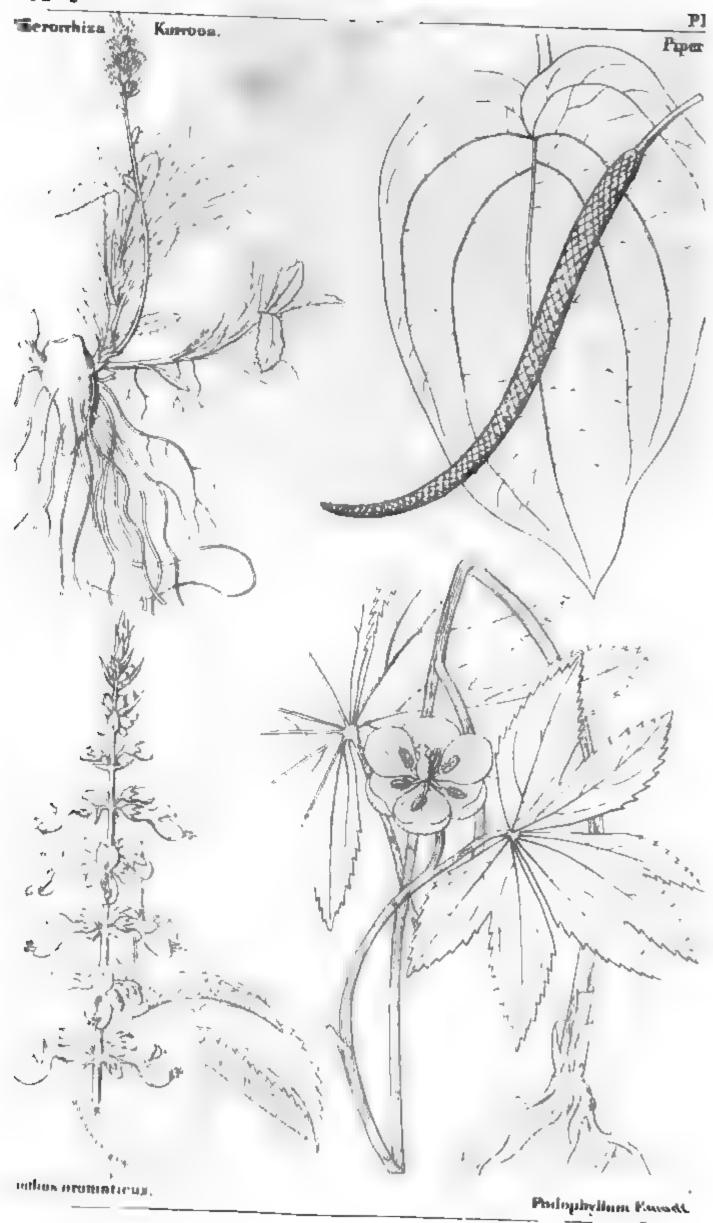
Phosph. acidum (II.) Pneumonia.

PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA, v Myrobalanus Emblica.

Physalis Alkekengi—its froit (Halicacabum) the wind cherry is what the Easterns call Kagnuj. The English has given the name of Kagnuj to the Physalis flexuosa, somnifera—or, is this the name of the plant in the lower part of Hindostan, in Bengal? The winter-cherry is used by the Hakims as a diuretic, and in ulceration of the urinary bladded it is said to be purgative, and is much used in veterinary medicine. The winter-cherry has long been abandoned in Europe wractice, and is now regarded as useless.

Physal. Alkekengi fructus (I.) is one of the best resides in Hemiplegia! useful also in Pustules of the head, etc.

Physalis Flexuosa. Physalis somnifera — grows amothe ruins of the old city of Lahore. The Punjabees call the plant age nd -not, as stated by so many authors, as alin the Bengal Dispensatory, asgend. Asgend (Usgun Nagouri, is a root officinal with the native doctors of Punjab, and is imported from Hindostan. The seeds I use under the name Physalis flexuosa semina, were not the see of the Lahore plant, but those which had been imported from Mooltan. They are kept by the druggists, who call the





Penir ke bij. Piddington states that Peniru is Physalis flexuosa. Penir is the Persian name of cheese, and as these seeds are employed in the coagulation of milk, for making cheese, the derivation of its name is palpable. The plant which yields these seeds grows on the west side of the Indus river. The leaves, which are very bitter, are used as an infusion, by the Loanis in fever. Galium verum, Linn. was formerly used in Europe for the coagulation of milk. Its flowers are yellow; those of Peniru I know not. The fruit of Physalis flexuosa is accounted diuretic, and the root and leaves powerfully narcotic; the latter are used in India as a poultice to inflamed tumors.

Physal. flex. Lahoriensis radix (I.) Diarrhœa. Fever. Physal. flex. (?) semina (I.) Diarrhœa. Inflammation of the mouth. Pain in the knee. Vomiting, bilious. Physalis Kagnus, v. Physalis Alkekengi.

Picrorrhiza Kurrooa—is the root of a plant which grows on the hills of Hindostan, as also in the Cashmerean mountains, and is much in use at Lahore; however, it is more employed in veterinary than in human medicine. I made extensive and satisfactory trials of its properties.

Picrorrh. kurrooa (I.) Acute sciatica. Diarrhœa. Lichen tropicus. Swellings, etc.

Picrotoxin—is said to be narcotic, increasing the animal heat, and to act on the spinal marrow, producing tetanus and opisthotonus. It is prepared from a decoction of Cocculus Indicus, by means of acetate of lead. The filtered liquid is cautiously evaporated to the consistency of an extract, which is then dissolved by alcohol, and evaporated to dryness. The addition of a little water will dissolve the coloring matter, and the silky needle-like crystals are formed. They are extremely bitter, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

PIMBERI GUMMI—is an officinal gum at Lahore, from Pimber, a village at the foot of the mountains on the Punjab-road to ('ashmere. The natives call it goond e foleh!. It is used like gum-arabic, and has a similar appearance.

PIMPINELLA ANISUM, v. Anisum vulgare.

PINUS DECORRA—grows in the Himalayas.

Pin. Decodara semina (I.)

PINUS INDICA—is said to possess many medical propert to cure debility of the nerves, apoplexy, paralysis, and drops Pinus Pinea—the kernels are imported from Cabul Lahore and Hindostan.

PIPER ALBUM & PIPER NIGROM—both are officinal at thore. If dried black pepper be macerated in water, the period swells, bursts, and readily separates. White pepper is thus pared, and being less acrid than the black, is preferable culinary purposes, and is used by some chymists, for the preparation of piperin. (Beng. Disp.) Pepper with butter as ointments as id to have cured favus.

Piper, album (I.) Boils. Crawling pain.

Piper, albi tinctura (I.) Impotency.

Piper. nigr. tinctura (I.) with Guiland. Bond

Gonorrhæa; with Iodin. Syphilis.

Gonormon; with 102111. Syphins.

PIPER ASPERIFOLIUM, R. & P. (with opium and spirit camphor) has lately been recommended in cholera.

PIPER BETLE, Linn.—its leaves are brought from Hinder to Lahore, where they are kept in a fresh state, and always to had in the bazaar, being much used by the natives in the famous masticatory, of which the constituent parts are—per of Areca-palm-nut and shell lime; these are folded in a sof betel, and put at once into the mouth and masticated. The composition cleans the teeth, strengthens the gums and stome and dyes the lips and tongue in the peculiar manner so countained and apalliative in this remedy. The root of Betel is said to the Galanga of commerce. See Galanga.

Piper. Betle folia (I.)

PIPER CUBEBA, v. Cubeba.

PIPER INDICUM, v. Capsicum annuum.

PIPER LONGUM—is well known, but not its properties; the fore, long pepper is but little used. The Hakims ascribe to aphrodisiac properties.

Piper, longi fructus (I.) Bleeding from the gums. Catarrh. Coryza. Expectoration of mucus.

Piper. longi radix et stipites radicis, called Cheevek (I.) This latter: general debility. Soreness of the mouth. Vomiting.

PIPER NIGHUM, v. Piper album et nigrum.

PISCINBUM—is the essential part of fish. This new remedy well deserves the attention of medical men. I have seen great benefits result from its use, and discovered properties in it which I had not before heard of. Being cheap, and easily prepared, and not a disgusting thing, it ought to be generally used. I prepared it from equal parts of fishgall and alcohol; after having been well-shaken, I let it settle, and then, decanted the essence—which, like all those medicines which are prepared from unimal substances, should be preserved, well closed, and shut up in a dark place.

Piscineum (1.) Colic. Heaviness of the head. Patches on the chest. Phrenitis. Swellings (hot or cold) even Hydrocephalus acutus. Thirst. Vomiting, etc.

PIBTACIA LENTISCUS, v. Mustix.

PISTACIA TEREBINTHUS, v. Terebinthus.

PISTACIA VERA—pistachio nuts are exported from Cabul to Labore and Hindostan. The nuts and the outer green pericarp of the shell are officinal, and to be had of the druggists at Labore.

Pistac. putamina (I.) Fever.

Preum sativum, Majus—called choral, are brought from the hills to Lahore. This species of pea is cultivated for food only; but it has, notwithstanding, peculiar medicinal properties. It is said, that persons who have, from fatigue, slept in a field of those peas, have become paralysed from the mere exhalation of the plant.

Pisum sat. Choral (I.) Epiphora. Incipient cataract, or Amaurosis. Subsultus of the stomach.

Pix Burgundica—with wax, made into pills, (one takens every morning) is reported to have cured hæmorrhoids.

PIX LIQUIDA—tar is officinal at Labore; it is prepared from a kind of Pinus in the hills; its constituent parts are—creosoft pyro-ligneous acid, and empyreumatic oil. It is mostly used the cold season as an application to camels, when they are pestere with itching. Tar-water is still highly recommended by European physicians, as a beverage, in pulmonary phthisis are cutaneous diseases.

Pix liquid. (II.)

PLANTAGO ISPAGULA, v. Psyllii semina.

PLANTAGO MAJOR (latifolia) — grows in the valley Cashmere. I reared (from the seeds) the great plantain, Lahore, but, at the beginning of the hot season, it dried up. The seeds of this plant, which are brought from Cashmere, as officinal with the Hakims.

Plantag. folia & semina (I.) Consumption. Enlargement of the glands. Expectoration, or, spitting a blood. Syphilitic inflammation of the mouth.

PLATANUS ORIENTALIS—grows in Cabul and Cashmere. The fresh leaves of the plane-tree, bruised and applied to the eye, an said to stop running of the eyes. The bark is recommended boiled with vinegar, in diarrhoea, dysentery, bernia, and toothache.

PIATINA — is an unknown metal in the East. I had homomopathic preparation of it from Europe.

Platina (I. Solution.)

PLECTRANTHUS AROMATICUS—is cultivated in the gardens

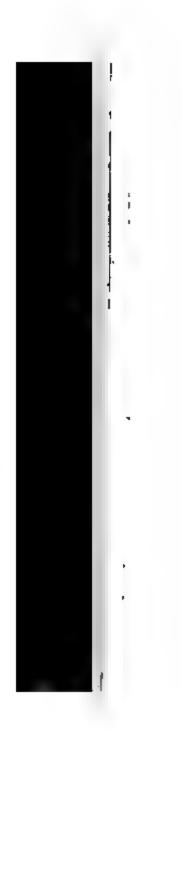
Plectranth, arom, fol. (I.) Catarrhal discharge from eyes and nose, with or without fever. Soreness mouth.

PLUMBAGO ROSEA & ZEYLANDICA—their roots are officing at Lahore; where they are frequently found mixed together As a blistering medicine they are not used at Lahore, but only hindostan.

Plumbug. Zeyl, radix (II.) Anorexia. Blind pile.
Pain in the joints, with fever.

V01. 2





Plumbum aceticum crystallisatum. Saccharum saturni—is a preparate unknown to the native doctors of Lahore. Acetate of lead has lately been recommended against spinal irritation, carditis chronica, and angina; as a dry collyrium in ophthalmia; as a clyster in dysentery, and diarrhoea.

Plumb. acet. (III.)

PLUMBUM METALLICUM—is not used as a medicine; nevertheless lead has its own properties. Applications of carbonate of lead (white lead), mixed with linseed-oil, have lately been recommended in burns and scalds.

Plumb, met. (I.)

Plumbum sulphuretum, v. Galena.

PNRUMONANTHE KUEROOA, v. Picrorrhiza.

POA LAXA (affinis *pecies)—is a kind of grass which grows in Cashmere, and is officinal there.

PODOPRYLLUM EMODI—grows in the mountains of Cashmere, and is officinal. I used both the leaves and fruit of this plant.

Podophyll. folia (I.)

Podophyll. fructus (I.) Costiveness.

Pronia corallina—is a product of Arabia. The Greek name of this root, Fabania, misled me in supposing this article Fabaria, the root of Sedum telephinum. The sample I had, was about two inches in length, one inch in diameter, and was broader at one end than the other. Galen says, that the strength of this root increases every year, that it stimulates the secretion of milk, provokes the catamenia, and bilious disorders, for which the Myrobalons are a corrective; he also says, that the round kind of root is the best.

Pæonia (I.) Diarrheea. Dysury. Expectoration of mucus. Thoracie pain.

Polanisia (icosandria?) -- grows at Lahore during the cold season. Its penetrating aromatic odor is agreeable.

Polan. herba (1.)

Polan. radiv (II.) Lacrymal fistula.

POLYANTHES TUBEROSA—grows at Lahore, and on the hills. The natives say that its seeds are the white *Todree* of the

oriental bazanes, which, as also the other Todrees, Europeasuppose to be from *Malvacea*. Whatever they may be, the are effective medicines.

Polyanth. tub. sem. (I.) Eructation of acid. Hæmor hoidal costiveness. Scalding urine.

POLYGALA SENEGA, v. Senega

*Porygonus aviculant-grows at Cashmere, and is then officinal. Its fruit is said to be emetic and cathartic (Beng. Disp.)

Polygon, avic. radiv (1.)

* POLYGONUM BISTORTA, V. Bistorta.

Polyconem lintroliem. Poligonum aviculare affinis special-

Polygon linifol. herba (I.) Bleeding at the nose. Be largement of the liver. Scalding urine.

POLYGONUM MACROPHYLLUM -grows among the Cashmere mountains, where its roots are officinal.

Polygon, macroph, radix (I.) Expectoration. Obscurit of vision. Pyrosis. Thoracic pain. Toothache with looseness of the teeth.

Polygonum MATRINJ GUBEE (P. amphibium vel barbutum?)—vegetates in Cashmere, and is considered as a vet rinary medicine; whence its name, guree (horse).

Polygonum Molle-grows on the Cashmerean mountain and its roots are officinal at Cashmere,

Polygon, malle rudiv (I.)

POLYPODIUM FILIX MAS, v. Filiv mas.

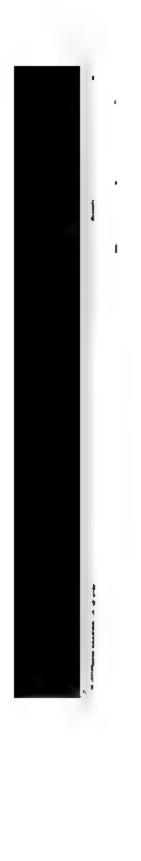
Polyropium S k k o u k-grows on the lower range of the hills, near Jowalla mukkee. Its dried roots are white, resembling slices of Pears.

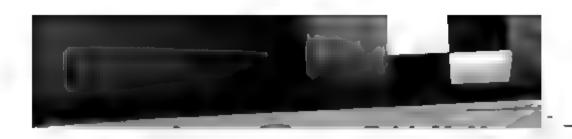
Polypod. Sekour radix (I.) Colic. Inflammation the throat. Rheumatic toothache.

POLYPODIUM VILGARE (species)—is officinal at Lahore, whithe it is brought from the hills. The Hakims use it to purge away the black bile in melancholy; also in flatulent colic. The think it injurious to the liver.









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Polypod. radix (I.) Expectoration of mucus. Giddiness, with obscurity of vision.

PORTLANDIA HEXANDRA — the French Guiano-bark was erroneously supposed to be contained in Warburg's fever drops.

PORTULACCA OLERACEA—is cultivated in the Punjab. Its seeds are used by the Hakims in inflammations of the stomach, and in intestinal ulcerations, etc.

Portul. semina (I.) Anorexia. Diarrhoea. Thirst.

Posoqueria dumetorum, v. Gardenia dumetorum.

Potamogeton natans—has been recommended (in infusion and cataplasm) against calculi and dysury.

Potassa carbonica, v. Kali carbonicum.

POTASSA PUSA—is said to cure stricture of the urethra.

Potassz acetas — dissolved in water, is recommended externally in various cutaneous diseases.

Potassa chloras, v. Kali oxymuriaticum.

Potassii Ferrocyanidum, v. Kali ferrocyanicum.

POTABBII SODIDUM, v. Kali hydriodicum.

- *Potentilla Tormentilla, v. Tormentilla.
- *PRIMULA VERIS. Herba paralysis—the Cowslip, though once highly celebrated for its narcotic, nervine and anodyne virtues, has long fallen into disrepute with the faculty; but is still employed as a medicine, by the rustics. (British Flora Medica.)

PROSOPIS STICIGERA—is a tree which grows at Lahore; not any part of which is used medicinally. I tried its pod.

Prosop. spicig. siliqua (I)

*PRUNELLA VULGARIS (affinis species)—grows in Cashmere as well as in Europe, where it is no longer officinal, though it continues to be so in the East.

Prunell. flores (1) Colic. Salivation with pain in the joints. Vomiting.

*Paunum—the fruit of *Prunus domestica*. Dried plums are sent from Cabul to Lahore; where they are much used by the native doctors, to quench thirst in fevers, to arrest diarrhoes, to purify the stomach, and to drive off unhealthy bile. The Hakims fancy that plums affect the head, and consider confec-

tion of roses to be a corrective. The gum of the plum-tree is a to be useful in gravel and calculi, as a lithontriptic, owing to hydrocyanic acid it contains. See Cerasum and Hydrocyanum acidum.

PRUNUS ARMENIACA, V. Armeniacum Malum.

PRUNUS CERASUS, V. Cerasum.

*Prenus syrvestris—is not to be had at Lahore. I used

Prun. sylv. tinctura (I.) Costiveness.

PRUSSIATUM POTASSÆ, v. Kali hydrocianicum.

PRUSSICUM, ACIDUM, v. Hydrocyanicum acidum.

Psyllium (Plantago) — Its substitute in Hindostan Plantago Ispaghula, which is there cultivated for its so They are similar to the former in appearance—in proper also?

Psyllii vel Ispaghula semina (I) Herpes pustulo Inflammation of the fauces. Rumbling in bowels.

PTEROCARPUS DRACO, v. Droconis songuis.

PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS, v. Santalum rubrum.

PTYCHOTIS AJWAIN, v. Ajwain.

PULICARIA ARABICA Pulicaria grows in the Cashmes mountains, but is not used.

Pulli-is an article to be met with at the Cashmerean dragists. It is a white powder, brought from Thibet. On analysit proved to be carbonate of soda with gum. The Cashmere use it to strengthen the color of tea in infusion.

*Pulsatiula (Anemone). Anemone pratensis — does vegetate in India, nor is it known to Eastern doctors. I to the essence made in Europe.

Pulsat. tinctura (II.) Toothuche.

PUMEX. Pumicis lapis.—Pumice-stone is not officinal Lahore, though mentioned in the books of the Hakims, as not for wounds and ulcers. It is often used to remove hair from the head, and other parts of the hody.

Pumic, lap. (I)

PUNICA GRANATUM, v. Granatum.

*PYRETHRUM (Anacyclus, Anthemis)—vegetates on the Cashmerean mountains—it may perhaps prove a new species? It surely cannot be the Pellitory of Spain of which I give a lithographic drawing. Its root cures salivation, by acting upon the salivary glands; but, it produces salivation when administered in a large dose.

The following Elixirium odontalgicum has been recommended, and is recorded instantly to relieve toothache. "Essence of pellitory of Spain two parts; camphorated ether two parts; liquid laudanum of Sydenham one part; when mixed, apply some drops on white cotton."

Pyrethri rudix (I.) Pain in the joints.

Pyrola (Chimaphilla) umbellata. — Wintergreen is not known to the native doctors at Lahore. European physicians administer this plant as a diuretic, in dropsy, gout, and urinary diseases; as also in chronic pulmonary catarrh, ague, scrofula, etc. It seems desirable to try the effect of this useful medicine in small doses. I had not any to experiment upon.

QUASSIA AMARA—is not officinal with the natives of Lahore. This bitter has been recommended in cholera morbus.

Quercus infectoria, v. Galla T.

*Quercus (Robur) & Q. incana & Q. Ballata—the acorns are used by the Hakims, who probably receive them from Persia. Acorns have lately been recommended under Palamud (not Talamud) in chronic diarrhæa, especially in children, and are much used in Turkey, where they are prepared in the following manner—"Peeled acorns are buried for three or four weeks in the earth, by which operation they lose their bitterness; they are then freed from the adherent particles of earth, gently roasted, and ground in handmills."

QUERCUS SUBER, v. Suber.

Quine sulphas, v. Chiniæ sulphas.

RANA ESCULENTA—frogs are abundant at Lahore, in the rainy season. The esculent kinds of them are recommended to those who are subject to hæmorrhoids. Sperma ranarum

(spawn of frogs) was once used as purifying and cooling. T effects of their essence ought to be tried medicinally.

RANDIA, v. Gardenia dumetorum.

*RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS & SCELERATUS—I had the tinctus of both these, made at Vienna. The latter, is said to productisus sardonicus (spasmodic laughing).

Ranunc. bulb. tinctura (II.) Hemicrania.

Ranunc. scel. tinctura (II.)

RANUNCULUS LANUGINOSUS — vegetates in Europe, in to valley of Cashmere, and on the mountains of Hindostan. To flowers, leaves, and roots, I always used fresh. See Vol. I. p. x

Ranunc. lan. flores & folia (II.) Mercurial-syphilis swellings. Ophthalmia.

Ranunc. lan. radix (II.) rheumatic or gouty pains, wis swellings and contraction.

*RAPA BRASSICA—is cultivated in the Punjab, as food in man and beast. I used the seeds and rhizoma of turnips.

Rapae rhizoma & semina (I.)

*RAPHANUS (Rhaphanus) SATIVUS—is cultivated at Laho The seeds of radishes are officinal with the native doctors.

Raphani sat. semina (I.) Crawling in the rectum, from worms. Prurigo, squamæ and pustules. Salivation

RATANHIA. Ratanha or Rhatany—the root of Kramer triandria, is unknown to Eastern doctors, though much us by European physicians. What I administered was from Age Decoctions of Ratany and red Peruvian-bark have been recommended, topically, in affections after surgical operations.

Ratanh. radix (I.)

RESINA ALBA—is officinal at Lahore, whither it is broug from the hills; and, as I believe, is the resin from Shorea robust and other species, employed as a substitute for the Europea Resina pini.

Resina alba (II.)

RHAMNUS FRANGULA—a decoction of its bark has be recommended as a purgative, useful in habitual costivenes mucous piles and gastric fever.





RHEUM AUSTRALE, Don. Rheum Emodi—vegetates in wild luxuriance on the Cashmerean mountains. It is considered as one of the best rhubarbs; notwithstanding the coarse appearance of its exterior. The best of all is, it can be had fresh and cheap in any quantity, and at any time. Besides, it must necessarily have its own peculiar properties, such as are not to be found in any other sort of rhubarb.

Rhei Austr. radix (I.) Hæmorrhoidal discharge. Salivation.

RHEUM PALMATUM—is recommended against induration of the liver, pulsations of the heart, and salivation.

RHEUM, REEWUND-KHUTAI—is esteemed by the natives of Lahore, as the finest sort of rhubarb.

RHEUM RIBES DIOSCOREA, v. Dioscorea.

RHEUM SINENSE, Reewund Tshini (chini)—is, at Lahore, regarded as superior to the Cashmerean rhubarb, but inferior to the R. Khutai; both kinds are, I believe, brought from Chinese-Tartary to Hindostan.

Rheum: Reewund Tshini (I.) Diarrhœa. Miliaria. Sub-acute opthalmia humida.

RHINACANTHUS COMMUNIS, v. Justicia nasuta.

RHODODENDRON CAMPANULATUM—is said to be Rhod. anthopogon, Don. or Rhod. aromaticum, Wall., it vegetates on the Cashmerean mountains; its leaves are officinal in Cashmere and Lahore, where they are administered as errhine, to produce sneezing.

Rhodod. camp. folia (I.)

RHUS CORIABIA—its fruit is brought from Cabul to Lahore, where it is much and deservedly used by the Hakims.

Rhus Coriar. fructus (I.) Expectoration or spitting of blood.

Rhus Kakrasinghea—Kakrasinghee is officinal with both Hakims and Hindoo doctors at Lahore. In the Materia Medica of the latter, its use has been handed down from olden times. These vegetable excrescences are, probably, produced by the deposit of eggs of a certain insect on that kind of

Rhus which is found in abundance in the north-west Hindostan.

Rhus Kakrasinghea (I.) Fever.

Rhus Toxicodendron. Rhus radicans, Linn.—is a we known acrid narcotic, not approached by any insect. It has been used, with benefit, in several obstinate diseases; as got paralysis, etc. Eastern doctors have not any knowledge of I administered the tincture prepared in Europe.

Rhois toxicod. tinctura (II.) Diarrhœa. Expectoration or spitting of blood. Rheumatism. Scalding, require.

RICINUS COMMUNIS—vegetates at Lahore; its leaves, has been recommended as emmenagogue and galactagogue. Castor-o is not so much employed by the natives as by the English; it recommended as the best purgative in tender infancy; boiled nitric acid, it is converted into a sort of wax, which, however, said to be too easily melted to be used in making candles.

Ricini comm. folia (I.) Soreness of mouth and thros Ricini comm. radicis cortex (I.) Colic.

Rob antisyphiliticum (de Laffecteur) — has lately bed asserted to be a prophylactic in Cholera-morbus. Its constitues parts are: Sarsaparilla, Lignum Guajaci, Flores Boragini Flores Rosarum, Folia Sennæ, Mel purum & Saccharum cu Aqua. The first three species I have not tried in cholera (& Vol. II. p. 45), but they deserve a trial.

Rosa CENTIFOLIA. Rosa rubra—is cultivated at Lahor Rose-water, rose-leaves, and the seeds are officinal. A great de of distilled rose-water is yearly produced at Lahore.

*Rosa canina. Rosa sylvestris inodorata—vegetates abu dantly on the summits of the Himalayas on the Punjab-road Cashmere; but no part is used. Its roots were formerly used Europe against hydrophobia; the flowers against ophthalmis the seeds and pulp of its fruit in diarrhoea, dysentery, ar different discharges—also in dropsy, calculi, etc.

ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS—is unknown to the Lahore doctor I had an essence of rosemary from Paris.





Rorismarini tinctura (I.)

ROSMABINUS SYLVESTRIS, v. Ledum palustre.

ROTTLERA TINCTORIA — Kamila or Kamud of the Lahore bazaar is what Dr. Royle, in the Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Exhibition, nominates *Reroo*. It is taken to Lahore from the hills, in the form of coarse red powder; is reported to be the hairs of a pod from a tree, and is chiefly used as a purple dye. The Indian name of this article, *Kamila*, is probably a derivation from the Sanscrit *Kamila*, signifying Jaundice, as the color of it is a yellowish-red.

Rottlera tinctoria (I.) Anorexia. Fever. Giddiness. Hemiplegia. Hepatic or thoracic pains.

Rubia Munjista vel Manjista. Rubia cordifolia—is substituted in Lahore and Hindostan for the Rubia tinctorum used in Europe. I believe this article (important in a commercial view at Lahore) is now also cultivated in Europe. Camel loads of madder are brought from Banu and Tank (on the west side of the Indus) to Lahore. On the Cashmerean mountains this plant is met with growing wild, but is not used. What I administered was that of Banu-Tank, and proved very useful, and is an important remedy, as its red coloring matter tinges the bones, milk and urine of animals.

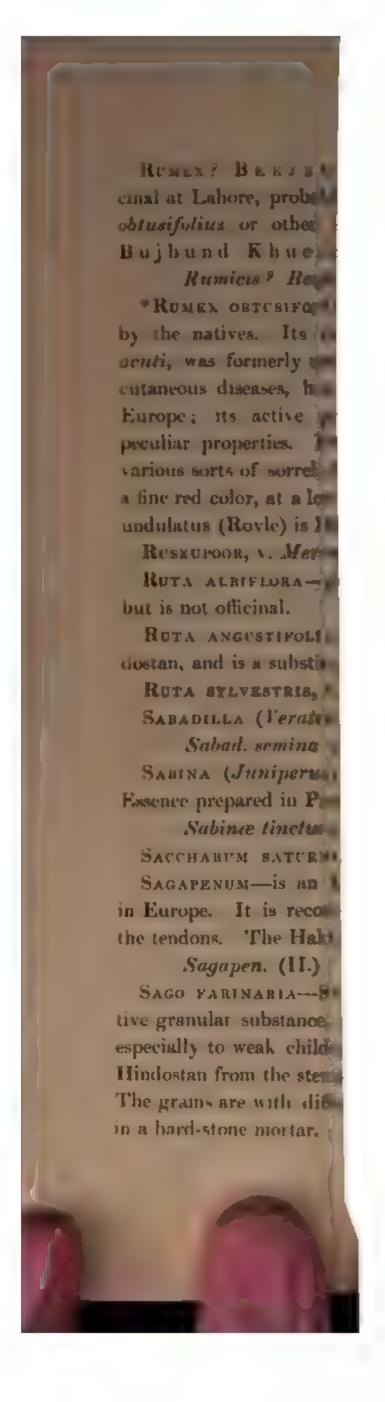
Rubiæ Munj. radiv (I.) Catarrhal sneezing. Fever. Obstructions. Pain in the shoulder and chest. Rumbling in the intestines, with indigestion. Vomiting.

- *Rubus ID.Eus—does not grow in Hindostan. A nearly allied species, Rubus concolor, is found in the Himalayas, as also in Cashmere.
- *Rubus vulgaris. Rubus fruticosus like the former, grows at Cashmere.

RUKU (roucou) TINCTORIA—annotto is prepared in Hindostan, from the seeds of Bixa orellana, and is used chiefly as a dye.

Ruku tinctoria (II.) Catarrh. Diarrhora.

*Rumex Acetosella. Acetosa vulgaris—Sorrel grows in the valley of Cashmere. See Rumex obtusifolius.









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Sugo (I.) Facial patches.

SAHANSEBED-is an officinal stone, or rather argillaceous carth, with oxyde of iron, to be met with in pieces at the druggists of Lahore.

Sahansebed (I.) Catarrhal sneezing. Dysentery. Pain in the joints. Troubled sight.

SAL ALCALI (minerale & negetabile), v. Kali.

SAL AMMONIACUM, v. Ammonium muriaticum.

SAL CULINABE, v. Natrum muriaticum.

SAL VOLATILE, V. Ammonium carbonicum.

SALER—these tubers, which are produced by different species of Orchids, are met with at Lahore of various forms; one variety of them resembles a dried fig; they are esteemed for their nutritious and demulcent qualities, and are brought to Lahore from Cabul, Cashmere, and Hindostan. Each variety has its special properties.

Salep (I.) Chronic fever.

SALIX ÆGYPTIACA—Bed e musk is cultivated at Labore for the distillation of an aromatic water, prepared from the palms of this kind of willow, which is much used in the hot season. See Vol. I. p. 165.

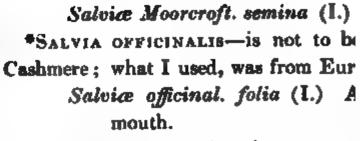
Salie, Ægypt, folia (I.)

Salsola kali henda, v. Kali Salsola herba.

Salvadori Indica — the tooth-brush tree grows in the Punjab, as well as in Hindostan. The leaves Rasuna resemble the lanceolate senna, and are purgative; the fruit is called Peel and Pinjood. The bark of the root of Salvadora Persica, if applied to the skin, soon raises blisters; it is not known whether the bark of the root of the former possesses the same acrid properties. (Beng. Disp.) On the use of the twigs of this tree as tooth-brushes, see Vol. I. p. 167.

SALVIA GLUTINOSA—vegetates on the mountains of Cashmere, but is not used.

SALVIA MOORGROFTIANA- is also plentiful, growing in the valley of Cashmere; its seeds are officinal, both at Cashmere and Lahore.



*Sambucus nigra—is unknown to t SAMBUCUS ADNATA & S. EBULUS growing in the Himalayas as well as in the latter, it is said, have purgative pr dropsy, as also the berries. Commo different parts various properties. resolvent and purgative effects; the dr merely on the cutaneous system and being in connection with the other); used in catarrhal and rheumatic affec throat, eruptive diseases, etc. The berr The seeds are laxative. and sudorific. bark, however, are regarded as most po doses, vomiting and purging. The im as a deobstruent, and hydragogue 1 various chronic affections. A singu found growing on the trunk of the comear (Exidia auricula Judæ) from its 1 ear. It was once used medicinally a ployed in infusion or decoction; also it ophthalmia, and as a gargle in sore-(The British Flora Mec relaxation. cheap and procurable everywhere in En Europe, should be investigated, and me

SANDALUM, V. Santalum.

Sandaraca—is officinal at Lahore; in diarrhœa; it is, however, much used in varnishes.

SANGUIS DRACONIS, v. Draconis sa SANGUIS BOVIS, v. Bovis sanguis. SANICULA MANYLANDICA (Umbell mended in cholera; the root of it is said to be a popular remedy in ague.

SANSPOUR—is a plant, which I received from the hills; it resembled Lycopodium.

Santalum (Sirium mystifolium & Santalum rubrum. (Pterocarpus santalinus)—are much used by the natives of Hindostan.

Santonici srmen. Semen Cinæ. Semen contra—is not known at Lahore. I used an essence of it, made in Paris. Santonin has been recommended in ague.

Santon. sem. tinctura (I.) Inflammation of the larynx. Pain in the knee.

SAPHIBUS—is a well-known precious stone, called Yakoot, which is much used by the Hakims as a cordial, etc.

Sapindus emarginatus. Sapindus detergens, Royle—its nuts are officinal, and common in the bazaars of Hindostan. They are much used to wash silk-cloth. With water they produce a froth like a solution of soap. They are recommended as expectorants, and in chlorosis. The seeds pounded with water, it is stated, often put an end to the epileptic paroxysm, a small quantity being introduced into the patient's mouth.

Sapind. emarg. nux (I.) Dysury. Plerodynia. Pneumonia. Phrenitis.

SAPIUM INDICUM—is not known at Lahore. I received some of its nuts from the botanical garden at Calcutta, which I tried medicinally. They were as large as nutmegs, and had a seed in the interior. The juice, is reported to be very poisonous. Used for intoxicating fishes.

Sapii. Ind. nucl. semina (I.) Headache. Tenesmus. Sarcocolla—is officinal at Lahore; chiefly used externally. Internally administered, it is said to cause mucous evacuations.

Sarcocolla (II.) Fistulous sore.

SARSAPARILLA (Smilax)—officinal at Lahore as in Europe. This root has lately been recommended in carcinoma uteri et recti. v. Rob antisyphiliticum.

Saraap. (I.)
(Alternately
Saraaparilla ed
mouth.

SASSAPRAS—is not described by the inhabitants.

Sawifragæ Peckt
Schmonium. Scam
is officinal at Lahore; by
be had.

Seammon. (II.)
and bowels.
Scilla, v. Squilla.
Scincus. Lacerta Si
some, not so proper)—is
has been recommended in
Scincus (I.)

Scolopendra Morsit where the natives regard i never used. Scolopendris other animal substances,

Scorpions
small size; such are rega
black scorpions, which ar
Pishawur. Their poison
of the sting. Sometimes
pions, when I could not p
I cut the last joint of the









the greater kind), containing about one grain of poison, which I triturated with ten grains of sugar; afterwards dissolved in one drachm of proof-spirit, and preserved as an essence. From the small scorpions I took three or four joints instead of one, as in the great specimens.

Scorpioneum (III.) Bloody urine. Dracunculus. Dysury. Expectoration of mucus. Obscurity of vision with glistening before the eyes.

SEBESTENA OFFICINALIS—are the fruits of Cordia Myxa formerly used in Europe, now by the native doctors of the East only. The dried fruits are very glutinous, and are esteemed as expectorant. The seeds of Cordia Myxa, are called Chakoon ke beenge, and deemed an infallible remedy in ringworm, the powder mixed with oil being applied to the eruption. (Beng. Disp.)

Sebest. fructus (I.) Sensation of burning and pricking. Sebum—a tallow candle kept in bed, is said to drive bugs away, which are very troublesome in the East, as also in the hills, and in Cashmere.

Secale connutum—is unknown to the Eastern native doctors. Spurred-rye and *Ergotine* are recommended in uterine hæmorrhage; injection of the latter is said to be useful in epistaxis.

Secale cornutum (II.) Expectoration of blood. Colic. Pain in the foot.

* Sedum minimum—vegetates in Cashmere, but is not used.

SEDUM AZUREUM, Royle — grows in Cashmere, but is not officinal.

SEDUM CRASSIPES, Wall—grows in the mountains of Cashmere, where its roots are officinal.

Sedum crassipes (I.)

SELAJEET, v. Bitumen.

SELENIUM - - Selenite (Poorub) Zurneekh suffed. Royle. Unknown at Lahore. What I used, was an homocopathic trituration from Europe; as also a tincture.

Selenium (millionth.) Coryza. Pleuritic pain. Soreness

of mouth and throat, with even syphilitic. Syphilit Selenium I. solutio. Spiritu Tertian ague.

Semecarpus Anacardium, v. An Semen Contra, v. Santonici sem Senecillis Jacquemontiana—i merean mountains; its roots are o somewhat resemble Valerian in appear prove a good medicine when their pro

Senecill, Jacquem. radix (I.

* Senecio (Musuca, Hamill. Jaca Cashmerean mountains; the plant is Senec. Musuc. herba (I.)

spitting of blood. Ge Giddiness.

Senega (Polygala) — is unknow Lahore. The root I used was procu tion of it has been recommended in a Senega radix (I.) Dropsy.

Spermatorrhæa.

SENNA—the leaves are officinal, an of Hindostan; they employ them chromation with other drugs.

Sennae folia (1.)

SENSITIVA MIMOS. Hedysarum the gardens of Lahore; but never us Sensit. Mimos. herba (I.)

SEPIA OFFICINALIS—cuttle-fish is the Tint from Smyrna; which is Hakims, but to many European doct

Sepiae os (I.) Headache. pain. Thirst.

Sepiae succus (I.) Chronic sumption. Diseases of Expectoration or spittif

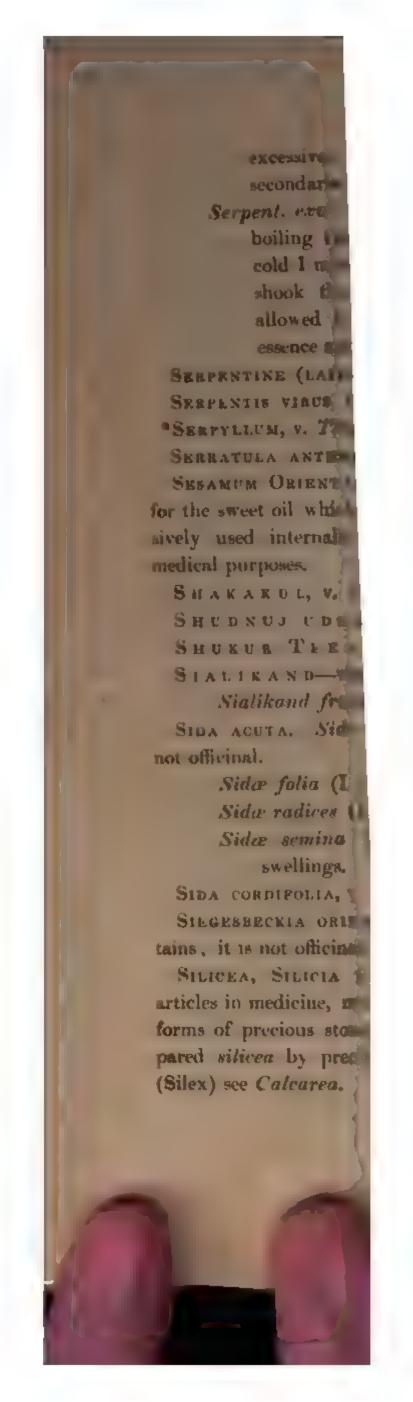


or intermittent. Pain of the spine and calves. Pleurisy. Thirst.

SERPENT—there are at Lahore different kinds of Snakes and Serpents, some dangerous, others not. See Vol. I. p. 138.

The cast skin of a Snake, or Serpent's slough (Exuvia, Spolium Serpentis, Suber) has been formerly used in Europe as Epicarpium or topical irritant upon the wrist, in ague. It is said, a decoction of it has cured deafness. The natives of the Punjab occasionally use the cast skins of serpents in veterinary medicine, as in chronic eruptions. As I obtained in my collection of serpents a fresh slough of the most poisonous kind, I determined to make experiment upon this substance, and the results were most satisfactory, so that I for several years used it as a remedy, and do not hesitate to recommend it to the medical faculty as one of the most energetic medicines, certainly deserving extensive use. The slough in question was from the Aspidoclonion. See Vol. II. Tab. 31, fig. I. The preparation was that followed with other animal substances; i. e. I cut with a pair of scissors as much as necessary very fine, moistened it with proof spirit, and triturated it in the usual manner with sugar; I then dissolved the whole in spirit, either to keep it as an essence, or to make the paste for lozenges with it; both plans were useful. If old cast skins of other serpents (which abound in the Punjab but are exposed to the climate—wind, rain, sunshine, etc.) their origin being unknown, are as good as fresh, I have not tried, but doubt. Every kind of serpent, and also its slough, must have its own properties.

Serpent. exuv. (I.) Burning pains. Dental fistula. Expectoration or spitting of blood. Fever. Herpetic eruption. Mucous catarrh. Painful inflamed syphilitic Abscess. Pleurodynia. Psoriasis tropicus. Ptyalism or Salivation. Soreness or dryness of mouth or throat. Spinal pain, even syphilitic. Syphilis. Syphilitic pain of the joints. Thirst,







Nilicea (I.) Abscesses. Incipient nasal polype, with nasal obstruction. Lachrymal and nasal fistula. Patches with burning and lancinating pain. Salivation with epiphora, burning heat, pricking, etc. Suppuration of every kind. Spitting or expectoration of blood. Swellings of the lips. Syphilis.

SILIQUA HIRSUTA, v. Dolichos pruriens.

SILIQUA RADISH, v. Prosopis spicigera.

SIMARUBA AMARA—is unknown to the native doctors.

*Sinapis alba—is not cultivated at Lahore; probably in Affghanistan, as the Affghans recommend a compound made of white mustard and barley-meal, of each two ounces, and black pepper half an ounce, powdered together and mixed with water, to form a bolus. Such a ball should be given every morning and evening to horses, which suffer from cutaneous affections, as itch, etc. This remedy, it is stated, strengthens horses, makes them fat, and produces a smooth coat.

*Sinapis nigra. Sinapis ramosa—is cultivated in Lahore; the oil from its seeds is burned in lamps, and as it is acrid, it is used in medicine externally. Volatile oil of mustard, alone or with an equal portion of alcohol, when applied to the skin, acts as a powerful vesicatory, useful in cholera, etc. I used internally an Essence from the cake left after the oil is expressed. Black mustard is said to cure cedema, following ague.

Sinap. n. placent. tinctura (I.)

SIRIUM MYRTIFOLIUM, v. Santalum album.

Sison Ammi, v. Ajouain.

*SISYMBRIUM IRIO. Sinapis pusilla? — is cultivated in Lahore for its seeds, which are used medicinally.

Sisymbr. Irionis semina (I.) Expectoration or spitting of blood with fever. Gastralgia. Pain with fever.

*SISYMBBIUM NASTURTIUM. Nasturtium aquaticum—its seeds are officinal. The Hakims administer them in affections of the mucous membrane, flatulency and enlargement of spleen and liver.

Sisymbr. Nasturt. semina (I.)

*SISYMBBIUM SOPHIA. Sophia chi valley of Cashmere. The herb was for uterine hæmorrhage and wounds; its intestinal worms.

Sisymbr. Sopkia semina (I.)
Sium Sisanum, v. Pastinaca Secac
Smaltum. Azurum—is in Euro
coloring substance, but was never used
Smalta (I.)

SMILAX ASPERA—is said to somewhits properties; its infusion has late incipient elephantiasis. The fresh juin hooping-cough, producing however nauses and vomiting.

SMILAX CHINA. Chinæ nodosæ article in Eastern medicine. See Vo of it produced by the attacks of worn Hakims. In Europe China-root is bu

Smilac. Chinæ radix (I.) calves. Syphilis.

Smilac. Chinæ rad. pulvis Co in the ear. Pain in the c

SMILAX SABSAPABILLA, V. Sarsapi

- *SMIRNION. Smyrnium olusatrun merean mountains; but is not officina Soda, v. Kali minerale.
- *Solanum Dulcamara, v. Dulcam Solanum Jacquini—grows plent fruits are officinal.

Solan. Jacqu. fructus (II.)
Solan. Jacqu. radix (II.) P
burning.

Solanum Melongena, v. Melonger Solanum Melonger. Solanum fr Lahore. It has been recommended in Solan. nigr. folia, fructus &

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Solanum tuberosum—is now cultivated in the plains of Hindostan, in the mountains and valley of Cashmere as well as in Europe. In the wild state the potatoe is bitter and acrid; the leaves are generally very rich in potash, and the roots even of the cultivated kind contain an acrid and narcotic principle dissipated by boiling. A very pure starch, resembling that of arrow-root, is readily obtained from the rasped tubercles by the usual process of washing with cold water. This starch is easily convertible into sugar and alcohol by fermentation. (Beng. Disp.) Poultices of potatoes are replaced by starch and recommended in various cutaneous diseases, as itching, etc. See Amylum.

"SOLIDAGO VIRGA AURRA, V. Virgo aurea.

Sown (Anethum)—is cultivated in Hindostan and the Punjab, its seeds being officinal, and used as a substitute for dill.

Souce semina (I.)

SPECGLARIS, LAPIS, v. Talcum.

SPERMA CETI, v. Celaceum.

SPHERANTHUS INDICUS—grows in the Punjab. Flowers, leaves and roots are officinal; the latter have been recommended as anthelmintic.

Sphæranth. Ind. flores (1.)

Spigelia anthelmintica vel Marylandica — is not known at Lahore. I used the plant and essence, obtained from Europe.

Spiget, antheim, herba (I.)

Spigel, anthelm, tinctura (I.) Diarrheea with or without worm-fever. Dysentery. Heaviness of the head. Pain in the temples with catarrhal Epiphora and Coryza.

SPILANTHES OLERACEA, Linn.—an infusion of the plant has been recommended as a gargle in affections of the gums and in sore-throat.

SPINACEA OLEBACEA. Spinacia tetrandra. Beta Bengaleneia—is cultivated at Lahore. It is believed to be useful in livercomplaints, as inflammation and jaundice. Spinac. herba

Spinac. herba

Spinac. herba

Light Spinac. herba

Spinac. herba

Light Spinac. herba

Spinac. herba

Light Spinac. herb

SPOLIUM SERPENTIS;
SPONGIA MARINA US
Lahore. Burnt spongs
monary phthisis.

Spong. mar. ust Syphilis.

*SQUILLA vel SCILLA books, but is not used from Calcutta. Eryth used in Hindostan as a t

Squilla mar. (I)
STALAGMITES CAMBO
STALACTITES (LAPIS)
Stalactites (I.)

STANNUM—is officinal tions often in hectic feve Stannum muria STAPHISAGRIA (Delph

they have been recommen

Staphisagr. semi

ache. Inflar

Purulent dia

STENACTIS BELLIDIOI on the Cashmerean mou the other narr (masculin-Stenact, bellid, m

STERCULIA TRAGACA: STINCUS, V. Scincus.

STECHAS (Arabica). the East, and is used by t bile, dyspepsy, obstruction





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Stacked. Arab. herba (I.) Giddiness. Nebulous vision from incipient amaurosis, with running from the eyes.

STECHAS CASHMEREANA—grows at Cashmere, and is there officinal.

STORAX, v. Styrax.

STRAMMONIA, v. Datura Stramonium.

STRONTIUM—is unknown to the Lahore doctors. What I used was from Europe—

Stront. nitrat. (II.) Cough.

STRYCHNINUM—is unknown to the Eastern native doctors. It has lately been stated, that the antidote of strychnine and nux vomica is Kermes.

Strychn. (III.) Involuntary passing of urine during sleep.

STRYCHNOS FABA SANCTI IGNATII—is officinal at Lahore. The Sadoos (peddling druggists) hawk the beans of Ignatia amara, which are exported from Hindostan to Lahore.

Strych. F. St. Ign. (II.) Acute rheumatism. Repatitis, acute or chronic. Patches with burning pain and pricking. Plague. Rheumatic shifting pains. Rheumatic toothache. Soreness of the mouth. Spinal pain. Syphilitic pain.

STRYCHNOS (NUX) POTATORUM — is officinal at Lahore. Washers and laundresses use the clearing-nut to clear the water. By rubbing the nuts round the inside of pots, the impurities quickly fall to the bottom, the water is clarified, and rendered tasteless and wholesome. These nuts are very hard, and destitute of poisonous qualities.

Strych, nur potat. (I.) Giddiness and obscurity of vision. Headache with running from the eyes. Inguinal hernia.

STRYCHEOS NUX VOMICA—is officinal, and much used at Labore. The Hakims administer this nut roasted in hot ashes. The essence of nux vomica has been recommended in asthenic

dropsies, also against vomiting in pregnancy. Nutmeg it to be its antidote. See Strychnine.

Strych. new rom. (II.) Facial patches. Fever measles and swellings. Pain of the forehead. of the liver.

SPYLOPHORUM NEPALENSIS—is, probably, Meconopsis Royle's Illustr.) It vegetates on the Cashmerean mount and is officinal at Cashmere. Its roots are said to be narco

Styloph. Nep. radices (I.) Troubled sight.

STYRAX (Storax) CALAMITA—also Styrax liquida (Styfua) or, liquid amber, are officinal at Lahore.

Styrax calamita (II.) Pain in the ear. Styrax liquida (II.)

Suber (Gen. Suberis) v. Serpentis exuviæ.

Suber (Quercus)—cork, in a prepared state, has, like enthing else, its peculiar properties, and may be used as a med Its active part is called *suberin*, which, in a pure state, is a sarily more powerful than common cork, which I used.

Suber lignum (I.)

Succinum. Electrum—is officinal at Lahore. The Hadminister amber against palpitations and profuse have hages.

Succin. citrinum (II.)

SULAJEET, v. Bitumen.

SULPHUR—at Lahore, there are different sorts of brimst some indigenous, others imported. From Mooltan we receive blackish kind, in natural crystals, which, in the gunpo manufactory, was thought to be the best. For medicinal poses, the Hakims prefer Auliasar (Kibreet aonlasar) was Dr. Royle says to be a compound; but, I am of a different opinion, because, it has the appearance of a natural cry I think it is imported from Hindostan. There is another infinitely, which, I believe, is also the product of Hindostan, a called neerm el asar, at Lahore, where it is used medicinally, addition to these three, there is, at the I hazaar, common yellow (purified) brimstone, from

in men. Palmieris tenetura lithontriptica is a compound of tar and brimstone. The following ointment is now much used in France, against itch. Hog's-lard eight parts; flour of sulphur two parts, carbonate of potash one part. Previous to the application of this ointment, the patient is put into a warm bath, and rubbed for an hour with yellow soap, etc. It is asserted, that by this plan a patient is cured (?) of the itch in two hours. Sulphuretted copper treated by nitric acid, etc., yields a brown adhesive brimstone, resembling gutta percha, which is said to be preferable in medicine to common yellow brimstone.

Sulph. Aulmour (I) Psoriasis tropicus.

Sulph. citrinum (I.) Pyrosis. (Alternately nitric acid) Syphilis.

Substitution, actions—we made at Lahore, on a small scale, before the English took possession of the country, now there are several Soda-water manufactories which use this acid, procuring it from Handostan, where it is prepared at trifling expense. It is also used by the shawl manufacturers of Umritsir and Cashmere, for the solution of Indigo. The price was upwards of a shilling a pound. Sulphuric acid has lately been recommended in epidemic diarrhola, even in cholera, and Elixirium acidum Halleri in vertigo and faintness.

Sulph acid concentratum (III.) Epiphorn.
Summu, v. Nardostachys

Sund a Burnes—is an officinal article at Lahore. It is a compound earthy mass of a greytsh color, occasionally varying (from the different composition or manipulation) sometimes it is to be not with in small pieces, at other times, in a tubular form, as thick as a finger. If the derivation of its name, Sung (stone) baseer is from Barrora, or, from earnor (as formerly the lapta divinus was used) I cannot say. It is certain that no Zine is in it. See Amshe's Mat. Indica, Vol. I. p. 575, where Sunghnerie is erroneously stated to be Zine. According to the analysis made by the Professor of Chemistry. Dr Joseph Redtenbacher, in the Chemical Laboratory at the Therestaming

in Vienna, the constituent parts of this compound are: Argilla Magnesia, Silica, and oxyde of iron. It is, probably, prepare from Diorites, the analysis of which showed the same ingredient

Sung e Busree (I.) proved an excellent remedy in the cholera-epidemy at Lahore, in 1835.

Swert petiol radix (I.)

Sycias, v. Momordica Gugervel.

SYMPLOCOS CRATEGOIDES VEL RACEMOSA, Royle—is a product of the Himalayas; its bark is officinal at Lahore.

Symploc. crat. cortex (I.)

TABACUM (Nicotiana)—is cultivated all over Hindostan and the Punjab; but is very little used in medicine. Empyreumatic oil of tobacco is poisonous to sundry animals (Ainslie). An infusion of tobacco is recommended in dropsy and (as clyster) in dysury; tobacco pomade in alopecia. Nicotin produces itching on the skin, a burning sensation (like that produced by hot iron) on sensitive parts, and immediately destroys the sensibility of the nerve on touching it. Cats and dogs are killed, in from two to five minutes, by a single drop of it. Nicotin, as well as Atropin, Coniin and Daturin old of a grain is said to have diminished pulsations; they have lately been recommended in agues and nervous diseases, as tremor, etc.

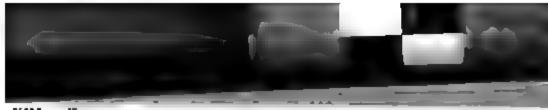
TABASHIR (Tabasheer)—is an important article in Eastern pharmacy; it is to be met with everywhere in the East, but often adulterated. It is a siliceous concretion of the joints of the (female) bamboo. It is bluish-white, concrete, adhesive to the tongue, at a red heat fuses into a transparent glass. It is composed of silica 70, potash 30, per 100. (Beng. Disp.)

Tabashir (I.) Diarrhœa.

TACAMAHACA—is a resin, as little used at Lahore as in Europe.

Tacamahaca (II.)

TALCUM—Talc of the Bengal Dispensatory, is mica, and not the talc of Europe, which is reducible to an unctuous powder. Its constituent parts being silica, alumina, magnesia and protoxyde of iron. There are several sorts of mica at the Lahore



Swertia petiolata.



Transbonum pretandrom

Tribulus leve



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bazaar. They readily split into transparent elastic flakes, and consist of nearly equal parts of silica and magnesia, and about six per 100 of lime. (Beng. Disp.) I used both the white and the black mica, which have remarkable and almost similar effects on the auditory organs.

Tale. album (I.) Diarrhoza with emaciation. Dyspepsia. Fever. Pain in the liver. Pain in the ear, with discharge. Tingling in the ear, with difficulty of hearing. Tale. nigrum (I.) Difficulty of hearing and tingling in the ear. Distension. Pain in the ear, with purulent discharge. Spinal pain.

TAMARINDI—the fruit of Tamarindus Indica, Linn. is much used by the natives of the East, in internal heat and melancholy.

Tamarindi (I.) Diarrhæa.

TAMARIX INDICA—grows in the Punjab and in Cashmere. The galls are officinal, and are exported from Cashmere.

Tamaric, gallæ (I.)

TANACETUM VULGARE-vegetates in Cashmere, where it is officinal.

TANNIN—Tannic and gallic acids are unknown to the native doctors of Lahore. They, however, use them in the gall-nuts, in the Bengal kino, etc. without recognising them effective parts, or knowing how to separate them. *Tannin* has lately been recommended in ophthalmia, carcinoma, spasmus glottidis, phthisis tuberculosa, hooping-cough, etc. as also a solution of tannate of alumina, as an injection, in mucous or purulent discharges from the genitals, and tannate of quinine in ague.

TARAXACUM (Leontodon)—is officinal in Cashmere, where it grows; its leaves are eaten by the natives. The derivation of Taraxacum is from the diarrhora and gripings, which sometimes are produced by it. Brunswick Mumme (a kind of beer), said to contain dandelion, is now recommended by speculative merchants in London as useful in cases of weakness, complaints of chest, rheumatism, etc.

Taraxac, radix (I.) Boils. Calculi. Nebulous surprings. Sore-throat. Yellowness of the eye.

TARTABUS EMETICUS—its application removed a nævus cicatrization followed in three weeks. See Antimonium taricum.

*Taxus Baccatus—grows in the Himalayas, Cabul and Comere; its leaves are officinal at Lahore; both leaves and becare regarded as poisonous. The former are recommended epilepsy, and used at Lahore by the Hakims as stomachic.

Tephrosia purpurea, v. Galega purpurea.

TEREBUNTHINA—is officinal at Lahore. Turpentine clymhave been recommended in protracted labor. Oil of turper has been used in hæmorrhages, phthisis, bronchial catal typhus, plague, obstructions, hernia incarcerata, tympanitis, 🕍 colic, biliary calculi, tetanus traumaticus, trismus, apoplehydrocephalus, diabetes, rheumatism, dropsy, cholera, opht mia, hydatids, retension of urine, scalds, salivation, poisoning hydrocyanic acid or opium, hooping-cough, neuralgia, epilesciatica, etc.; pseudemulsion prepared with mint water atonic ulcers; vapors in rheumatism; externally applied, styptic. The spontaneous evaporation of oil or spirit of 🕍 pentine exposed in an open vessel in a room, causes the traof those inhaling it to smell like violets, as if it had be taken internally. In Epidemics as well as in the variant diseases mentioned, a trial might be made by putting in a to or saucer some spirit of turpentine and placing it in the reof the patient.

Terebinthina (I.)
Terebinth. spir. (II.)

TEREBINTHUS (Pistacia) — its seeds are officinal with Hakims, and are brought from Cabul to Lahore.

TERMINALIA, v. Myrobalani.

TERRA TRAIBERIANA—has been recoming in syptistic it is a product of Egypt. This earth is of the laminated; its constituent parts are how the alumina and oxyde of tron, with an organic n

TETRANTHERA STATALA—is a bark from the hills, officinal at Labore and Hindustan; it is a favorite application to bruses and wounds, and is called in circle chinds.

- * Truchium Chambours, v. Chamcedrys.
- * Tusines Vernasien, v. Verhasium

THEA is well known to the natives of Lahore and Cashmere, but the latter are the more fond of tea, und strange, they prefer the Thibeton product to the English or even Chinese, notwith standing the absence of aroma and perfume. It occurs in lumps, as rakes of a black appearance. The tea the English prepare under direction of the Chinese at Devrah Doon and Kemaon seems much better. The green and black teas are both prepared from one and the same plant, varying only in the manner of preparation, the former requiring more time, three days, to prepare it, whilst the black tea is made in one day. In China, it is said, they prepare both sorts in one day; employing a very small quantity of hydrocyanic acid for accelerating the process in the case of green tea. Such an adulteration (*) is however prohibited in the Company's territory, as it is preferred to take more time to have a wholesome preparation. I suppose, the very small quantity of hydrocyanic acid which in China is used for the preparation of green tea cannot do more harm than that quantity of hydrocyanic acid, copper, etc. which we almost daily consume in our various and artificially-prepared dishes, the only difference is, that we often do not know what we cat it is enough that our food looks well, is palatable and digestible. See Vol. 1, p. 162. In the preparation of tea an optam-like substance is formed from the once of the leaves, which drops through the mats, over which the heated leaves are rolled by the hands. This extract, or inspissated juice, seems to contain the properties of the plant in a concentrated degree, and descrices to be experimented upon, and the more so, as tea is generally used to domestic life, we should know also its effects. The Bokharians and Russians are also fond of tea, and use generally the genuine Chinese production. The former make a soup of test, by boiling the leaves, and then adding milk, salt and butter,

a great cupful of this, with bread, i Both Russians and Bokharians d sugar, and chew the leaves afterward

Thuja occidentatis—is unkno Application of the tincture is said an essence made in Europe.

Thuj. occid. tinetura (I.) cles, thrush and inflamm nately arsenic) Gleet.

Thuja orientalis—its seeds I gardens of Hindostan; and upon the Thuj. orient. semina (I.)

THYMELEA, v. Daphne Gnidius
THYMUS SERFYLLUM—grows in
by the Hakims in weak vision, comp
suppression of urine and menstruatic

Thym. Serpyll. (I.) Syphil THYMUS VULGARIS—vegetates of and is officinal at Cashmere.

Thym. vulg. (I.) Catarrh. headache. Swelling of

TIGRINEUM—is the prepared virual whiskers of that blood-thirsty anim preparation I made by cutting cautio fine as possible, one of the whiskers, left hand in front and touching the hard), so as to prevent the cut pieces lost. To each grain of cut whiskers and one grain of proof-spirit to mal served in a well-closed phial in a deof this medicine I made in about one

Tigrineum (III.) Flatuler

TODREE ALBUM, V. Polyanthe TODREE NIGRUM, V. Malvace TORREE RADIX, V. Indigofere



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*Tormentilla (crecta). Heptaphyllum. Septifolium—is officinal at Lahore. From whence this root is brought I have not ascertained; whether from Cashmere, Cabul or Arabia by way of Hindostan? Tormentilla is often confounded with Bistorta. See Bistorta.

Tormentill. radix (I.) Calculi. Periodic headache. Vomiting. Pain of the shin.

TOXICODENDEON, v. Rhus Toxicodendron.

TRAGACANTHUM—is officinal at Labore; the Hakims use tragacanth in pectoral affections, as cough, etc.; also in ulceration of the urinary bladder; it is sometimes injurious to the bladder; and they suppose its frequent use produces fatness.

TRAPA RESPINOSA. Tribulus aquaticus—vegetates at Lahore and Cashmere, and is a nutritious amylaceous substance, which affords a considerable revenue, principally to the Cashmerean government. The waternuts are boiled, and so sold, in the bazaars. A poultice of Trapa natans is recommended to resolve indolent tumors (probably Trapa bispinosa would serve the same end).

TRIANTHEMEM PENTANDRIUM—grows at Lahore; there are two species, one is the white-stalked, the other the black. I accordingly follow the natives in describing it as Trianthemum album & nigrum.

Trianth. alb. herba (1.) Diarrhoea. Spinal pain. Tenesmus.

Triunth. nigr. herba (I.) Headache with burning and itching, humid eruption.

Trianth. nigr. radia (1.) Headache, with itching.

TRIBULUS LANUGINOSUS—vegetates at Lahore and Tribulus terrestris (varietas) at Cashmere. They both are officinal; at Lahore the one, at Cashmere the other.

Tribul. terrestr. folia (I.) Soreness of the mouth and throat. Splenic pain.

*Trigonella fornum græcum, v. Fænum græcum.

TRINOSPERMA FICIPOLIA, Mart .- of Brazil; its root is stated

to be exceedingly acrid, bitter and dimended in hepatic affections and drop

TRITICUM SATIVUM—is cultivated,
East as in Europe. Several varieties of
and Cashmere. Bread made from flor
recommended against habitual constig

Tuber Cirarium. Lycoperdon to in the East. There are to be met wit sealed boxes from Europe, containing black kind, I made some experiments.

Tuberis cibar. conserva (I.)

TURPETHUM CONVOLVULUS—its r The Hakims administer turbith in dis brane, as also in paralysis, gout and use only the inner substance of the turbith is sold in London, without the the appearance as if perforated.

Turpeth. alb. rad. pars inter Turia—is officinal at Lahore; ophthalmia.

Tutia (II.)

ULTRAMARINE—is used by native prepare it themselves from the ore (Toorkistan, which, however, is rare a ment is not used by the Hakims, but in their books in diseases of the mucholy, as in Indian leprosy, psorophtlashes (ptilose), etc. What I adminiparation from Paris.

Ultrumar. artific. (III.) Ult UMBELLIFERA-BUTAZERI—is ovegetates on those mountains. Probab I had several specimens like what is plate; nevertheless, our botanists has fication, nor given it a proper name. Buta, or butee, signifies in Cashmere



OL 2



VESPARUM (Crabro) FAVUM (case are not officinal, though they are ple them, as also their honey, and am comedical properties of importance. I been recommended as antispasmodic.

Vespar. favus (J.) Syph ulceration of the throat hea.

Vespar. mel. (I.) Fever with tion.

VILLARSIA NYMPHOSOIDES—grows tan; in Cashmere it vegetates on t food, to cows, in the belief that it inc

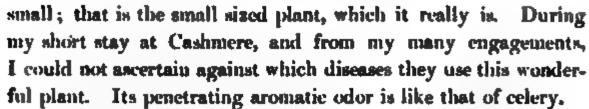
Villars. nymph. fol. recentes

*VINCA MINOR—probably V. pusilla
cultivated in gardens at Lahore.

Vincæ min. fol. (I.) Pleuris
Vincetoxicum (Asclepias) Hiru
—is officinal at Cashmere. Whether
Schult. or Vincetoxicum nigrum, A
could not be discovered from the sam
mere. The plant which I have figure
is the common vincetoxicum, with its
of those unacquainted with it.

VINCETOXICUM (Cynanchum) v. (
VIOLA—several species of violets a
the Himalayas and in Cashmere; th
I believe, the most common, and i
medicinally in Hindostan. A conser
Cashmere, from the fresh flowers an
exported; there is a great consump
The dried flowers, stalks, and lea
natives. Violet seeds have been in
gravel and urinary calculi.

Viol. rep. folia cum flor. (I.) asis, with weeping.



Umbellif. Butazeri radix (I.) is a certain specific in caries, principally in caries of the teeth, and relieves the pain which arises from decayed teeth.

Unguis odoratus. Strombus lentiginosus, Linn. Blatta byzantina. Ungula conchas (Serap. blattium byzantinum)—are names of Ezfar ettif which I had formerly named Fasciolaria Asfar etib; supposing it a covering from Fasciolaria; it is called black byzantine, and has the form of the nail of the great toe. See Vol. II., plate 31, fig. 4 and 5. It is officinal at Lahore, and to be had from the druggists. It is imported from the Persian Gulf, and is administered by the Hakims in calculous affections as a diuretic and as an aphrodisiac.

Unguis odorat. (I.) Diarrhora. Epilepsy. Acrid and scalding urine.

*Untica Dioica—vegetates in the streets of Cashmere. Nettle-seeds are used by the Hakims in gall and mucous diseases, also in debility of the genital organs. See Acanthacea Ootungun.

Urtic. divic. cortex radicis & flores (I.) Expectoration of blood. Soreness of the mouth.

UVA PASSA MAJOR & MINUS—raisins are much used in the Punjab; they are exported from Cabul to Lahore and Hindostan. The great raisins, called Monaka, are generally used in medicine. See Vol. I. p. 42.

*Uva Unsi (Arbutus)—is not known to the Eastern doctors. The leaves of the bearberry I used, I had from an apothecary of Hindostan.

Una urai folia (I.) Diarrhea with colic. Gleet. Hardness of the stomach. Headache. Inflammation of the penis. Pain in the hepatic region. Pain in the genitals.

 2 1

VACCINEUM—is the it from the fresh lymph from a healthy young p I dissolved it in prosperations, in a well-cough; even vaccination

VACHELLIA FARNES
VALEBIANA JATAMA
VALEBIANA SYLVEGI
doctors. What I used
It has lately been recom
Valer. sylv. rai
Lientery.

VALLISNERIA SPIRAL Hindoos, in Hindostan, I of sugar, as the employs their religion. There is which grow in tanks, on masculine, the other for

VANILLA AROMATICA
I used an essence of Vani
Vanill. arom. tine
VENE HERBA, v. Men.
VERATRUM ALBUM,
Hakims, from books, bu
Lahore, I had some from
Veratr. alb. radia

*Verbasci folia (I.



Ferbasei Cashm. radia (1.) Diatrices Difficulty of hearing. Headache with Giddiness. Pain in the umbilical region. Pain of the shoulders. Sorcness of the throat. Thoracic pain with offensive expectoration.

*VERBENA OFFICINALIS - grows at Labore and in Cashmere, as well as in Europe; but it is very seldom used there, and, if I mistake not, but seldom in Europe. Vervain was formerly administered in jaundice, dysentery, gout, ague, calculi, chronic cough, affections of the throat, alcers, ophthalmia, wounds, etc. That the pulverized root, worn as an amulet, cured a chronic headache, may appear preposterous to doctors of our age, they scarcely can, perhaps, will not believe it; and what will they say, when I add the result of my experience in corroboration of this wonder? They are at liberty to say, that I am mistaken; but let them test it, and I am persuaded they will soon be convinced of the truth of my statement. It cannot be denied, that the fame of this efficacious plant rendered it a symbol of peace, in time of war, and an ornament to the altars at which the ancients sacrificed. Besides the many other properties I discovered in this plant (when administered in continued small doses) it is an antisyphilitie; so that verbena may be called Veneris Venu. That the ancients knew not its virtues in venereal diseases, is, probably, owing to their ignorance of this destructive malady. I used both the leaves and the seeds, and proved them to be efficarious; it may be, that in strong doses the effect is widely different. The root I have not tried, nor yet the Cashinerean plant.

Verben, Lakor, herba (I.) Nasal inflammation. Quartan ague. Syphilitic burning heat with arthritic pain. Toothache from carres.

Verben Lahor, semina (L) Syphilis. Thoracic pain. Verbers & Karasses, v. Karanjue paharee. Verbosis astheomytica, v. Conyon autheliantuu

"Ny normandra Beccasona - 15 officinal in Cashinere, where it grows in the valley.

the pepper which is usually added to the hemp-plant. See Vopl. 10, Bhangee. The natives recommend this wood in cataridiseases of the mucous membrane. The capsules and seeds employed for intoxicating fish, and are chewed as a remedy toothache (Royle). Besides the seeds, I used the bark, toget with the sharp prickles which are attached to it by large bases.

Xanthoxyl. cortex ligni (I.) Coryza.

Xanthowyl. semina (I.) General pains with fer Hæmaturia.

XYLOBALSAMUM-is officinal with the Hakims at Lahore.

ZEDOARIA CURCUMA, v. Curcuma Zedoaria.

ZEDOARIA LONGA, v. Curcuma longa.

ZEDOARIA ZERUMBET—is officinal at Lahore.

Zedoar. Zerumb. (I.)

ZELEMICE BACCE—Hub-ool-Zulm; probably a spect of Gundelia; the seeds are officinal with the Hakims; the use them as aphrodisiac, to stimulate the secretion of semen.

Zelem. baccæ (I.)

Zincum—is sold at the Lahore bazzar; the Hakims use zinchiefly externally, and then in composition, as dry collyric in ophthalmia. I rubbed a piece of zinc on a hard stone, under water, and dried the powder between bibulous paper: this used internally. Acetate of Zinc has been recommended and internally. Acetate of Zinc in blenorrhagia, Valeranate of Zinc in catalepsy, and Tannate of Zinc (injection in gonorrhea.

Zinc. (I.) Deafness. Epilepsy. Fever. Pain in t

Zinci ioduratum. Zincum iodatum—is unknown to the native doctors at Lahore. European practitioners know iodit of zinc to be a corrosive poison quite unmanageable; therefore they have reason to abstain from its use, when they know no how to administer it advantageously. I am of opinion that small quantity of almond oil, one drop to one grain of the sample of the sa



Vinceloxicum Villerata nymphoides

fruit in the cold season; some of them are one inch in length and two-thirds of an inch in diameter, of a yellowish cold somewhat acid and sweet; the natives are fond of the fruit pretend it is wholesome, and that it strengthens the digest when a few of them are eaten after a meal. Dr. Royle is opinion that this fruit—the anab—is a product of Cashmebut I doubt this. From Cabul they also bring anab Hindostan.

Zizyph. Jujub. fructus (I.) Diarrhœa.

Zizyph. Jujub. gummi (I.) Colic. Itching, burn and pricking in the skin.

Zizyph. vulg. fructus (I.) Diarrhœa. Soreness of throat and fauces.

ZHORABIA—the leaves of this plant, it is said, resem those of thyme, and the flowers those of lavender. It grows mount Olympus in Asia Minor. The decoction of this plant been recommended in cholera-morbus.

ZORNIA (species)—is Dealsing's root for fever. See Vol. p. 270.

Zulm, Hub-ool, Habzelia? (Ethiopian pepper) v. Zemicæ baccæ.



Medical Vocabulary.

VOI - 11 2 9





NOTICE.

I annex this Vocabulary to aid English physicians in the Punjab in acquiring the names of the drugs of that country, together with those of the Cashmerean plants. I have retained those nomenclatures which are correct in Ainslie's Materia Indica, in the Bengal Dispensatory, and the Bengal Pharmacopean. The Turkish, Arabian, and Persian words, are partly from Ebn Beithar, and from the Dictionaries of Bianchi, Meninski and Richardson. Those words which have spaces between their letters in the Turkish, Arabian, and Persian columns, are the Greek or Junam words used by the Hakims; those spaced words in the Indian and Cashmerean column are the Cashmerean names of the plants of that country

As many plants and drugs have different appellations, the reader may consult the *Materia Medica* of this volume, for their various names. To assist the English reader, I have added an English-Latin Index to this Vocabulary





373			
Turkish.	Arabian,	Persian.	Indian & Cashm.
kam		abiltem	pet, t'hed
musk tokhmee	hab-al-mask	hub i musik	Irala kestüree
taham nghajee	sha	suppober	cheel, dear
(bojosk doosboormak	moskst-ul-olet	shikum undakhtum	pait girrana, autmah
khoros guezae	ein-ul-dik	chebshem kboroo	goosch, rotil(en)
doombele, chibaa	itie, cholen, decreed	ddurbu', amae	(burtah)phoré,beltore
akakia	akakia	akakin	akakia
		ummogelan	gooyu-babula
Jahan erigin		mogheel	beekur
islima introluse	done	pobad	varee, baree
airke, turshee	ichnit	seerka, uirka	. seerheh
ekshi, ashkee	hamud, banuda	turnhee	katte, philice
barrojan	baleem	Opathendeh	lei chirchiri
Ur seree blah	kbnock-ul-nime	Mah (beesh) i kesem	Jokası mehinpat.val.
bir merce bish	bish(nak), ageigheen	ageighia, athlugesa	meetha_(tella)-suber
Ur nevee bish	bish, beesh	ntees, butees	jobser, nerr-mada
bir nevee blab	bish, beesh	blah (bresh) I kecem	bedelbish > kariput ?
juregen ekshises	hamud-ul-arroadeh	turaht i del	Shotta kullajaj
igne ookmasev	(not utilizah	Starn ardense	sooce marna
khaptaluk jedeed	márā i badd	beemsree(#c) hur	enthus(out)becmare
ulman	ulman	uldran	beers
jagh, semishk	dehen, shakem	furbeh	mota mas, churbee
kableat	kabisat	kabisat, quhzee	poil band honce keed.
kasta, Irefelo	merto, mert à	bimar	manda
gerikon	, .	gharikun	gartkosa
tring etu	ghaŭt	ghafen	ghales
keman meluken	emone	nsokek	jurance, ajonara
elima otu	hankinht-ul-hordie	ghab Ulerseb	jen i adam
ak, besa	ablet, abigs	seleid, guffed	cheeta
em bile	ul lambik, kechah	enbyk, karambik	kerembeek
haraidshawa	obenker	(Juobjao	futunjet
tiok	alkymyah	kimlaee	keemeen
arpalik noghance	lturrae	gendench	ltrad
normy salt	eum, theom	PERT	lukecen
		hoargendel	gikwar
earge salver	cabrah	musseble, s'bbie	moossbirer, ektiuwa
ù i agrijor	calumbuk, nghalooch.	oud kindee)	aggur, agor
estech deubelmasser	dau-pi-saleb	ilet rikten i moo	raitsher
		paulita tornh	knice paskra
h katooes	khubelet-ul-1 akara	kbutmee	gool khiree
shebb	she'sh, shibbeh	saj-elur	phithuree, puttaker
kadite chicheges	atus dar pardels?	taj I kherus	goot I halga
smarithon	nmarithon	fall sag	full mag
Affroabouckichegee		giwai	choral, penkar
ajes	Rooff	talkh	kettra, kouree
gibede kara perde	maul named	ab Leerale	kala į ž ieg
anbur	anbar , sohkur	shah bosi	amber

ougstalles.

temugh bilohereta

ectns, jelešt

dederbootee

onsh à k

kamerie band tera

barik

chadie uskult ushek

allyk (eksiktik) kupur - kulet (kaba,-u) kela - kulitet (kal-o) - aile

French. English. Latin. ventre belly musked seeds graines musquées Abelmosch.mosc.sem. sapin Ar Ables avortement miscarriage Abortus liane à réglisse Abrus precatorius indian liquorice Abscessus, Aposteina abcès, apostème abscess suc d'acacie Acacise succus acacia juice acacia farnesiana Acacia Farnesiana acacia farnesiana acacla Acucia vera acacia accès de fièvre Accessus, Paroxysmus paroxysm, attack, fit vinaigre Acetum vinegar acide Acidum acid cadélari Achyrantes aspera rough achirantes aconit Aconitum dissectum monk'a-hood Aconitum ferox aconit, poison root monk's-hood Acon, heterophyllum aconit monk's-hood Aconitum Napellus aconit napel comm. monk's-hood Acor ventriculi acidité dans l'estomac stomach acidity Acupunctura acuponcture acupuncture Acutus morbus maladie aigue acute disease Adamas diamant diamond graisse Adeps fat Adstringentia astringents astringents Aeger malade patient Agaricus agaric agaric, mushroom Agrimonia aigremoine agrimony Ajouain, Sis.Ammi L. seed of bishop's-weed alson herbe de St. Laurent Ajuga bugle Album blanc white Alembicus alambic alembic Alcanna, Anch. tinct. orcanette tinctoriale alkanet, Dyer's bugl. Alchymia alchimie alchemy Allium Porrum leek, shalot échalote, porreau Allium sativum ail garlic SolA aloès aloes plant Aloes auc d'al ès aloes Aluëxylon bois d'alcès aloes wood Alopecia failing off of the hair alopécie Alternanthera sessills alternante sessile alternanth., sessile Althrea guimauve marsh-mallow Alumen alun alum Amaranthus cruentus amaranthe amaranth Amaranth.gangeticus amaranthe légume velvet-flower Amaranth.sanguineus blette impérissable amaranth Amarus bitter amer Amaurosis goutte sereine blindness, nervous Ambra grisea ambre gris ambergris Ambustio, ustlo a burn or scald brûlure Amenorrhœa obstr. des menstr. obstr.of the mens.flux Ammania vesicatoria

blistering ammania

gum-ammoniacum

Ammoniacum

German.

Bauch Bisamkörner Tanne Fehlgeburt Paternostererbse Eitergeschwür Acacienzas Acacia farnesiana Scholendorn Krankheitsanfall Essig Saure Spreublume, scharfe Sturmbut feinblättrig Sturmbut, wilder Sturmhut, fremdblitt. Sturmbut, blauer Magensäure Nadelpunktirung Krankheit, hitrige Diamant Fett Mittel, susammera Kranke, Patient Blätterschwamm Odermennig Kleines Sison Wechselfieberkraut Weiss Destillirkolben Alkanpawurzel Goldmacherel Schnitlauch Knoblauch Aloespflanze SolA Aloëholz Fuchmande Altern, sitzende Eiblisch Alaua Amarant, blutrother Amarant vom Ganger Tausendschön, Amar. Bitter Staar, schwarzer Ambra, graue Brandschaden

Reinigung mon.mang

Amm, blasenzieb.

Ammoniakgummi

ammania vesicatoire

gummi ammoniaque

Turkish.

Arabian.

Persian.

Indian & Cushm.

THE OF A PARTY

nowshadir robee

bulbule, kabalak
tavers, hamail, muska
badam
abgoon
a makardia
jedeer hindee
bahersak otu
istiskha, syskalik
ilm i teskrie

gelinjik chitchegoe darah otu melayik otu boghas kyssiimassee

haiwan
anason
badian khatayt
aghre dindirijee
demirbosan, rastyk
tartar kusturujoo
pansehir
got(deligi), beuzuk
mushtehint
aghaen bokharee
kerevis, a u r a s a l i n.
damia
edeajee, speciar
leht(i)ha

samph arabee
euroomjek aghee
agadeh
janik issidjakiik
sooparee
koom, tash
a r g a m o n e
gumteh
jehennem tashee
baitjik, kii
jilan betshagi otu
uana surawund
juvarias surawund
mishmish, kajey
hyren

bahar lar

rob-ul-nowshadir nowshadir, armina?

bakbuka, kesas
hamayi
lous(an)
leblab-ul-kambh
a n a k a r d i a
belader
katii elalak
latiskha tablee
ilm-ul-teahriah
askhur
shakshekik
busr-ul-shibbet
melekayeh
khunnak

behima
antson
badian khatayé
muskinat-ul-wodja
ismud, kohl
dowa-ul-keih
dut-us-semm
(ayn)ettiz, makat
mobehyat
buhumrun?
kurufs, hesleh?
noktah, hamdet
attar, beya dawa
kabyl, juoa
ma, moy(eh)

sumach arabee dam-ul-ankeput shujur barr barek fooful rami, becat argamone fusseh, fodda hajar-ul-jehennem tini(maktum)mogresa luf? dekabatirun? aristolokia surawund mudawrooj zerdaloo ddahl > khanez-ul-zeit

behar, ottareh

arék i nowahadir powshadir mar do dahan bottel (seeah) Lavoes bedam nishasteh kechoo badam belawine, pilara chanence (istiskha)tablee ilm i teshrih COMEGGE numan ? tokhm i shibbet soumbool khataye geluo pokteges liatch as scher I mar haiwan badian roomle badian khataye dawa teskinat i durd surmah istifrag nemegee fadseber, teriak koon koowut i bab poktegee deben krufs, melsah? sakta attar, dawafrushe guorsingee

goon i i kiker
kelaskhanch
d(a)raht
souzesh
souparee (kati)
sungh i rise
shial k inta ,beng.)
nokra, seem
sung i djehennem
gil suffed
katushena
surawund tauil
turawund mudawrej
surd aluo

ab

mosalch

nowshadir ke arkh
nowshadir
samp do mooha
bottel ke shishe
juntar, tuga
badam ke gurree
geehoonkaheer
hidjelee badam
enguadsch
m ag unes bag hee
sarai buddun ke sooj
kam ke teshrih
liskeer, khuskhus
gool sitel kooh ee
soya, sowa (A. sowa)

gal-(ke-pir)-kedird sabvala dawa MADWUF rasianeh roomie anaspul aram ke shai surma, soorma ooltee ke dawa **fadscher** gand, chittur murdee ke dawa movah ke joshe ajmood (A. involuci) sakta pusaree, uttar pok, bhouk pance, jul kareepotree kavit ke good mukree ke jala Jar surun, juliun, teo suparee,chiknee,telle, kynkur, ret, roe berband chander, roupa kausbiek cheekupee mittee sapemak, surengendo turewund tauli surawund mouderus mish mish

hoshbou mosalch

Latin.

Are, Scientie Armoleum Artemiala Abrotanum Artem Abstatistom Artemisis Asstriace Artemisia leptoph Art. rulg taff speci-Arthritis, Dolor artic. Arum campanulatum Arms colorantis Ann feetide Asarum Ascites Apelli Jecoria oleum Asparag ascendent Asparagus officinalis Asparagus sarment. Asphaltum Anphysia Aspidocionion semif. Asple Naja Asplentum Anthona, Dyspnosa Astrogalus Astrologia Atramentom Atrophia Attenuantia remed. Aurantium pomens Auripigmentum Auripigm foliatum Auripigia rubrum Auris Aurora Aurum Avellana nux Bacca Balangtia Balbutio Halneum Belenmum Ba'samum de Meccha Bambusa arundinac-Barbit Burdans Barleria longifolia Barrington, centang Basella cubra Burgia lattfolia Batatan convolvulus



Baultinia tomentosa

Turkish.

Arabian.

sanaah, hekmet, ilm

turab-ul-halic

Persian.

Indian & Cashm.

- 4 - - A - - 3

llm, marifet, ustalyk syteban otu kafs otu, misk otu pelin (otu) kalsum, kysum afsuntyn misk nikris (podagra)

dakn ul-sheik? afranteen sandjasef, afsanteen afsantyn ud-ul-beia wois-ul-mlook arbee, adsen-ni-fil

renjidan, hilteet

istiska zekkee

ustakari, hikmut, elm sum-ul-far, sunkbea bui maderan dana (Ind.) birunjasef kowhie afsentin Kashmère nagduna, nagdowna derd I mufasel Ovel? susen? kuchoo(loo) engozeh, ungooseh muskbala, tuckir istiska zekkee

karigeri, hoonur suffed sumbhul nagdowns? murwa, tatwais downa, gundmar tatuwaln mada dagitshau paharee jurien ke pir, gent zeminkand ghoyan hing nitermala, most

jeloder, jéllunder

sutawur

hulyoon

sutam colee

dem(sah)bund

afelch, fenich

sheitan bokoo asaron, kedi etu istiska sekkee belyk jeghy

Veramya

886P00D

mar (chobeh)-ghees mussell suffed zift roomie, moomiyae

kush kecmes

ahishgan, kyr damla boghulmak

habs-ul-nefes

hemar, kufr-ul-jabood

bend shadeni pefs

sagbye jylan

skulufenderjun

senidary >

tenk pefacilk

jyllysa bakma

seek ul-nafa

mudebunnu mli

medad, bebr

mulittifat

monsel

idn, esp

dokk

hashyan, dumá munejoom-kari

roshunace, merkeb

dekk

mulettifat

narindsh

finduk habb

tchapa butee (A. rad.! sah ouka gagerkoondoo, drab jotusee, jotikhee s(h)iace, shabee, rung sil

narindah, nareenj

seisjeet, mosti sungh

sengtshur, pungar?

moorekep verem, ariklik mulettifat toorooms sernikh Juprakles hurtal

utruoi ursanikeon varkee hurtai

zern(e)ik zurd varkee hurtal ial sumb., sernik surh

absen, hummam

tankee hurtal mansil, mantshel kā i, kun

moolelen

hurtal

kormesi a'tahan otu koolak sabah aghermassee

sahar, seber debeb, sebeb

habb, hebbeh, hub

hamam, hummam

goosh terkee, chulang veda fejer, suvera tilia

80008

altyn jewish, temer enar chichoguee pelteklemek

gool nar djele nar ledgbah, temtem ? loknet seban gool(e)nar tetrauneh

deneb

hamam, hummam prieseng jagbee kkiabeh pelesengee

belesan belesan roghan I belesan belsen-ul-mekki sherif kassab, jaramia? bamboo, bans

ghassel, bummam beisen roghane beleasn

sakal doolavest (otu)

_ -

hind kamyschee

recali daku, layah lussyk .

bens daree

deriah semer

semunderpel _ -

hulbutee, poce muva, mobowa

oemunderphul

talmakana

_ --_ -

ahukkerkund

shukkerkund semadughe (senses.)

376 English. Latin. act, science Am, Scientis grande, rainbute Arrestona Arteniale Abrateous artemiels. Artem, Abstachton wirmwood. warmwood (hd.?) Artemisia Aretriaca Artenisis leptoph. worm wood Art. valg. (uff. spec.) magwork (variety of): ab Arthritis, Delar artic. arthritis, goot ari Arest campensistam esculent root Arum coleçanda Egyptian ginger Pik Asa fætida anta fortida 48 njarabacea. Assertes dropey of the belly Ascites Aprili Jecoria oleum cod liver-oll kt Asparag, ascendent asperagos Asparagus officiasiis compace asperages Asparagus surment. Ba. leav. Aspurague ů: Asphaltum bitamen, asphalte Ы suffocation Asphyxia 84 Aspidoclouien semif. рı cobra di capello Aspis Maja apleenwort đι Asplenium Asthma, Dyspaces es these astragalus Astrogalmo antrology Astrologie tint, jok, black dye Atrameutaup te Atrophia atrophy attenuent remedies Attennantia remed. e.i Auranttum pomum orange OI. orpiment Auripigmentum Auripigm, foliatum , leafy orpiment 01 Auripigm, rubrum realgar -1 Anria ear Aurors break of day **a**t Aurum gold 04 Avellana nux hasel-nut, fibert Bacca berry ъ Balavetie pomegranate Sowers ы Balbutlo *tuttering bé Haineum bath ba Balsamum balm ь Balsamum de Meccha | balsam of Mecca ta Bambusa arundinac. bamboo ba Barbs beard bą Bardana burdock b∎ Rarleria longifolia longleaved barteria ba Barrington, acutung Resella rubra red basells. he Bassia latifolia broad leaved basain Batatas convolvutus sweet potatoes Banhinia tomentosa mountain ebony flow ba



	•	13	
Turkish.	.1rabian,	Persian,	Indian & Cashii
		ketshpar	. ketahnal
makal, mooksal	moki, affetson	mookul araek	geogui
ak bunsen	behmen abled	burnen serbid, mogas	cheeto bamen
ko meti barben	bakmen ahmor	goosht i adem	Ini barnen
-	!		
_	test as relet	roobah turbuc	eug-ungger
asilbond	loobhan	Loobhan	loobban
arh I sufer	erh ul cobaltale	dazebob	darkuld
hoosis kindec	luffoon, bakison	bosoos, res	rosot, beusla
narghees	amberbarts	ziriakh, zerobak?	kurbul
		-	raishum buttee
panjer	bonjer, suluk	chookundur	lebleboo
belonika	betonyle, kustere	·	. —
Carlooj	fadoo), bigar ettis	petruhr belvasi	soler morals
seden morah madener	subrmorah (madence)	pedauhr eesah	suhr merek kance
kourd panjeste	unjber	unjber	unjber
	totirka-ul-jefen	scontee I mlagen	poliuck giras
		segund (laboree)	kukurchellee
ermenee toprak	hejt armenie	ghii armenie, petuo	geree, harmtchee
	abekule tulai ?	mo(e)cherus	evadual he good
	_	mouslie saffed	suffed moosile
_	_	संज्ञ्या स्थिति	huttian ke good
tincel, tenglar	barak	tunkar	tineal, sobage
ta in geral-tement	; shamate St bets	aves I shikem	kurkur bei pöt
bir neti mantar		_	tumb, house
k irumb, kirnub	labana, melfuf	keremb, kurm	, kobee, kuras
semis kabak	halik ul-shar	herm deshte	hezaredtahan *
kbierj-k	beirak	pesh	vedder
		gool kinner	paiam, best he pol-
	: —	berg i kindee	d'hak, tahitahara
	oungh d'halt	kamerkas, pales (ind.)	
_	ı -		pales papra
			briktsber
pejule sonçe	dogh, modshebben	lessi, lusee	lusues relikas
al yagby	PERMEN, MARA	rughan i zerd	keo, ghee
tere yaghy	sebdeb, subd	messkah	mekken, mukhun
sightr dilico	Hasan-ul-aser	baseban, kakutin	gaosaben
geliafik			Poes
	, khilt-ul-faced		
		_	lar
o, djenaze	lêsh, meyt	muréch, monedu	murdeh, loth
tion, kor	SMO16	bor, n serband	capitath, some
hallmia	kalimia	kalimia	izalizata
men ellipse	igir. w o	wortsh, rudge	bach, was
		hushtegi	kooshtegee
beumbrek tasher	hessat-ul kiloso	ragh I gordeh	ror, kenksee
shashdan taskee	besont at mobuser	tungh I monanch	patree
			terch he build
ay ni ahela tabitah, g. e	a larina n	gool i ashrefi	hamish bahar
sy ni poeta tpotoni gi e suz se kuras lik	actions (beganded)	terik i inbeshuer	
	4440mm 1 - DOMAN I		akhirijke) undhara
	-	Chol, vehaue	ne;tane threebs

Latin.	English.	French.	German
Bauktsis variegata		bankinie	; Beakinie
Bicking generi	bdellium	bdelliam	Bdellium
Behen Been) album	white rhapantic	behen binac	Behen, welmer
Behen (Been) rubrum	red behen	beben rouge	Behen, rother
Belemnikes	SETOW-shope	pierres de linz	Wurfstein, Pici
Belledenna	nightshade (deadly)	belladone	Tollkirache
Benzoes	bessoin	benjoin	Bensoëgummi
Berberis Lycium	lycium	lyclon	Kreuzdoru?
Berb. lyc. extract.	extract of lyceum	extrait de lycion	Kreuzdorn? ext
Berberia	barberry	vincttier	Berberitse
Bertheiot. lanceol.	berthelotia	berthelotia	Berth. lansetform
Beta vulgaris	red beet	betterave	Rabe, rothe
Betonica officinalis	wood betony	betoine	Zehrkraut
Besoardic, animale	besons-stone anim.	besoard animal	Besoardstein, the
Bezoardic. minerale	serpentine	besoard mineral	Giftstein
Bistorta	great bistort	bistorte	Schlangeawurz
Blepharoptosis	palsy of the eye-lid	paral, de la paupière	Augenliedlähmen
Blumea auriculata		, —	Blumea auric.
Bolus armenius	bole armenian	bole d'armenie	Bolus, armenisch
Bombacis hep.gummi	gum of the semultree	· ——	Baumw. B. 7blatt
Bombac.heptaph.rad.	root of the semultree		Baumw. B. 7blatt.
Bombac. pentandr. g.	gum of the cotton tree	-	Baumw, B. guan
Borax	borax	borate de soude, borax	Borax
Borborygmus	borborygm	borborisme	Knurren im Leibe
Bovista	puff-ball	vesse-de-loup	Bovist
Brassica oleracea	cabbage	chou	Gartenkohl
Bryonia alba	bryony	bryone	Zaunrübe, Gichtn
Bubo	bubo, absces.	bubon	Leistenbeule
Butese frondos .flores	tisso flowers	-	Buteablum., belau
Buteæ frendos. folia	:	Window algorithm	Buteablätter belau
Butese frond. gummi	beng. kino, palas gum		Butea gummi
Butese frond. semina		_	Butessamen belau
Butomus umbellatus		butome à ombelle	Binsenblume
Butyri serum	- butterm ¹¹ k	babeurre	Buttermilch
Butyrum	butter	beurre	Butter
Butyrum recens	fresh butter	beurre frais	Butter, frische ung
Cacalia Kleinia	hart's ear	cacalie	Pestwurz, canarisc
Cachexia	cachexy	cachexie	Kachexie
Cacochymia	cacochymy	cacochymie	Säfte, verdorbene
Cactus Tor	melon-thistle?	mélocacte ?	Melonendistel
Cadaver	CATCASS	cadavre	Leichnam
Cæcus	blind	aveugle	Blinde
Calaminaris lapis	calamine	calamine	Galmeistein
Calamus aromaticus	sweet flag	acore véritable	Kalmus
Calcinatio	calcination	calcination	Verkalkung
Calculus renalis	gravel	gravelle '	Nierengries
Calculus vesicalis	stone in the bladder	pierre dans la vessie	Bluseustein
Calebrookea oppos.	calebrookea	calebrookea	Calebrookea
Calendula	marigold	fleur de souci	Ringelblume
Caligo	obscurity of sight	obscurci ss , de la vue	Sehverdunkelang
Calophyllum Inoph		calophylie	Grosses S

Turkish.

Arabian.

Persian.

Indian & Cashm.

syjakly k madorius das bashly, dazlek kir-j, kilo

dewe anfahi kanbyj klafur jengetsh, tshaganos beas darchinee kiopek, it kenewir, kendir

kendir tokhmee kodus būdjegee baldirikara, keshper kebere ketshee tchoben tchantesi otu kyrmyzi biber besb balvan kiomuru odun kiömärü jumurjak tebobanee shiripenje kakule busurk kakule kutshuk jarek anamai jurek agbrisi stielket bumarek kömüken-tchurugee dishen-tchurugee

mijer esa (h)akyk (tashee) hawuj

hul- .Lbulsan kartam, safur freng kimionu kuru karendi amber kabuhoo pejnir akakalio

Lhyar shember

islions, mast'

bararet sahur, jumakioos ajlah, akraa nurat, abuk

anfaha-ul-shutur

kafour surtan

kelp husheesh, kinnub

beser-ul-kenab serarib, sarareek b shahr-ul-jeen kabbar, kebir(eh) anzi, masah, jeddee anbub-ul-raio felfel ahmor fubin baivence fuhm hatabee jemreb sertan kakule kibbar kakule segbar mokewyatdil worlja-ui-kalb shuk del hamir > kru-ul-addem sinn mekmo

mofeshyat bajar-ul-yemen lah(a)m jezer, gaser

hub al-bulsan masfer, Asfureh kemun, kerawjia kerenful

Jubi u in, jeben hub-ul-soudan

suicelbe

khyar shember maga khyar shember

atesh ak riktegi mu essir nooreh

penir maich shutur

muskh kafoor khercheng?

sek bhung, bootee tchers tokhm i bhung, shad. megges bra dagh purceser soshen kiber bos

fuifel i surb ser, sir zogul haivanee sogal chobie shelfuttah gedodaneh khergeng hil (ilatahi) kalan elachi khord mokwawy iddeli suzesh kidell kortobeh? kru i ostokhan dend(an) kerm khord. kekrounda rafa l riah sengh i yemen zer, ek

tokhm bulsan kossumbs, kurtum zira (rum!) sreah my kek

penir khushham herrmen, porar fus foos mags I flus

tuj

gurmee, tuttaee ak, mudar akra choons columbake jur, kooluu ut ke penir maieli Bukum kupoor, kufoor keynkra?

kootta gunjah, sookha, sidher churrus suka ke beei dagh vala meklen mob. hunsraj, djoutir kureel (C. aphylla) bakra kralenmundoo lal merich sir janaver ke koyla koyla, koela raj porah, mukoura kekre burra elachi chota elachi kleje ke kuvet dawa kleje ke peer

ghemir konandra knoweda badi ke dawa akeek, sookb putter gajra, gajur purgas hokmendas tokhm balsan kurcom(bha) scora secah long

penir, paneer chakero, tahesbum dadrinu, daod murdun amultas, guleker

kharnuh nubtee putruj i kelkeda

Latin.

Leaster Dign. follo-

Cassia Turn.

Canterrouse

Catalepula

Cotaplasura

Cataracia.

Catarrhus, coryes

Catechu

Cauterium

Cedrela Tonne

Gelastras porieulate

Contemplum minne

Ceps

Cephatalgia, Cap. doll,

Cephalics remedia

Cophalitia

Corn.

Cerusan

Cerebrum

Cerefolium

Cerelmum (ol. ceem)

Cereviata

Сегине

Cervi, corna

Cetaceum (Spermon)

Chatybe

Chammedets (Touget J.

Chammpitys

Chamomilla

t hantmoogra odorata

Chelidonhum

Chenopodium album

Cherayta (Gentlana)

Chirurgue

Chlorosia

Cholagoga remedia

Cholera morbus

Chronicus

Chrysanthem Indie.

Cibus. Allmentum

Cicatriauntia, remed.

Cicer arietinum Cichorium Intybus

Clouts. Conlum mac.

Cimex

Cinchonse cortex

Cinic

Cinnabaria

Сіпоатопица

Cinnamomi Aorea

Citrinum. Flavom





		4.	
Turkish.	drabian,	Persian.	Indian & Cashin
			
- •	eadej-ul-blad	andejhindee	tejpata, temalpatar
maghes	hab ul-hoolkon	, enardane deshti	grotchen, chakoonda
hundrs beloeve	· Jild menaster	joond beyduster	luder ha linia
eskin .) ankin	oakta	sakta
Inpa	laska, leskat	· leb	lupri, leb
gita dematro	mensi-ul-meb; nerlet?	Ab I suffed	mootlabia
eume, maile, nevatil	nesul, reshe	rukam, risesh	sukam, rizesh
kest hindee	hat ables	kat eofed	tchitta iroth
jaki, dagb	kee, kynt	itel, dagi,	dagh
-	~~		1 1000
		malkungnee	malkungee
	kantarijoon	kastarijoos	kintooryoon
eaghen	buted	beaut	, bearl' Empe
besh agrysy	Woja-wi-ras, soeda	durd I ser	stedee poer
makawyat damagh	mukawyat demagh	mukeryet denegh	, enakawy damagh
karabitus	harableus	karabitus	
batmomu.	shows-ni-seed, kir	(DOUD	mom mchdoemul
ternals, Aires	revasija, karas	kiras, alubaloo	aloobaloo
bets(f)	, mokh, dimag	ineghe	maghs
doragh ets	kerafee	kusber	
talman jagbee	, deben-ul-shama	roghan I mum	moom ite tel
buse, plws.) byra	shrab I jou	birm shamb
letibedek	leikisi, baruk	trashkure	eudieda
• gelik iminusco	karn-ul-ayet	shak i peroksen	baransingké kara
balyk jaghee	. 4.5. 4.4.4	· - -	
tahelik	fulad, letham '	p'booled	p'hoolad, meest
hissifk makened	balut-ul-ardo	kemadrijus	renami dareo
jer tablydomer	kemaātus	kemsätus	
papadia takitsheger	babanej '	реризер	bebanek ke poli
	; _	chaul moogre	chawl-moogra
kirlengileh pin	seldaoynm	instantists,	· mamina h
	kbatef	jouragh	bathus, kenah b
	kappels-ut-purirels	' taberalta	chirayta
jerrah (bashee)	jerrah, bajam	1	nace, bajam jerrah
alt sarciek		, bon	hay bor boos
gauskilati safra	mecabilet suffa	mushtlat eafra	cafra ite jolab
	, helzek	heiseh	dakee
coti, tedim, musmin	muzmine	_	porrana, mondamer
	vort-ni-fejar	grill rana	goole daudee
jemek, tona	ekkel, taum	nan, kberek	khana, purehad
habukinamager(essh)	modesilati karuh	Abookh kunind. down	krin bojane(ke) d.
	, bomme, human	askbood I seesh	chole, chuna, chenna
hindiba	shikorya, bendeb	trauni	hasses, sax e hand
haldhan	habba a		40-4
takta bilge	bakir(e)	hkatmel	Ichotasel
	himma	kings,	kinas
kel	remad ,	khakister	ophs, rak'h

shingrif

seed, sued

dare cheens, kirfeh goot i dar eksens spilano, ensitas

perio, Jurd, breenter

datchrence

stnjader

safar, eafra

dartabin, hinamun darumi, kirfe

Lenjefer

sare, sary

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
Cassiæ lign. folis	leaf of cassia lignea	feuilles de cas. en bois	
Cassia Tora	oval-leaved cassie		. Kassie, viereckig fr.
Castoreum	castor	castoréum	Bib ergei l
Catalepsis	catalepsy	catalepsie	Starrsucht
Cataplasma	poultice	cataplasme	Breiumschlag
Cataracta	cataract	cataracte	Linsenstaar
Catarrhus, coryza	catarrh, cold, rheum	catarrhe, rhume	Katarrh, Schnupfen
Catechu	catechu	cachou	Katechu
Cauterium	cautery	cautère	Brennmittel
Cedrela Toona	toon tree		Tunbaum
Celastrus paniculatus	heart pea	célastre	Celasterstande
Centaurium minus	centaury	petite centaurée	Tansendguldenkraut
Сера	onion	oignon	Zwiebel
Cephalaigia, Cap. dol.	head-ache	mai de tête	Kopfschmerz
Cephalica remedia	cephalics	(remèdes)céphaliques	Kopf-Arsnelen
Cephalitis	frenzy	frénésie	Gehirnentsundag
Cera	(bees') Wax	cire	Wachs
Cerasum	cherry	cerise	Kirsche
Cerebrum	brain	cerveau, cervelle	Gehirn
Cerefolium	chervil	cerfeuil	Kerbel
Cerelseum (ol. cerse)	wax-oil	buile de cire	Wachsöl
Cerevisia	beer	bière	Bier
Cerussa	white (acetate of)-lead	carbonate de plomb	Bleiweiss
Cervi, cornu	hart's-horn	corne de cerf	Hirschhorn, Geweih
Cetaceum (Spermac.)	spermaceti	blanc de baleine	Wallrath
Chalybs	steel	acier	Stahl
Chamsedris (Teucr.)	germander	germandrée	Gamanderlein
Chamæpitys	ground pine	ivette	Brdweihrauch
Chamomilla	camomile	camomille	Kamille
Chaulmoogta odorata			<u>'</u>
Chelidonium	celandine	chelidoine	Schelikraut
Chenopodium album	white goosefoot	patte d'oie blanche	Gänsefusa, weisser
Cherayta (Gentiana)	worm-seed plant	plante des s. de vers	Wurmsaamenkraut
Chirurgus	surgeon	chirurgien	Wundarzt
Chlorosis	green sickness	chlorose	Bleichsucht
Cholagoga remedia	cholagogæ	cholagogue	Galle reinigende Mitt.
Cholera morbus	cholera-morbus	coléra-morbus	Brechruhr, Cholera
Chronicus	chronical	chronique	Langwierig
Chrysanthem. indic.	chrysanthamum	chrysanthème	Goldblume
Cibus. Alimentum	food, nourishment	aliment, nourriture	Speise, Nahrung
Cicatrisantia, remed.	cicatrizing remedies	remèdes cicatrisantes	Mittel, vernarbende
Cicer arietinum	chick-peas	pois chiche ou gris	Zwerg (Zieser)-erbse
Cichorium Intybus	succory	chicorée	Cichorie, Wegwarte
Cicuta. Conium mac.	spotted hemlock	clguë	Gefleckte Schierling
Clmex	bug	punaise	Wanze, Wandlaus
Cinchonæ cortex	Peruvian bark	quinquina	China rinde
Cinis	ashes	cendre	Asche
Cinnabarls	cinnabar	cinabre	Zinnober
Cinnamomum	cinnamon	canelle	Zimmet
Cinnamomi flores	cinnamon-flower	fleur de canelle	Zimmtblüthe
Citrinum. Flavum	vellow	jaune	Gelb
	,	,	



Turkish.

erre, sery

Silwan Tagh stjúd kardn

thtigan, hoten payair tasyane chichek boissee buluk arayanee margii deriahee hind jevisee gür, gurk, mawee kahwe sikish, bile jatmak tashmur chichegee sanjre, kurn aghrisse tatya abujehii karbusee giburrjin

midja kuvotiendiros retabel > taties kura kufes kuba, kubis(ljik tus tutujmases jakus drimek, uthtmak teon erilmenses

aloir tchekelmesee

polescog-jagt-ce jurek merjan

gelgelan, klaholab jara gitu tiranjig bujuus kabuk

irust arabee irust blades

subre guibeghul? udesn(ni hanisic. earbachtuk, bekriitik eijtran, muskyr Yot. II.

Arabian.

tyman, leimun

hakn-ob
anifjeh? unfekheb
kirmin, dut-kormen
merge mahee
nargilie derlahee
jous-ul-hind
ormovi, lajuverd
bun, boon, kavee
(mu)dehamea
hafir-ul-muhr
megha, woja-ul-bein
kohei
sihandal, huozii
humam(a)

sodef (e nahr) Dokowyst, tekwyst Durebbah

habia, kobd. ul-beta teahrunoj lakwa anhiji jaa makesalr

kalb beefd, murjan

gosberah, kuzeerek kora karniet-ul-sin karn kashir, koshr ashkun (c. ciuv.) kust, koston arabee kust (tulih) morr

udean(ul'hanis/c.um.) suhm heyet ethran, manker shrahi, mest

Persian.

zerd

lemun, ne(em)boo

bindeuil cheoric ajwain

destur
puncermayek
kirm(es), dadeh
mahi zehrej
maga i keshkul
hindastan magile
namani, neele
kahveh, keweh
moojema
akbal
peches,derd(i)shikem
eurna
bludivane suikh
kabooter, kubaatur

sedef (duriaher) muhari, down i huret hamiret

imber) shikem krahidek shuden kutch shuden(1)roo kuften, salden zedegt, zerbhordenee sumundersok teehenuj babjee, buckchie

del merjus

geskwie, kunkoeez zakowi i kida ahn punt

kathanuner kuatkarash)keshmere kahanneh keshmere sukun keyat shrabi, mest Indian & Casha

peris, jurd, bennatee guigui, guigui uimboo, lemboo

heolhool, caralla heolhoolya pendeka, paringhie pichkaree puncermayek kirmizee faringhie heuber, nitermala derin ke naryal khopar, naryal tamanee, neela hafe, buhwah katisoona, mujema

stol, warore, kalenj scorma lodrain, stujekil keputer, pureva kandulce pokermool serbabree sipl, sépev kuwetvala daroo humiri, hamiree

kubs, jarah bund bichijana lakva, moonk ekpasa kutke, ploke sut sumundersak mia buckehle, vagu

dil gullen, boot, meenga botprill gundi, genalaes gunde, tenien

singh
chil, renj
a t e n i ?
koot momie
koot keshmirer
t n i h o b e
sukhum kyet
manier, neshali
2 n

Latin.	P.nglish.	French.	German.
Ctore Colmin	 1		Galgal-Citrone
Citrus-Galgala	citaes leman	citron, limen	. Citrone, Limoule
Citrus medica, Limon.	citron, lemon	ciématite droite	i
Clematis erecta	climates five leaved-cleame		Waldrebe, aufrec
Cleome pentaphylla		cléome	Cleame, funfbitte
Cleane viscosa	viscid-cleome (seeds)	cléome	Cleome, klebrige
Clerodendr. infortun.		cléred. infortuné	Lusbaum, unglöck
Cinchouse cortex	clyster	clystère, lavement	Klystier
Coagulum	rennet, clot	présure	Lab
Coccionella	cochineal insect	cochenille	Cochenille
Coculus menisperm.	jagged-moon seed	coque de Levant	Fischkörner
Cocos Sechellarum	sea cocoa-nut	noix de coc. de maid.	Cocusnuss Maid.
Cocos nucifera	cocoa, cocoa-nut	coco	Cocussnuss, indis
Cœruleus	sky-blue, azure	bleu céleste, azuré	Himmelblau
Coffea	coffee	café	Kaffee
Coltus	the act of coition	concubinage	Beischlaf
Colchicum autumnale	meadow-saffron	colchique, tue-chien	Herbstseitlose
Colica, Tormina	colick, gripes	colique	Kolik, Banchweh
Collyrium siccum	eye-powder	collyre sec	Augenpulver
Colocynthis	bitter-apple	coloquinte	Coloquinte
Columba (domestica)	pigeon	colombe, pigeon	Taube
Columbse, radix	calumba root	colomba racine	Colomba wursel
Commelina nudiflora		j 	Commeline, nackth
Composita-Pokermul			
Composita-Zerbabree			
Concha fluviatilis	river-shell	coquillage de rivière	Plusamuscheischalt
Confort. Tonica	tonics	confort. toniques	Starkungsmittel
Conserva	conserve	conserve	Kräuterzucker
Consolida	comfrey	consoude	Beinweil, Schwarze
Constipatio alvi	costiveness	constipation	Leibesverstopfung
Contractura	contraction	Contracture	Gelenkverbiegung
Contr. muscul. faciei	contr. of the v. musc.	contr. des musc. du v.	Gesichtsmuskelver
Contundere	to pound, to bruise	piler, concasser	Zerstossen
Contusio	a bruise	contusion	Quetschung
Convolvulus argent.	bind weed (a kind of)		Windgiöckehen
Convulsio	convuision	convulsion	Zuckung
Conyza anthelmintica	purpie flea bane		Wurmtreib, Vernor
Copalva Balsamum	capavi bals. (copaivy)	baume de copahu	Copaiva balsam
Cor	heart	cœur	: Herz
Corallium	coral	corail	Korallen
Corchorus fructicosus	COFAI	•	
Cordia angustifolia		cor-kore, corchore	Judenpappel Cordie schmalblätt
Coriandrum sativum			•
	coriander	coriandre	Koriander
Corneæ ulcus	cornea ulcer	ulcère de la cornée	Hornhantgeschwie
Cornu	horn	corne	Horn
Cortex	bark, rind, peel	écorce	Rinde, Schale
Corydalis longipes		corydale	Halmpflanze
Costus arabicus		costus arab.	Kostwurz, arab.
Costus indicus	putchek root	costus ind.	Kostwurz, ind.
Cotula anthemoides		cotule	Kamille, unachte
Cotyledon laciniatum	cut-leaved navel wort		Nabelkraut, spitzb
Crapula	drunkenn es s	lvrognerie, crapule	Rausch. Trunken!

Turkuh.	Arabian,	Persian,	Indian & Cashm.
belot hindi	abel ?	ooferjel bladi	bil(wa), mabura
		berna, tapla	birmi(ke) chawl
kajmak	zubde rayb	tolal	mulace
krem tartir	kremur tartyr		
tebeshir *	tyn ablas	gli subd	khurrie(chittle)mittee
kalbur, elek	monkhol, gherbal	gwbai	chanunce
kyll, mj	wha(i)e	m4, 1000	wal, but, kee
Féirin	20(reo	arfes	ke(y)eur
habbè eleton	habb al-muluk batoo?	bed injir khataje	dund, jamaighotha
deadeladas (o. caryo)	_		terngugiu
kabuk	lryahr	kria	kran, khureend
	arbyan	mabee roobean khord	(d iji nge, jin gs
		enabes roobsen kales.	
biltor, madeber	beller, madeber	bither, kniemi	bulour, kalemee
kababeh	kebabeb	kubab chlove	· serie chinee
		-	twel
ajee khiar	kise-ul-bamar		1
		•	! puharee indrayun
-		send	hachri, chiber
chies	khyar, kiza	bodreng	kheera kakree
	kiza-ul-teeli	khyari (ba-lreng) dras	
karbus kahak	bateckh strke	hin/manah, turbonz	turbooj(eh), gilera ghya,toombee(Royle)
tative kahak	kara.	kuddoo tulk, kira	meetha kedu, pitha
	kara belue, dubba	fredu (kuddoo) sherin	singre lampels
hajamat kimico, kimpa	bajamet human	, hajamet	cheeta sireb
err, seir agrice	kumota	servit (kumooo) suffed	suron
bakyr	shojr-ui-huyat nohas, cohas	suros (jouz, nut) mis	tamba
jenglar	zenjar	ringh/	zeogara, jingal
	_ _	sengh.i) russek	receukh
giölt taahee	sej aurok, nungbar '	neela tootya	neela (tutyn)-thothu
tabiblik, hantas balrm.	mudavat, tedbir	mosledjeh	nila) kurpa
		musil such	seeah moustle
tireed	sruh-ut sufr, kookum	serdehoobeh	heidi, huidee
		Jungile haldle	mitta (bun)-kuldie
buokuta, epithim.	Senje, aftimus	tokhin kupuos (seeds)	nghasbel, kukel pot
jer samonu	grtanisa.	esherjann	hadha jooree
a) walk	peferjel	belier	be
alwais chegerdeges	babbet ut anferjel	takhm(1) beher	bether dance
	khanek ul klipb (C.ev.)		gendvangneo
regimer	jernah ul-nasr	lengthic	(hatichok
_	· 		dub agrost., fluent *)
teparluk	sad coude	eat contie	- motras
toparlak usunch			nagermonths
topariak mudarer	! 	_	Martino, ma.e.
hater turnages	' kytys, pilu, jalec	* ***	plichee
burma	themet, blosjoor	boorme	choart
	-	-	soonerkst
	<u> </u>	nkhu beer	voftangel, seherg. hala tatura, D.fatoosa)
tatura, talqia	jour matil, wethel	bunj drshtee	•
-			mount he por

Latin.	English.	French.
Cratzeva Marmelos	bengal quince	cratève épineux
Cratzeva Tapia	garlic-pear tree	tapin, tapler
Cremor lactis	cream of milk	crème du lait
Cremor tartari	cream of tarter	crême de tartre
Creta alba	chalk	craie
Cribram	siere	crible
Crimis, Capillus	hair	cheveu
Crocus sativus	saffron	safran
Crossa Tigitam	purg. seeds of croton	croton
Crobanche)	great tooth-wort	herbe à taureau
67.2963	crust	croûte
Commences Dinge	ehrimp	crevette
. Mabee rub.	shrimp	crevette
" Sandanian	crystal	cristal
Strike	cubebs	cubèbes
eslapacions eneronic		<u> </u>
"> " TOWN AND THE	squirting-gourd	concombre sauvage
. Arment Burdvickil	hill-colocynth	-
. In reserve V. minrasport.	cucumber of Madras	concombre de Madras
" IN A SECTION ASSESSMENT ASSESSM	cucumber	concombre
· han a militainus		
The section of the se	water-melon	melon d'eau
Charles to Michigan	bottle-gourd	courge, potiron
Section Market States	pumkin	courge, calebasse
the estate improved	corbbing	appliq. des ventousses
Bundance, more and	cemin	cumin
" . soorts walldag	evergreen cypress	cyprès
The man is	expres	cuivre
Tyrain endount	verdigris	vert-de gris
Same of the Same		
The mark the field and	hae vitriol	sulphate de cuivre
." wats	care, treatment	cure, traitement
Some and institution	त ओडिं ke curculigo	
a server compare	למשפחנל	curcuma, souchet
Control of the Control of	ment sedoary	zedoaire ronde
Committee Sentister sim	resider, dax-weed	cuscute
Company of Colors and Colors	sumbread	cyclamen
CONTRACTOR STATE	2.5 36A	coin(g)
South the state of	¿unce seeds	semences de coin(g)
a' many) em		cynanque
e com at arrive appetable	o delice a	artichaut
والرام معملاتك المعدرا		·
مهلوا ويهاده المعالمان المناشد مكامل الراء	rush-waved cyperus	
a jastota ette pleisklasse	eck: 47 torickoje	souchet long
देशांका के अवस्था करते हैं।	sound ciberus	souchet rond
Cotton and and	common process	genêt commun, jonc
Same a continue described	daire	datte
Day I now have not that	daphne	daphnoidée
Datiera cannah na	dattec. cannabina	datisc. cannabine
DaturaStrammon um	prockly (thorn)-apple	pomme épineuse
Dealsine main	- -	

Dealsing; radia

Krateva, denige Milchenh Weinstein, pu Kreide Sieb Haar Safraz Purgir-Crosse Ervenn triger Kruste Seegarnelle Seegaraelle Krystall Cubeben Gurke, scharfeckip Springguise Gurke, Hardvick's Gurke von Mades Gurke, gemeine Gurke | Ell. lange Wassermelone Přebenkurbis Pfebe, Karbis Schröpfen Römischer Kenne Cypresse Kupfer Grunspan Bremergrün Kupfervitriol ' Kur, Behandhag Ragwurz, RusselEh Gelbwurz Zittwerwurs, runde Flachsseide Erdscheibe, Saubre Quittenapfel Quittenäpfelsamen Hundswürg.(c.erect

Cypergras, binsenblich Cypergras, langes Cypergras, rundes Jone Pfriemenkraut Dattel Seidelhastart Streich (Stärk) kras Stechapfel D. Fistelwurzel

Artischoke, gemeine



Turkuk,

Arabian.

Persian.

Indian & Cashm.

huvetalsilg hainalsh satklama(kilk) saral chichegui? dish dish pakindijee dah tosee

embykt, guecherma dolak/perklar)-liletes tecsinducidjos jurak sormesase mangir(guerid)-eta parmajik eta parmaji jeshij tanhee

trobelijst aldik akdejet

aghry, sysy derusej akrebee erka, syst

kardash kanes

gircjeva t(h)otlog kun-(ichnie)-suzmetni hėnem gutchliguos nidik(seri)tutulmense ubance, alyan

eshek kiyari su bir seri seitan agack kinnesti kinhrubale majoon wangh ciemee M merasso

Machin antiq pulga.

jummhadher merkem betarat suzuntusu bulashijar marus derinun dhish jucu

sef, dayfah mathbukh hozerent make, likerf jedour khatale ėė no mostak town muffettehat letikter, tekthyr dlabetus, suías madevret-ul-kirar ishal, inclinated bate bakiet-ul-ghazel ochir-ni koshatibia oubel, asha bajar akhdar

ans ul rai mobellist muderat-ul boul kalkal, kunowcheh * (w)uja, elm derun(e)j, durunk dahr

dutt el-sockwaln arb mediash

heloo teli dem, ishal-eddem ketur(mi) ul-hesm harek(uar)-boul 6 b o u s, ebanupe

aufadia, owneda slojuć, elojet

delt fil el-ikeir

majoou

--netbyl

hidrar-ul-(tenn)helo muletet, muletim mechem mustahlib s'ileh saryeb, a'soleh beshere tachi kuwetek, salice jushanda sersan, bukar t sir jedoar khatain dend, dund mossali deve hoskik s detdan

kesbiden i ark i masek i boul muarykat, dova arak jerian, shikm jaras mish oya

engusht sengh i sebs

grable
mobelilat
moderat I boni
countab, kwa(n)ch
durd
darae vi
komor
toku melenga
khan siawashan
riahte

shereen dest I seher unpuch Itaban I boul o b n u s, anck

konkol bijlee majowa

äl I pa Hadr, ab i bbeset

nathul, tultur botindi hidrar i hess wurm kunindeb astrhem shireh Montous, piratet pust (bala torki he jur hum(nu joree puckhya (oobul,)buya burah-(unl) vich hirb(e)si dar, dand darter miny (metalupt)

ark kitshne sitellibul persina ke darau i duat lugae, pet chal sa

conguler
heri pater
rotales
bereijan ellarus
muhelel
pinhali jari lenevala
jengoule (paharee)
peer, doukh
daroonej, atus
poosht, luk
balungou
reag bartel

mit'ha lou ke dest, pochuh behajm, hutmañ soua poeshab buudhoua kendo a i lek te a

botvir, gauga chimba majoon

__

dan i fil ikule balberung tukur panichieb ga(u)b kumerle jari tie darun moollarin jiha mele n, pianter ohirek mootem chilkoh Laten.

Desisiugi radix Debilitan, Languer Decactum Dedriven febrile Delphinum paucifi . DontHeigins. Depublicha polsts Deubstruentle rem. Destuatio. Mabeten. Disphoretica remedia Diaerhern Dictionings affins Digitalia purpurea Digiting. Dignites Discorea sativa Dipages hitoman Discutientia remedia Dlyreb(a remedla Dollebox practeus Dolor Docorleam scorplaid Dorsum Draescephal, Royl, Draconia anngula Description was Duleamava, Solanum Dalela Dysenterta Dyspepsis, Indigestio Dysuria (Urin ardur. Ebenum lignum Echmosper glochid. Eaterium Momorty Steagr us anguetifol E cetricities Blectantium. Klemi gummt Elephantiagle Alls thats yellow Embella Ribes Rinbrocutto Embryopteris gluten Promice agoga-Emoldentia remedia Emplastrum Captala. Egittemia, Contagium Egi terinia.

English.

weakness. decortion febrite dellrium auric-spur tooth dentifrice tooth powder deobtruente distribution disbetes disphoretics diarrbea, flux white outlany. faxglove Sager diorite

roher's thintle, tessle resolvents ditreties cowhage sche, pain icopard bane hack, apine dracocephal. R. dragon's blood gither worm woody sightshade awert dysentery thyspepay, and gestion diffic of void urine indiant evory

juice of aparting one o dynater. electricity electuary elemy ejephuntiania. halm of life. emb curtaula embrocation. glue-bearing embry endoznagognes emothents District emulation. confemile, contegious centé ekto

French.

fatblesse décoction dedre febrile pied d'almiette dent dentifrice poodre pour les dents desobtructife distination. dlabetes diaphoretiques diarrhée dictame blanc digitale dolgt diorite

chardon à carder resolutifs diuretiques dobe, dollage dou cur, mai doranic, darantque 400 dracoctphale B sang de dragon dragonneau morede grimpante dons dysenterle dyapepete dymarie ébéne echinospertos. oue da enticomb, muy chalef a f etroites electricité électuaire renne étémi. eserchanticala. baume de vie embelt grountiles ambrocation. poire à trois feuilles hémmagogues emost enta emplatee 4\$2 148 OH

कृत असर कार्य

German.

D. Turkisrarzei Schwäche Abk ahang Irrereston, Actors Ritterspoon, we Zahnerwihungan Zahugodver Mittel, en-Casadi Destillation. Harneste Sefricotastreib. 🕍 Durchfoll Diptem, wester Rother Flegerial Flugger Gronntein, Dheile

Kardenitusel Mittel gerthetten Mittel, harstreil Fasele jutkendel Schmern Schwindeller to Bucken Orachenkopi, B. Deachembint. Fuctorius print Bittersnas Suga Bater Verdenung, sch Harpawang Ebenha r Sametekennt be Esclopurkeman. Olemates. Electricitàt. fust a weaper Oelhammhart Riephants came Lebenel deam Eristi I americal Balance granted 21 NA AMERICA

ille

Turkish,	Arabian.	. Persian.	Indian & Cashm.
sara, tutras(k)	ookta, meskut	nem (an ill nem i	i
	demah, medammaa	note (ar. & pers.)	mirgee
(burnsen) kan aksasa.		khun i biai	akien ke panee nak be iou
-	anabib		700245
eringhee,deve vimages		, _	700 8 4 9
(illanjeck (illater)	humost	course bad	shirjab
		jamous	Jameno, Jameson
			Agriep Jamonu
farficon, neblut otu	shibrim, farison	fartioon	nerashi, tidhara
	akli nafethu >		birbi secah
	shelirem?	·	kachnoo
	furbina?		h'ebl zurd
terry	verki zukhoom	sukhoom	tohur, ketol, setj
-	Jaton?		ded, mehin pater rala
	· —	· —	dudhi, veda dodek
			birbl auffed
sumph forfoon	, eferfyen, akai sofesh	fatfyoon	eayard he doodh
enfrajeen	<u> </u>		fernaton)
		·	makhana
eojūd kurdu	,	·	roulbutes
tuolo balgham	Dras-ul-jeeld	fesad i khun	los faset
_			bornamee
balgham soukijes	dag-ul-baigham	muleien (balgham	chatter safijee
mostakhraj	Osearet	maktuf	
pakia	bakela, ful	kobeya	PRES
faranija	ood es-selib	ood-ee-aelib	ood-en aciib
amri (karnen), bok	ocjaset, khara	ame!, dest	jara, goo, myl
	ı 	sakbtek	amelee
_	<u> </u>		tamaha
		oogul (lad.)	derou, tromba
	tabeen	ert, meldeb	i ale, myda
kladermak, (is)sytma	bumma, tab, sukush	tib, tup, tap	tap, gurm bobbat
enfra situanesee	humma merarleh	tib safravee	nafra ke bokhar
Tirem, hum. (dik). sik	olli, kora-riek	tib i dekk	sale, perchang
ettes	bevilieb, berudah	tib i lerzèh	tib pelenni, tundtup
bir gunakh, gelen a. sitmal rib, murbea	leitee	tib i deireb	teleh
	rubah	tib i rabah	tup 1 rus mars
herguski leitma huma esokelish	iomieh, lumee	tib i razioch	tup i mahirris
balghou stimager	shatergub	kutan (morak) redich tib i baighampy	tup i balghamer
ejeciik, 61, safra	bumma baighante pafra, mrara, meraret	oafra, sulch	pita
demir, demar	hadid, hedeed	aben, abun	lech ta
sajee hybryn	saj (kibria) abdar	teotys subs	knhor, heern hasio
later	tern	nujerr	unjeer
	husbeer, Jemees '	galer, knobrer	guige ka chawi
	thesh	Barett conseq.	bor
		pippel	pt(p)pul
johan baldirikara	Itili darno	botter' epolet ,	kunjee he tor
bearth-mateuree	nasor-ul-maket	pegenáree, bhugand.	pegendripota
ghića namuruo	garb, nornelr tchebom	manuer i chebabum	ables to mesour
jel .	netek	wefek	atch, howe their be-

Epicpeia Epiphora Epistazis Equisetum arvense Eryagium Erysipe as Eugenia Jamboista Eugenia Jambos Euptorita Euphorb. agr. aff. sp. Euphorb, believe p. Euphorb. longiful. Euchorb. neriifol. Euphorb, tennis Euphorb. thymifol. Euphorb. verrucosa Euphorb. gummi Emphrasia officinalis Euryale ferox Evolvuins Exanthemata (chron.) Exanthem. congen. Expectorantia remed. Extractum Faba Fabaria ? Pœou, cor. Fæces, Alvi dejectio Factitius. Fagonia arabica Fagopyrum escul. **Farina** Febris (acuta) ardens Febris billiosa Febris hectica Febris intermittens (Febr. int.) tertiana (Febr. int.) quartana (Febr. int.) quotidiana Febris nervosa Febris pituitosa Fel. Bilis Ferrum Ferrum sulphuricum Ficus carica Ficus glomerata Ficus indica Ficus religiosa Filix mas Fistula (ani) recti Fistula lacrymalis Flatulentia

ep:Jepsy catarrh lechrymal bleeding at the nose horse tail erybgo erysi, elas malabar-; him.jamoon malabar-plum sparge spurge 'variety of, sua spurge long-leaved spurge oleander leav. spurge slender spurge thym. leaved spurge warty st urge gum resin of spurge eyebright

evolvulus eruptions (chron.) eruptions congenit. expectorants extract bean orphine root? stool, excrement artificially prepared fagonia buck-wheat meal, flour ardent (acute) fever bilious-fever hectic fever ague, intermit. fever tertlan ague quartan quotidian nervous fever pituitous fever bile, gali iron sulphate of iron fig red wooded-figtree great banyan tree poplar leav.. figtree male fern

fistula of the rectum

lachrymul fistula

flatulency

épilepaie
épiphore
saignement du nes
prêie des champs
panicant, érynge
érysipèle
giambo
giambo
en_trhorbe

réveil matin

cuphorb. A feuille d'ol.

eaph. à feail. de thym.

gom_res. d'euphorb. euphraise

liserons (famille des) éruptions (chron.) éruptions congen. : expectorant extrait fève fère épaisse? selle, excrémens artificiel préparé fagone blé sarasin farine bèvre chaude tièvre bilieuse tièvre étique fièvre intermittente fièvre tierce fièvre quarte fièvre quotidienne fièvre nerveuse fièvre pitulteuse bile fer couperose figue caprifiguier banauier tiguier des pagodes fougère male fistule du rectum fistule lacrymale

flatuosité

Pallsocht Theornfuse Nasembluten Kannenkraut Mannetren Rothlanf Jambosenbenmert Jambusenbeum Wolfamilch Wolfsmileb-Art Sonneneuphorbie Euphorb. leaghit:tr. Oleand. bl. Welfan. Euph. schma.htige Thymianbl. Wolfste. Eughorb, warzige Euphorbiumhara Augentrost

Winde, auf:echte Ausschläge (chros.) Ausschläge angeb. Brustreinigungsmitt. Dickauszug Bohne Rosenwurz ? Stuhlgang, Koth Künstlich gemacht Fagonie Buchweizen Mehl Hitziges Fieber Gallenneber Zehrfieber Wechselfieber Pleber, dreitagiges Fieber, viertägiges Fieber, thgliches Nervenseber Schleimfieber Galle Eisen Vitriol, grüner Feige, gemeine Feigenb., wilder Bananenbaum Feigenb., helliger Farnkraut, mänul. Mastdarmfistel Thranenfistel

Blabsucht, Aufbild

Turkish.	Arabian.	Perman.	Indian & Cacha.
			_
eostuk -	hoù e gallach	. 6 04	pat
-		_	servan ke butee
tehichek	ashr, ward	gui	poll, phool
rasinoch	racecauc), shumen	bad(co)yes	eest, pastsuboree
bol	sheedet, bulbet	hoolbek	coetha, mether (shek)
from (nghie) boku	seto, buirbar	gendeb bui	moushit, be
Juprak	rurk, varek	bergh	put
Jaky, sobud jakysy	ket	dagh I nohud	
karynja	namich, nemiak	murcheb	kire
trivite .	mutkaser, makeer	ahakastrgee	huddes tootechooss
chilak		_	Ingrej
gusel kokoo	railed toftis	kbeshbeee	mosk haie
soubleb, thremek	bard, berdick	ard, lersch	thunda, pala
	j —	_	*b#dkst
aliy)n, ann	jebke, jebin	pichanee	maten
jemish	themr, summer	pel, fel, meira	metra, p'hol
shahterreb	bucklut-ul-melic	shatureh, shetra	(pit)papra
tutuniemek	balthur	' bakkur	totau
mentacoo, kaw	sufan		baiger jungite
chibas	doommooleh	doommoul	p'here, doommoel
ka(w)liajen	assel ettambul	koolinjan, bekk i pan	pan ke jer
Essner	baraud	beerand, baserd	birerejja
	sedab nttele	#urphechs	pedanor
kib. kuruk. medense	kobi, escreter	surmek seçek	hali (aheen)-aparmeh
esfah, adjet	af(i)n	III A. C. VI.	(Majovpku)
-	Jooz-ul (kush) kowani	masabpaj	nn.
Entlery	then para	Entlan	Brillia
chintiana, pekhanbed	jentiana	juntiese	pekhasbied
điz	rokhek	408U, 10000	goda
jime, neves	. kyen	teen, shokel	jine, kesm, reeg
eler otu	ibrat-ut-rai		robil, kawashud
		gunglu jungite	gogjemeel
keremii koku	hashishet muharek		
dish eti	lelem-ut suan	gusht(+) dendan	meetra
bus, don	jeled	jekh	jemd, warf
			perperung
rakm topes	korat-ul rahm	bod(guich)) raken	badi guleb
tutkal, tchirish	ghitu, lesak	olrisk (kemegheri)	streek, leves
			bidara, bid(d)ares
belook/ughy	harak ul-bale, vedać?	oujak, korre	sujak, korra
parabuk, probuk	kepa, kupao, koten	pehmbeh	rool, kuts, pava
eirik boka	AAAgii ali	bekh(i) ghan	tracil
			nebadkan pee
(e)min	reseas, rumman	nutr, naspol(the bark)	guiner
kumban kalam	kalem erresas	halemi erme	
ourer zula	kkashkhash sabdi		_
erbistan, hebi	göbeb, kamelch	-bitemder, hamel	
aghit, sukyi	takel, saki	era, in, verendar	para
			falon, felue
_		guel i tare	d'hany ke poi, dhub
present agents over git			

German. English. French. Latin. **Fars** wind pet **Fishes** Straingle **demingia** Plemingia Blume Sear Lower Plos Fenchel fenouil fennel **Faciculum** Heu, griech., Beckeh. fenu-grec fenugreek Penum graecum Gestank puanteur stink, stench Poetor Blatt feuille lea! **Folium** Geschwür, künstlich. fonticule fontanel Fontanella fourmi Ameine **Formica** ant, piamire Bruch fracture **Practura** fracture **Erdbeere** fraise Fragaria vesca strawberry Wohlgerach parfum Pragrantia fragrance Kalte, Frost, Schaud. froid, frisson Prigus, Horripilatio cold, shivering Kalserkrone, Kibitsb. crown imp., fritillary couronne impériale Pritillaria cirrhosa Stirne front Frons forebead Frucht fruit, graine Fructus fruit Erdrauch **Fumaria** fumeterre fumitory Rincherung fumigation **Fumigatio fumigation Feuerschwamm** Pungus igniarius agaric of the oak aguric, amadou Blutschwir clou, fouroncle Furnaculus boil, furuncie Galgant galanga root of the betel pl. Galanga Mutterhars galbanum Galbanum galbanum barbe de chèvre Geissraute, rothe Galega purpurea purple-galega Bielglanz Galena sulphure de plomb lead-glance Gallapfel Galla Turc. noix de galles galis, gali-nute **Hecken-Gardenie** Gardenia dumetorum gardène bushy gardenia Gurgelwasser gargarisme Gargarisma gargle Bitter wurz gentian Gentiana amara gentian, fellwort Knie Genu genou knee Geschlecht Genus genus genre Storchschnabelkraut Geranium nodosum bec de grue geranium Märzwurz Geum(elatum)humile geum geum Benediktenkrant Geum urbanum benoite common avens Zahnfleisch Gingiva gencive gums Eig Glacies glace ice Glinus Glinus dictamnoides glinole glinus Giobus hystericus Kugelaufsteigen, bys. hysteric globe globe bystérique Gluten, Colla Leim, Kleber colle, glue glue Gmelina aslatica Gmeline pyrénacée de l'inde asiatic gmelina Gonorrhæa Tripper chaude pisse clap, gonorrhœa Baum wolle Gossypium coton cotton Graswurzel Graminis, radix grass root racine de herbage Graminis species (Grasart) Granatapfel Granatum punica grenade pomegranate Reissblel Graphites, Plumbago black-lead plombagine, graphite Gratiola officinalis Gnadenkraut gratiole hedge-hyssop Graviditas Schwangerschaft grossesse pregnancy Gravis Schwer heavy pésant Grewia asiatica Grewie grewia greuvier Grisles tomentosa Grisle grisie grislea Guajaci, gummi Harz v. Francopostale gualac resin résine du galac

Turkish.	Arabum.	b	to Plan a Street o
THERM.	лгавин,	Persian.	Indian & Cashm.
		karenjue, kutkurangu	huthulega, mitakka
olmegh	sumagh, sen-(4)gb	samueh	guad
gottagamba	essert reward	rub riwend	otters reward
loxeet, det		letet, mehset	nost
demia	koter, nokta, demah	katra	topin, bust
kalmak tusbee	hajar jebain	eeng (1 Jerah)-pelita	dut pater, set setajet
kan ishemek	boul-ed-dem	pishab i khun	log moterne
kan (atmak)-kuamak	pefs-ed dem	khun I deben	lou settus
malaryl, baser	bevesir, becour	morante	momercea, bewater
ozusilk	barasel, lafind	lapend, sepend	hoormul (Laborer)
jer sarmoshik		_	. —
		jungii adrak	kupoor kuchtee
dehreh samani	showk-ul-bysa	badawert, abuturkar	Jewato)+4
	_	meorpolee	merowrie
ay? gun chichegee	Shrar	<u> </u>	chirgan
hara chloblemeh	kherbek asved	hberbek-(seea) siya	airkundi.kali kootitte
gejede gióz femial.	asha	shebkaree	undhrutte, retondee
jare book agbriel	shakiba	derd I almeer	eds air he peer
_	_		ununtamul
jeri damle	falej	faltj	· adreng
kara jigerin esah	pokewyst kabid	dowah i jiger	Jiger kuret he daron
_		sulk padoba	Jerree
qt(t), otu, pebat	hasheesh, nabtait	ghah i setazek	butee, sag
gourinjan	lali-ul daher	soorinjan	irkemund, neau'
debellk, ankalijk	fetetak, (atr)	bad I fetek	nul uture booes
debeligne etu		,	nal he hutee
dementi	akeleh, kuba, besasa	, kreven, chembel	dadree
		kengech	botrangen
outur	olkab, khesabeen	salu, teloo	Jotuak
			inderjoe tudi
dare	dokhn	67860	Joont (ee)
arpa	• ebayr) w	Jon
		housen jusaif	kermice he be-j?
	uffter	koontush	nubb chinkure
eslatmak, nemletmek	natul	antāl, ter berich	leten
boautmash fusind	fariad ut bedra	althint i gallech	jes, kharab
techakta soo olen	haten-ul-besiddan	ab der hossiels	petaloo ke panee
	kleb-al keib	seg divanegi	haleka
istiska.	isticks, baben	letiska	jeloder
Tap otu, bun)	sikran, urmanikoon	ujwala khorasianee	h horassatee ajmain
sarre hautarion	hlfarikun	lfericus	
kara sewda, marak	merak	souds, bafahan	souds, hafgan
nikeo getirijes	moschetat,munettim	khab avorden ilaj	niudervala dareo
tu/s	soofa yabus	toufa şabus	suofa
ratus tileti	thistian urrheiben	oefk i rahem	
kept		ch sepush	any, ee, sibe
haluk tutkalee		stresh makee	_
sery, kalyk, yekan	yesakan, eykan	irakun, yirkan	pernel, peelikmars
lengthy reads agrid by	kulenj, koalenj	hwenj	soror, sul
			trelou

krafkohn (ract) proceed better our Round desister enth padalanh.

Latin.

English.

French.

German.

Guilandina Bonducc. Gummi Gummi guttæ Gustus Gutta Gypsum Hæmaturia, Mict. cr. Hæmoptysis Hæmorrhoïdes Harmala Ruta (Peg.) Hedera terrestris Hedychium spicatum Hedysarum Albagi Helicteres Isora Heliotropium europ. Helleborus niger Hemeralopia Hemicrania Hemidesmus indicus Hemiplegia Hepatica remedia Heracleum diversifol. Herba, Planta Hermodactylus Hernia Herniariæ radix Herpes, Impetigo Hibiscus Trionum Hirudo medicinalis Holarrh. vulg. sem. Holcus (sorghum) Hordeum Hossen Jussif Hoya viridiflora Humectatio Humorum corruptio Hydrocele Hydrophobia Hydrops. Hyoscyamus niger Hypericum perforat. Hypochondriasis Hypnotica remedia Hyssopus officinalis Hysteria Hystrix Ichthyocolla Icterus Ileus, Tormentum Impatiens insignis Imperatoria (Ostrut.)

grey bonduc nut gum gamboge taste drop plaster of paris bloody-urine spitting of blood hemorrhoids wild (labore)-rue ground-ivy spike flow. hedych. camelsthorn screw-tree capsule heliotrope black hellebore nocturnal blindness hemicrany indian periploca hemiplegy hepatic remedies parsnip herb, plant hermodactyl hernia, rupture rupture-wort ringworm, tetter hibiscus (variety of) leech inderjuo, bit., seeds of Indian millet barley (a kind of seeds) twining awallow-word moistening corrupt. of humours scrotal dropsy canine madness dropsy henbane St. Johnswort hypochondria(ci)sm hypnotics hyssop hysteric affections porcupine isinglass jaundice iliac passion

touch-me-not

masterwort

guénic, bonduc gomme gomme-gutte goût goutte gypse, platre pissement de sang hémoptysie hémorrhoïdes rue sauvage lierre terrestre hedychion fève de loup **bélictère** héliotrope ellébore noir héméralopie migraine périploque de l'inde hémiplégie remèdes bépatiques héraclée berbe, plante hermodate hernie herniaire lichen, dartre guimauve (espèce) sangsue semences d'apocin sorgho, blé barbu orge

roseau des sables liumectation corrupt. des humeurs hydrocèle hydrophobie hydropisie jusquiame mille pertuis hypoc(h)ondrie remêde hypnotique hysope hysterie porc épic colle de poisson jaunisse, ictère miséreré impatientes impératoire

Zweistachl. Guilan. Gummi Gammigutte Geschmack Tropfen Gyps Blutharnen Bluthus. Blutspeien Güldne Ader Raute, wilde Gundermann Hedichlum Kamelsdorn, Süsskier Schraubenbaum Sonnenwende Niesewurz, schwarze Nachtblindheit Kopfweh, halbeeitig. Hemidesmus Lähmung, halbeeitige Mittel für Leberleiden Herakles Kraut, Pflanze Hermodattel Darmbruch Bruchkrant Flechte, Zittermaal Eibisch (art) Blutigel Seidenpflanzsamen Mohrhirse

Schwalbenwurz,rank. Anfeuchtung Verdorbenh. der Safte Wasserbruch Wasserscheu Wassersucht Bilsenkraut Johanniskraut Hypochondrie Mittel, einschläfernde Isop Mutterbeschwerde Stachelschwein Fischleim Gelbsucht -**Darmgicht** Springkräut= Meisterwur

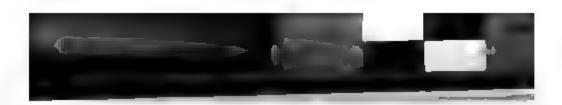
Gerste



Turkish,	Arabian,	Persian,	Indian & Cashm.
	! 		-
statisticam.	selteen (eof)-ul-be	sociar, namerice	bee (na)koobutee
Broik	ohak bahas	buriden, parekerden abdelsbine	i cheerys
aghir bastan	Ipabus		botlers
chivid ota	hostelah-ul-katem	rasask	reagh, tare
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Ipakuana hökt	arb-ul-debeb		sabalnatkohee
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	mano-di-on	(storpe(t)cost	kuta ke beej
menafibre (pus.) https://	gesul-ul-soons	gool i saubak	pegpanopaha
bud dhamari aghrices	(w)oje arkb-ul-uise	orkh i wissa	ringelvar
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epelebe entre contractable	jalepa	dehalepe) jalepe jalepe
Appenia	yaana, yaakala Jarapa	motie	(notised)
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ben tarali seltunce	kejer-ul-yabood	sung i yahood	hijr-eol-yahedes
jewia seminany	jows (al-momie)	geerdigan, charments	ultret
ardij tokhumoo	khereb, ubbool	abbal, setwi-kabee	h(c)uber, hoober
many manager		bansa, behenker	arus, kabenter he jer
	, —		kabas surah
	nahaan	sbass, lance, lans	saice butes
	;	·	Topelbak ke sag
dedak, dudagk	shefeb	leb	hod
and	leb(e)n, balib	thir, sheer	dut, doed
yogurt	leba, mujemma	jograf, dogh	de(b)es, dibas
	lank, letik	iah, reng i lak	lakh leok
takhta lenket		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	chepreir laith
ghills yashee	dem	eekb	aship
marel, merol	khap(a)	toba	kabon
——·	kurdemans	kerawjal jobeli	koruwa
			greion be mutto
	ismium	hargen, kerpisi sirken	
neghter	alahtar, ryahah	aesister	mater
	human		
Jewahled	jobar	lowar	jowahir
boghus	halk	hult, geloo	graf, notice
defoe	habb-ul-ghar, paface	habb ul-gher	habb-ul-ghar
kyns, blog	(ir benna, nekan	house.	mendre, maynelle
inj.i) verd	hajar-ul-lajqverd	oragh i lajverd .	lajeved he patter
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mulations.	(mu leènat	linet versu	nerm jolah
merjimek	adeut, adus	ades, adus	meet
chighit		concep	til
	fernatura wi kulih	delinears.	treperee
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WITE	t-deminist state in (midere).	PHILLI INCOMES ALSON	

L.tin.	Baglish.	French.	German.
Impotentia, Atecnia	impotency	impuissance	Uavermôgen(missi.)
Incisio	incision	incision	Rinechaitt
Incubus, Asth. nect.	nightmare	canchemar	Aip (minaches)
Indigofera Anil	indigo-plant	indigotier	Indigopfiance
Indigofera Haifolia	indigo-plant	indigotier	Indigopfinase
ladigum	indigo	indigo, bleu d'inde	Indigo
Infusio	infusion	infusion	Aufgues
Intestina	intestines	intestins, boyaux	Eingeweide
Inula Helenium	elecampane	inule	Alant
Inula Royleana	inula	inule	Alantgeschiecht
Ipecacuanha	ipecacuanha	ipécacuanha	Brechwurzel
Ipomœa coerulea	blue ipomœa	ipomée	Trichterwinde, blane
Ipomora dasysperma	ipomœa	ipomée	Trichterwinde
Iridis radix	root of the blue orris	iris de florence	Veilchenwurzei
Ischias	sciatica	sciatique	Haftweb
Ischuria	isc(h)ury	rétention d'urine	Harnverhaltung
Jalapse convolv. rad.	jalap-root	jalap	Jalappenwurzel
Jasminum	jesmin(e)	jasmin	Jasmin
Jaspis	jasper(stone)	jaspe	Jaspie (stein)
Jatropha curcas	physic nut	pignon d'inde	Brechnuss, schwarze
Jejunus	fasting	à jeûn	Nüchtern
Judaicus, lapis	judaick stone	plerre judalque	Judenstein
Jugland, reg. nux	walnut	noix	Wallnuss
Juniperi bacce	juniper berry	bale(graine)de genièv.	Wacholderbeeren
Justicia nasuta	white flowrd. justicia	justicle, carmentine	Justize, schaabelform
Kali blchromatum	bichromate of potash	bichromate de potasse	Kali, dop. chromszur.
Kali salsola	glasswort	soude	Kali, (Sals)kraut
Knautia	knautia	knautie	Knautie
Labium, Labrum	lip	lévre	Lippe
Lac	milk	lait	Milch
Lac coagulatum	coagulated milk	lait caillé	Milch, geronnene
Lacca in granis	seed-lac	gomme-laque	Gummilack
Lacca in tabulis	shell-lac	tablette-laque	Lack in Tafelchen
Lachryma	tear	larme	Thrane
Lactuca sativa	garden-lettuce	laitue	Lattich
Lagorcia cuminoides	lagœcia	lagoécie	Kümmel, wilder
Laminaria saccharina	sugary laminaria	feuille de goître	Kropfblatt
Lamium purpureum	purple dead nettle	lamière pourprée	Nessel, todte
Lancetta	lancet	lancette	Lansette
Lapathum acutum	acute-leaved dock	racine d'oseille	Grindwurzel
Lapis presiosus	precious stone		Edelatein
Larynx, Gula	throat, gullet	bljou	Luftöhre, Kehle
Lauri bacce	laurel-berries	gosier, gorge baies de laurier	-
Lauri baccee Lawsonia inermis	Egyptian privet		Lorbeeren, gemeine Gehenna,Alkan.dorn.
Lazuli lapis	azure-stone	henné épineux pierre d'azur	Lasurstein
Ledum palustre	ledum	lédon, lédier	Porsch
Lenitiva	gentle purgatives	ledon, ledler	Gelind abführ. Mittel
Lens (ervum)		1	Linse
Lentigo	lentil freckles	lentille	
<u> </u>	· ·	rousseurs	Sommersprossen
Leonurus Royleanus Lepidium sativum	mother-wort	agripaume	Lowenschwanz Gartenkresse
-cpidium sativum	garden cress	cresson :	Gartetteresse

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Turkish.	Arabian.	Persian.	Indian & Cashm,
bers .	bere, barnas	dakh sufeid, khore	polveres, chita dag
behalt	behak	dakh secah	changnes, bala dag
miskin, jássastyk	Guiralat, dau-ul-aged	daudheon	vedda dok, koerbee
tanahan	arneb (erseb) ul-berri	khargoosh	erah, sures
ulasmaklik, bihudlah	sebad, num thekyl	kyl, (derd i)-enhad	bikushee, ooglanda
_	elsalins .		chatra
th dusheme		nokta tef. echehahm	akien ke pora
eyî kokan yonan	cohneh	chalchalogra	bodibuda, ose(h)seb
· — ·	_	<u> </u>	plt
dhalak	tylial	supora, tehal	tillee, teb
jurek surmessee	oragreni	tengrente	stizar, girênia
sarghee	hedat, leftfeh	bend, buad	bend, unties
oduo	hateb	chob	lukree
pegamber agachee		<u>-</u> _	
sanbak, suesa	zembak, susen	access, Iras (voct,	Irea (Elitt auer, red.)
telash, eyentee	borradah, hifafeh	b(e)radeb	choon
_			chon patri
-	-	_	and milita
48	ul seno, lesseo	sebna	seban, jorb'h
yomskag melhem	telot, semod	telat, zemad	trollideo vala tel
ketās (kirbas)-tokum	blar-al-kettan,busrak	tokhm-(alchi)fraian	ulai ke beeje
balyima, balghynlyk	ghueb	bihash	bihush
_		bekuneh	bokenbuter, chamiers
miam (miyan) kiiks	ark-ul-soos	bibb mekeb, ark t ena	meeth, lukel.jetimadh
mlyas bale	rebb-al-suns	rob I sus	mulettee
tash (maden) hiệmari	_	zogal kance	pater ke kola
murdasenk, murtek	mor(de)senk	. moordareag	mourdasang
taak iligti	(weja.ul)-besat	sengh bimeree	potrika mura
	muffu'etaht-ul-heest		-
degburma temislemek	nefus	nefus	soodagh
chekirga	Jeradeh	melah, malak	mekree, tiddee
jukumakiik	ghuel	•bushten	ghasi, tona, shoan
handskukee mioree	pupher	nilofer	nilofer, bandetut
	want freng khaffy	stashuk i madek	bad e medin
frenk zametee	moja-ui-frong	nar i fersi, stesbuk	gerate bad (formag)
	_	kereleh	terula, kurella
			ghia ve halee-tori
bel-(aghriol) maify	woja-ul-varak	dent i patoo	honk
eoguljan	keratin, kharatin	solujan I zemin	kein kews
bakia kiptee	bermeen, turmus	bakla mistle, termus	termes
bymel a asigh	_	_ 	
typ, champr	lakuweh	gell bekmet	quitti ke gara
bertilme	fekk, lokkila	bershuden I astekban	moch
kurd bogban	khanek (kati) ezeib	kurki merk	
-	grieklet.		
	tallefur	taliafur	atatellefur
beshase	talmifur	heshaz(eh)	rampotrel, Jawatree
_		sheak, dagh	treperi, chepaki, tima
_	halef	holf	chal
myknatis,demirkapan	baje mignatia	sungh aben rabab	chemels patter
guveritieh kulmagi			pahud saley
_ •			•

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
Lepra maculosa alba	white leprosy	lépre blanche	Räude, weisse
Lepra maculosa nigra	black leprosy	lépre noire	Raude, schwarze
Lepra (tuberculosa)	leprosy of the joints	lépre des jointures	Aussatz (knotige)
Lapus timidus	hare	llévre	Hane
Lethargia	lethargy	léthargie	Schinmmersucht
Leucas cephalotes		phlomide	Phiomis
Leucoma	speck on the cornea	tache sur la cornée	Hornhautfleck
Lichen odoriferus	fragrant moss	mousse odoriférante	Moos, wohlriechende
Lichen tropicus	prickly heat	dartre tropique	Flechte, tropische
Lien, splen	spleen, milt	rate	Mile
Lienteria	lientery	lienterie	Magenruhr
Ligatura, Fascia	ligature, bandage	ligature, bandage	Unterbinden, Blade
Lignum	wood	bola	Hols
Lignum sanctum	gualack	gayac, bois saint	Heiligen(Franz.)-beh
Lilium	lily	lis	Lilie
Limatura	filings	limaille	Feilspähne
Limonia Laureola	musk-plant	limonia lauréole	Limonien Lorbeeckt.
Lineria vulgaris	toad-flax	linaire commun	Nebelkrant
Lingua	tongue	langue	Zunge
Linimentum	liniment	liniment	Eine ölige Salbe
Lini usitat. sem.	linseed	grains de lin	Leiasamen
Lipothymia	fainting fit	évanoulssement	Ohnmacht
Lippia nodiflora		lippi	Lippla
Liquiritie radix	liquorice root	réglisse	Susshols
Liquiritiæ succus	spanish liquorice	jus de réglisse	Lakritzensaft
Lithanthrax	pit (sea)-coal	houille	Steinkohle
Lithargyrum	litharge	litharge	Silber(Blei)-glatte
Lithiasis	stone, gravel	pierre, gravelle	Steinkrankheit
Lithontriptica	stone dissolv. medic.	lithontriptiques	Steinuflaosenile Mitt.
Lochia	lochia	lochie	Kindbettreinigung
Locusta migratoria	wandering locust	sauterelle	Heuschrecke, wand.
Lotio	w.ish, lotion	lotion	Wascharzenei
Lotus	lotos	lotus, lotos	Lotus
Lues occulta	latent vener. disease	vérole caché	Lustseuche, verborg.
Lues ven., syphilis	venereal disease	maladie vénérienne	Lustseuche
Luffa amara	hairy momordica	luffe amère	Luffa, bittere
Luffa pentandra	momordica	luffe	Luffa?
Lumbago	lumbago	douleur des lombes	Lendenweh
Lumbricus territris	earth-worm	ver de terre	Erdwurm
Lupinus albus	Egyptian lupin	haricot blanc, lupin	Bohne, welsse
Lupulus (Humulus)	hops	houblon	Hopfen, Weidenwolf
Lutum	lute, chemist's loam	lut, cément	Kitt, Klebwerk
Luxatio	luxation, dislocation	luxation (entorse)	Verrenkung
Lycoctonum		tue loup	Wolfstodt, Giftwurs
Lycopodium clavatum	lyeopod., club-moss	lycopode	Wolfsfuse, Pärlapp
Macer veterum	ind. simaruba?	simarouba de l'Inde?	Rinde. ind. Olivenw.
Macis	mace	macis	Muscatbläthe
Macula	spote, stains	taches	Flecken (am Körper)
Macula faciei	facial spots	taches an visage	Gesichtsflecken
Magnes, magn. lapis	loadstone	pierre d'aiment	Magnetatein
Magnesia	magnesia	magnésia	Magnesie, Bittererde

Furkish.	Irahaa,	Perman,	Indian & Cashin
			jars, jeroo
anjuk)	mirenodjoosh	ministrah	mura, marro
rhen gianeire	kbabasee,kbabbeyseb	nostulag, pealrek	aunchel
		negerisk' besitek	karmekra
	luderij? anjij	towdrie seeah	kala tuvrdrie
meme	his, beam	pietan	Mains.
loofah, abduselam	Jebroch, untenng	merdom ghis	luckmans, yehrooj
	protocu, annuing	. Street Billion	Invace
		amb	amb
diwanelik, delijik	mejoun jakel	soudabre, divanegee	mest, diwage
kodret hatrance	menn helan	menna frenghee	munna frenghee
		torunjelski	torunjahin
		ablekesht	obirtioth t
_	_	kantuti	gre-lur soundee
ri	, y(e)d	dest	had, buth
~		Areroot	1 kor, Likhur
	marketep	· murkahovahe >	tonornukhee /
Injee	looko, darr	mirwareed	Bootle
fernsion	- Organijum		
enkin	roomer martike	wittekt roomee	roomic mustages
Jetiahmish	taylb, luteus	ressel, pokieh	pukka, tar
khlabch peliseagee	baleson	rooghau i bulsan	balessan
ezah, ilaj	dova, daush	ilej	daros
tykaber, itml tybb	bekmet ul-(tyb)tobb	m(o)wiejeh	bastmyeree
hekim (bashee)	taby b, hakyes	havim, hugocem	synner, dahter
bal	useci-ul-nehi	anjebin, shahid	mekkt ke shatid
	i mooshiist sowiis		
kara serda	malikhunia	souda	mernkee
			mehond
	1	Badaracht	nim, nerm
	l baa	bukala, bakayan	bukala, treb, d(r)čk
	habb-ut bag	habb ul-bag	trek be terkenek
reratiks (ota)	agenesis pati	marint with Conti	
pirah ota	ukāl-ul mulik	ghia-(hysic) serie	aspernit
kovan otu	forunj monsk	furninj i moosk	forunje morek
orbul eta	buckilt-ui-faristum	bedrugbuyeh	m. ka subsa (deh.)
tavun	fejur, kauun	karbuseh	khurbouja
			guree, tellul (beng.)
badijes	tainjan	be len patil) jan	bet sun, bandinjan
	Ca mjeti	gilou, grish	girdj, gulancha
		tred mad-butee	dier-hier, dusera tiga
nikaobee, bala	al-h,etrat, pl-tums	milet, rest shar	kamerie, hupré ouné
bibetre pane	aru,ental, assumb	m ser, 1 as 1 asset	mirj pudina
manchi tira mas-	nana, habak, mantah	nana podina subs	berri(paburi)-panitus
totlee out manee	risak musad beloo	redirector	Literations.
Kormence ourar	Eiler Miletitt Båling		(aggreen)
Milimph, sulfmance	ethak musaide ekkial		dar t-higne-shikae
d.jiwa	nibakh	g videntage see mate	parah
ruspina mushmula		eccusiv	
	ener.	narmoskit	angker hour, norm.
	_	nation 146 il	magners of per, mayor,

3.4 uncausiji (bepenas)

English. Germen. French. Latin. animal magnetism mesmérisme Magnetismus animal. Magnetismus, d.th Majorana (Origanum) sweet majoram marjolaine Majoran Malva mallow mante Maive, Pappel Malvaces-Karmekra malvacée K. malvacea K., seeds Malvenartie K. Malvaces-Todrin. malvacea.T., seeds malvacée T. Mairenartie T. Mamma breast Brust (weibl.) sein, téton 🔷 . Mandragora (Atropa) mandrake (plant) mandragore Alraup, Wolfskire manganèse Manganum black(oxide of) mang. Brannstein Mangiferse ind.fruct. mango mangue Mangofracht Mania, Insania mania, insanity Raserel, Wuth rage, furie Manna calabrina manna manne Manna, kalabrische Manna Hedys. Alh. manna manne Manna v. Camelada Manna persica manna manne Manna, persieche Mantis nidulus jackal's navel Manus band main Hand Marantse fsecula arrow-root pivot Pfeilwurz-Satzmehl bismuth Wismuth (Metall) Marcasita, Bismuth. bismuth Margarita, Peria pearl perie Perie Marrubium vulgare white horehound marrube blanc Andorn, weiseer Mastix mastic, resin. mastic Mastix mother-wort Matricaria vulg. matricaire Mutterkraut Maturus ripe, mature mûr(e) Reif, zeitig bal(sa)m of mecca baume de la mecque Meccani balsamum Meccabelgam remedy Medicamentum médicament Arzeneimktel medicine, art of phys. médecine Medicina, Ars medica Heilkunde Medicus physician, doctor médecin Arst Mel honey miel Honig Melanagoga melanagogues mélanagogues Schwarzgalle, abf. M melancholy Melancholia mélancolie, tristesse Schwermut. Trobeis Melandrium triste Melia Azedarachta margosa tree Azédarac Zedrach, grossblätts Melia sempervirens evergreen Melia Melia toujours vert Melle, immergrüne evergreen M. seeds Meliæ semperv. sem. semences de M.touj.v. M. immergr. Samen Melilotus officinalis melilot mélilot Melilotenk. (Honigk Melis.calaminth.sem. spott calamint seeds sem.de mélisse calam. Bergmunze, Samen Melissa officinalis mélisse Bienenkraut, Mellas common balm Melo (cucumis) melon sucré Zuckermelone musk(sugar)-melon Meloë cichorei mouche telini? Telinikafer blister (telini) fly Melongena (solan.) egg-plant apple **a**ubergine Melang (Eler)-apfel Menisperm. cordifol. heart leav.-moon seed ménisperme Mondsame, hersbill rough moon seed ménisperme hirsuté Meuisperm. hirsutum Mondsame, ranher Menstruatio, Menses menstrues menses Reinig., monatliche Mentha piperita peppermint menthe poivrée Pleffermunze Mentha viridis baume vert Munze, grune spearmint Mercurius duicis mercure doux Quecksilber, versussi calomel Mercur. præcipit. red precipitate précipité rouge Quecksilber, rothes Mercu. sublimat. cor. Sublimat, ätzendes corras. subl. of merc. mercure subl. corros. Mercurius vivus Quecksilber mercure, vif-argent mercury Mespilum nèfie Mispel medlar Mesua ferrea

Methonica gloriosa

Prachtillie

lis de ceylan

glorious methonica

Turkish.	Arabian.	Persian.	Indian y Cashm.
Mariun	masrioon, kameela?	maserijus	
Kandil chickegul	su eiß evrak	hosar dage	peligan
	ra din calmi	1	abekai
_		l+jaloo	lajventee (pakares)
	Abunet? salleb?	siciah	ata habou
	and the same of		kirnee
mades	tnadeno(y)	maden	kan
ethen	lateni	sendont	stadoor
geje sêfa chichegee		goolubbaal	gulathas
And and and and and are		1 *************************************	kekoura, kukora
bir glödu	surr, akhouak	yek chehshemvala	kunt
kisamik	hase, homesh	surkcheb	
befeinit, hoptalik	woje, marede	mandeg., bemar,, ilet	duk, kest, roges
	wolet metere		soliumiju jaa
ytyrms	-d-8 14	, geziden	tah. (dund, wo-1) kawa
rajumin	edő, id katel	bushindeb, khurab	marge, bhatrenal
havene	bevun	beruu, karel	Iman doda
teet	foot	tout (shatut, Mr. nigra)	tout
hindustan jewisee	jeusboa, jews;ui)telb	jour (bews)-etab	jafel, juephul
ministration property	must a veta	mushk, mosshq	kasturee, mio(h)k
yeapeahkuniek	leeb	iès	ica
lankan musik			melup
dus tisubee	titab-rd-milh	tisab i nemuk	lum (nemuk) ke tesab
niuck	subab, debban	megges	muk'hee
	kirmie arooss	beerbotie	chitalibotle
	ad-al-berk	dar shishgan	kenolari, kuephul
hellie	Ihttigj	hel(i)thejat	bellic
ballikotlish	beleyluj	beleş leb	bahirah, bebeyes
kabileh heliles	beleliji kabule	bellick keinn	bara, umbed'her
suru helile	fillej nafer	heilich surd	herrie, hatriria
antie	umluj	amieh	amie, anole?
kara attleh(butahuk)	abiceluj accot;eghir)	bellich seruh (hinged)	singi, stogi har
trifel	trifel	(rife)	trifei
Cur safee	murr (mekki)	bot, moor	beeru
Meralo	As, murd	habel 4s (M., seeds of)	
ben, jame	brock	_	Jemandra
netgis	nerjio, sambak	sergie, stores	tres (N., root of)
	mokederrat, menanem		
sumbul, pardys	mmbuol(ul.t/b)-uttaih	sumbul bindee	char, balchur
outerease	huruf (w. seeds of)	beri	loot put.(w.,lenvesof)
bur(u)a	anti, monkbar	binee	nuk
des, tur	mills, moth, match	nemurk (etem	tun, toon, nimmuk
jurek bulanmasee	ghisiani ngip	gaden	deli kutcha
ambr)	turbei, nostafur bindes	koul (dodeh., seeds)	padam, pampos
Redec etu	bakiet-ul-odus	Entpep khotek	bill. lotus bratige :
hir nevi hedge ota	habiet-ul-odus	Gatpen apoten	billotten, made b
beambreg aghrises	wole-ul-hilwe	derd I gurden	pir (durd) e kemer
kush dilli, and urar.	Non-ul-sonic	indurjou shereen	Industry abersen
	didi.	hawer, henche	hepelr, kantejer
elanun	4161	detti	h,hjar sahra
a francisco de servicio	To all the second on the		habanian Bustesia

charek otu

habbet al-aouda

neral danebishnoners — kalonjer, Mustein

Latin.

English.

French.

Germen.

Mezerenm (Daphne) Millefolium Mimosa abstergens Mimosa pudica Mimosa Sirissa Mimusors (semina) Minerale Minium Mirabilis Jalapa Momordica dioica Monophthalmus Morbilli Morbus Moringa Sohangnina Morsus Mortalis Mortarium Morus alba Moschata, nux Moschus Mucilago Mulgedium rapuncul. Muriaticum, acidum Musca Mutella Antiguensis? Myrica sapida Myrobalani Myrobalanus Belliric. Myrobalanus Cheb. Myrobalanus citrina Myrobalanus Embl. Myrobalanus nigra Myrobalan, electuar. Myrrha Myrthus communis Nævus maternus Narcissus Narcotica remedia Nardostach. Jatam. Nasturt. aquaticum Nasus Natrum muriaticum Nausea, Nauseosis Nelumbium specios. Nepeta Cataria Nepeta salvicefolia Nephralgia Nerium antidyseut. Nerium odorum Nerium Oleander Nigelia sativa

mesereon common yarrow sensitive plant humble plant sensitive plant mimusops (seeds of) mineral red (oxyde of) lead marvel of peru dioicus momordica one-eyed measles disease indian ben tree a bite deadly, mortal mortar mulberry-tree nutmeg musk mucil**age**

muriatic acid fly a scarl.-velv. insect an (aromatic) bark * myrobolans belleric myrobolan chebulic myrobolan yellow myrobolan emblic myrobolan black myrob., lesser myrobol. electuary myrrh myrtle, common mother's mark, mole narcissus narcotics spikenard, indian water cress common salt nausea, sickness peltate water-lily catmint catmint nephritic pains mild inderjuo seeds sweet-scent. oleand. rosebay, spurge laurel

small fennel flower

mézéreon, garou mille-feuilles sensitive sensitive sensitive mimusope (semences) minéral minium, vermillion belle-de-nuit momordique borgne morbilles, rougeole maladie arbre moringa morsure mortel mortier marier (poix) muscade musc mucilage

acide muriatique mouche ins, rouge d'ecariate une écorce (aromatiq.) noix de Bengale (myrob.) bellerie (myrob.) chébule (myrob.) citr. kebule? myrobalan emblic myrobalan noir, petit elec. des nois de beng. myrrhe myrte envie narcisse narcotiques nard indien cresson d'eau sel, muriate de soude nausée, mal de mer spécieux nélumbo cataire, herbe au chat herbe au chat néphralgie épilobe à feuille étroit laurier-rose odorante laurier-rose, oléandre nielle

Kellerhala, Seidelbest Schafgarbe Sinapflanze, reinig. Sinnpflanze, gemeine Sinnpfanze, pappgel. Spitzenb. (Samen) Mineralisch Mennige, roth Bleicz. Jalappe, Wunderding Balsamapfel, getress. Einäugig Masern Krankheit Moringabaum Biss Tödtlich Mörner Maulbeerbaum Muscatnuss Moschus, Bissm Schleim (als Arama)

Kochsalzskure Pliege Insect, scharlackr. Rinde (gewurzhafte) Myrobalanen Myrobal., bellerische Myrob., Kab.schwarz. Myrobalanen, gelbe Fru. v. baum. Phyli. Myrob. kleine, schw. Myrob. Latwerge Myrrhe Myrthe Muttermal Narcisse Mittel, betäubende Spiekeunarde Wasserkresse Nase Kochsalz, gemeines Eckel, Seekrankbeit Nelumbo, prächtige Katzenm: unze Katzenni. (Salbelbl., Nierenschmers Rubrst. Oleander Oleander, wohlricch Lorbeerrose Schwarzkümmel



Turkish.

Arabian.

Persian.

Indian & Cashm.

Maca ticab ani griverjile besut, ghudet grje Labeltledek

gwadasde ghiñs (weeks jeraka, jarasa ulufer, nunafer unudajoluk tutieser, kabyzlyk

teoligan, au kimon IBBFE, MBFee

glos disk aghrisee shish, kabarjik takhdir yoghlar

selicin) yagbee koku

glaniuk, gulaluk

Account ieindge soldig atius, madjuon? sheikel. saleb oru ? thashak aghrisee

--

kekisi Bornest pirioj aght y,E teath delpa lang **Eulog aghtings** huing aktomer **Sumurla** kata kalaghee

metely starub kru entak favantja damagh, damak ejjal of h وبالهم لمطاعة فاطاح

anust, souds moul obkir obkis beaut, blaur 161 nauri dedanej, shudu udsee jar? Khafeach

hafash, teyr ni leyi ntyl/ufar, neelofer Octob y Sta sudet, inches badrunj (abrez)-hoyek olusaiferem baderuj, habak asaba ul-feteynt alo, aya definate alo(w) TOTTED, GUIDE 4ubo dahn ul-sletoon shameb, rihah

haabem elban, bistuj متعازا 自由 体 10 名 faal, amel bel yed ramed, woja-ul-ayn afyuo, ubaon jawahir nebud ut-paleb?

woja-ol-ck, boolet

bublut-of-gesal, autor corus tors abmor tem, from ad at tar esneigh woja-ul-idea horre-ul iden buyanh huanuma:

guler jehta karh,at) at khishuowill-engaleeb aukt ulstumm jeren, beste'r

seesh, slab tizab, szek i shora ohureh tokmeb, ghodad shebb khastab shahdenuj ruskori skebperek ntlofez fata mushee seinlest, habe sufeid tuisce rihan baghi, deb. shab talsi (riban) Junglee ofranj misk > chush m durá i duuden amaa, pundebigt other roghan, rowgen roghan I stetopo bouce, mooskb bouce he nedaret kundur, coopdar musht senal

buildes, parekerden durd ,ashob.) echesh sheere khuakhash gaughtr satyrion? dard i khosæh

Solut barir ge i surb dehlienn onto khan obanee dont I gosh horea I gush Louiston hommee

nkenjebin sulag i kam ve bince oil e tooil) suleeb kam, balk he# (alica

kalş shorn he tereab | shork (kulmee) geduá rat. giree ebadauj

chamchid kanvel, kanikapur bhool(pol jana habr, saktee cheeta tulai, gend. neasbu, kalee tulooc nagend babree tuisce, toolsee ukh, petr dent ke (peer) durd ecuj, badeo ather edi, tali zietown "kow)-ke tail sungu, khothboo khoshboo band sukhir, gandaharusa sheitan karea www.nabed, kaseban destekarre, ch'e dêne enti dest ufeem, peem, amet Juwanherr ner (mad.) madeh petalu ke pir nessual jungles satur ial (actic -chaused mu, moonk hadee oobssee, oobssa, fena kan ke .pdr,-dob kan vagorb anda

amrool, katibutes

chohabak

ak-njebil mak k inappd ud e schb baro **իստ** սե

Latin.	Enylish.	French.	German.
—— Niger	black	uoir	Schwarz
Nitricum acidum	nitric acid (nitrous)	acide nitrique	Scheidewasser
Nitrum, Kali nitricum	saltpetre, n. of potash	nitrate de potasse	Salpeter
Nodus	node , swe lling	nœud, nodus	Knoten
Nox	uight	nuit	Nacht
Nucleus	kernel	amande, pepin	Kern
Numulite, numuline			· —
Nyctalopia	nyctalopy	nyctalopie	Tagblindbeit
Nycteris, Vespert.	bat, rear-mouse	chauve-souris	Fledermaus
Nymphæa alba	white water-lily	nenuphar, lis d'étang	.Wasserlille, Seeruse
Oblivium, Amnesia	forgetfuln ess	l'action d'oublier	Vergesslichkeit
Obstructio	obstruction	obstruction	Verstopf. (cines Org.
Ocimum album	white bazil, Ind. the		Rasilienkraut, weiss
Ocimum Basilicum	sweet bazil	basilic commun	Basilienkraut, indis
Ocimum pilosum	hairy basil	basilic pelu	Basilienkraut, haarig
Ocimum sanctum	sacred toolsee	basilic saint	Basilienkrant, beilig
Oculus	eye	i a: il	Auge
Odontalgia	tooth-ache	mal de dents	Zahnweh, Zahneche
Œdem s	odema, watery tum.	ædème, enflure	Wassergeschwuist
Olea æther. destill.	essential (volatile) oils	huiles exsentielles	Œle, ätherisch. ficht.
Olea expressa	tat (fixed) oils	hulles grasses (fixes)	Œle, fette (ausgeju ;
Oleum oliyarum	olive oil	huile d'oli ves	Oliveuői
Olfactus	smeil	odeur	Geruch
Olfactus privatus	defect of smelling	privation d'odeur	Mangel an Geruck
Olibanum	olibanum (Indian)	eucens	Weihrauch
Onania	onanism	onanisme .	Selbstbefleckung
Onosma macroceph.			Ochseuzunge, grussk.
Operatio	operation	opération	Operation
Ophthalmia	ophthalmy	inflamniat. des yeux	Augenentzündung
Opium	opium	opium	Mohnsaft
Opopanax	hercules all heal	gomme-resine opop.	Panaxgummi
Orchis, conopicie all.	orchis	_ 	
Orchitis, Testitis	inflam. (swelled) test.	inflammat, dea testic.	Hodenentzundung
Origan, heracl, aff. sp.		otigan héracléot.	Winter-Majoran-A.t
Origanum vulgare	marjoram	origan Vulgaire	Wohlgemuth Poster
Oryza rubra	red rice	riz (rin) rouge	Reiss, rother
Os (genit. oris)	mouth	bouche	Mund, Maul
Os (genit. ossis.)	bone	, 08	Knochen, Bein
Oscitatio, Hiatus	yawning	bâillement	Gähnen
Otalgia, otitis	ear ache	mai d'oreille	Ourenach., O. Ent.
Otorrhœa	fluxion from the ear	écoulement d'oreille	Ohrenfluss
Ovum	egg	. cuif	Ei
Oxalis Acetosella	wood-sorrel	petite oseille	Sauerklee
Oxalis corniculata	three-leaved sorrel	oseille à trois feuilles	Sauerampfer, dreib!.
Oxyria elatior	i		(Sauerling)
Oxysaccharum	sytup of vinegar	syrup de vinaigre	hasigayrup
Oziena	ozaena 	ozene	Nasengeschw, stink.
Pæonia corallina	peony, species of	pione, (espèce	Pringstrose (Art.
Palatum	paiale	palais	Gammen
Palma	palm of the hand	palme	Handflache
Palpebra	, property	·	* * *****

Turkish. Indian & Cathm. Archien. Perrian. torizzo i izlelo jurek kupkep etmek periode i dill bbetk-ul-halb dolama, yaremi maryk, dehbas, dabus chendri, dakhes chendres goli (kivra)-kavendi keern. keder ekmek, etmek rotes khobs, sysh 062 ghiós ágrijik sebbei teddes perde Jahan kashkhashi kashkhash bettee فالأصفاد gul a bocara khuskhush keebkbash kooknar pust, potolet eza-domia, seminiik nesel behred, fall) istirkha, sust i asa jhole kenturan mafinj, mokbela manicol udbrusg consents bald Japiekan borryk-ni meisa dogharifit t'oled salden Jemane sutekva mieri ke (guli)-dane kura, babbi sheker kure, habbet-ul-kund turn, habb I nebed jeveri sarajec obekakel pestinai, secutul shekaket migroe jou mukadem van akrot, baned. mohr, moor terrus (bushu) tauuse, 1Aous towns chhattee, hek glöks older eloch kantari bit ota kboroe (bighul? bir nevi bit etn ellobon (P. tuberosa) penjmoet hekleb, bit elo le h kammel jue am (kesilr)-bisee pashu minklari sule kolmak pacha bemman erejien rakhmah, ghybeb pela Inahivjes irosh(u) tebemrak deri, meebla post Hid kir deadee alk, orkogen aleti er, hazib, seker teser, thavuk ghiösi obeftaleo shoftslov kho(a)kh aree bettbu i bagel bagelgend fena kokas ter erak mustin afak: rijel pyr buwa yamurjak, weba taun, wobbek tauuo misree fied andeb mittee ke têl neft jagbee noft, kuffer althoud? maghdunes peterselle me(g)dence bakdones andrestus andraelun mortskel andrasius anheadfrijee akelek akele elthial kamehachoo bir nevi manthar gatchee fetr? mushrum? mát moong ma(mash) balgam defa kunind. balgham senkijee balgum te julab mooselat beighets burma aghajen semgh hokm chal chuckers he goods samgb-ul-nekbish kahauj t traopad bagouri tokhm i peals babb ul-ares pettiru ka bee(n)j properdeb trener chichegee kaltenj kaganj hour, kurrous reng, kbecab вота ealigh, leun reeg goire habb habb babb guad i pimber goost futtl

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
Palpitatio cordis	palpitat. of the heart	palpitation du cœur	Heraklopfen
Panarit. Paronhch.	whitlow	panaris	Nageigeschwür
Pandanus odoratiss.	sweet-scented pand.	pandan odoriférante	Pandanus, wohlriech
Panis	bread	pain	Brod
Pannus oculi	vascular albugo	ongle a l'œil	Fell im Auge
Papaver Rhœas	corn (red) poppy	coquelicot	Feldmohn
Papaver somniferum	opium (white) poppy	pavots	Mohn
Paralysis	palsy	paralysie	Lähmung
Paralyticum	paralytic	paralytique	Geälhmt
Pareira brava	wild vine	vigne sauvage	Griceswurzei
Parietaria	wall-pelitory	pariétaire	Manerkraut
Partus	delivery, childbirth	accouchement	Enthindung
Aff. post partum	after births affect.	. —	Niederkunstsbeschw.
Pastillu(m)s, Trochis.	pastil	dragée en sucre	Kügelchen, Pastille
Pastinaca Secacul	paranip of the desert	panais checacul	Möhre aus der Woste
Pavia			
Pavo	peacock	påon	Pfau
Pectus	chest	poitrine	Brust
Pedicularis labellata	louse-wort	pédiculaire	Läusekrant
Pedicul. punjmool	louse-wort	pédiculaire	Läusekraut
Pediculus	louse	pou	Laus
Pedicul. ingu. adhær.	crab-louse	morpion	Filslaus
Pediluvium	foot-bath	pédiluve	Fusebed
Pelecanus	pelican	pélican	Pelikan
Pellis, cutis	skin, cuticle, hide	peau, cuir	Haut, Fell
Penis, Memb. virile	penis	membre génital	Glied, manufiches
Pernio	chilblain	engelure	Frostbeule
Persicum, malum	peach	pêche	Pfirsiche
Perspiratio fœtida	offensive perspiration	transpiration fétide	Ausdünst., abeiriech.
Pes	foot	pled	Fuss
Pestilentla	plague, pestilence	peste	Pest
Petroleum	rock-oil, petrol	pétrole	Steinől
Petroselinum sativ.	paraley	persil	Petersilie
Peucedanum	hog's-fennel	peucédane	Pestfenchel
Phagedæna	sloughing ulcers	ulcère rongeant	Geschwüre, fress.
Phalius esculentus	morel	morille	Morchel
Phasool. aconttifolius	green gram		Schminkbohnenart
Phaseol. Mungo	green gram		Schminkbohnenart
Phaseol. radiatus	green gram		Schminkbohnenart
Phlegmagoga	phlegmagogue	phlegmagogue	Schleimabführmittel
Phon dactyl, gummi	gum of a date palm	gomme de dattier	Palmbaum gummi
Physalis flex. radix	fl. winter cherry,rt. of	physal. flex., racine	Schluttewurz., biegs.
Physalis flex. semina	fl.winter cherry, seeds	physal. flex., semenc.	Schlute, biegs., Sam.
Physalis engi Alkekn	wintercherry	alkékenge, coqueret	Judenkirschen
Picrorrhiza, kurrooa		g	
Pigment.Color.Tinct.	pigment	couleur	Färbestoff, Farbe
Pilula	pill	pilule	Pilie
Pimberi gummi			Pimpergumml
Pimenta (Myrtus)	alispice	polvre de la jamaique	Neugewurz
Pimpinella Saxifraga	burnet-saxifrage	boucage	Steinbibernelle
Pinus indica			Himalaja-Fichte
	'	•	

Turkish.	Arobian,	Persian,	Indian & Cashm.
fystyk aghajes	zineher		abil tea
boso-(fulful)-l-(bur	felfel abled	chilgoreb fifti nufed	chil, jar chitta mirch
tembal	aben, tambool	pan, tambool	
Weis-(fulful)-biber		Ridi i derut	pao pipel, magao
usun biberen köka	dar(mag)-filfi)(1)		chivek, pippula monta
kars biber	ark ol-magna	pipela mula i filii es-secah	gol(kalee)mirj, murch
balyk		mahee	Bott mare large and an annual
*	Semek, aamek	i ——	
shan fystyk	fistali	; pieta	g giste Colombiano brown
halaha	soutur, metter	, kirseneh	chors! (paharee)
belgham.	brighem	belgham	balgham kir
katren	katran, aift, kir, kair	katran	4
methingh	weshimeh	meshimeh	meshimeh
pire otu, funtioon	lepag-, basr kutoona	interphol	abikem para, ispagbi
eloeriee japrak	Seeso-ool-bomi	bartung (the seeds)	bartung, berngul
chinar	delb	chiant	chinar
		deljan	paterchue
_			oulal .
pto pulie (Comin)	shiturudge	shiterrek	'chittarnol
kurabun	' risat utwed, cross	, emp	alica.
kurshum tasa	riosa helue	surb sherin	mitta sika
todijen	anitijan	dê jeneb	chatti (pellu)-ke dok
			avpeque
			TRD TARGET
		gendulek	pangunee
_		(towdri sufed) seeds)	gool skaboo
			machooti? dreb
_		en 'trose	mdmai
		matrinj mebio (puoj. j	mecheen
		ARTER AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	matrin) garri
		rivesh, mad	chokelebrn
		the state of the s	echour (pahati)
beefulj	as ruo- ná-kelb	beopultals	kbunkeli, linger
hermale	hovasic	makek i binee	sului
elma	tellak, tufs	tulla, séb	er(e)
hawak	sejeret-ui-bak	dirakht i probeh	eeddar?
demas	kbinaeer	bheok	90v, moot
armio etu	; buklut-al-(hom.)mob.	arjilem (kherefek)	horfe, inonia (P.olet.)
Hchire, sherbet	sherbet	pophidonee shurbut	pina, sharbut
-	iden-of far	merzenjutik	murda?
_		khrush, wudjene	albeise, aikul pysa
		! ——	Jend he draht
ste kuleghi otu		oostookboodus kesh.	kalavesters
eritr	ooj sa, kokamalia r	alon-cheh) bakhara	niubokhara, sojes
dhagh bebegut agts.			_
g(u)llalume	habkah, haves :	, khamalit	Lhorn, kharisht
ques, ghik	Jarah, herr(1)	Jereb, kkarisht (Ind.)	pimalen kê khorek
Jespus, budenk	pg:len), bebak		
			hatmel, charges
uk jiger	tyek, feuad	ahush	pápen
ens, lubrath	shahem, shahmet	mage	mage
bulamash, lapa	Tapa	lepa	taks, ferrer
FOL II		•	± r

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
Pinus pinea	pine	pin ——	Fichte
Piper album	white pepper	poivre blanc	Pfeffer, weisser
Piper Betle	betel, pan leaf	bétel	Wasserpfeffer, Bet
Piper longum	long pepper	polyre long	Pfeffer, langer
Piper. longi, rad.	long pepper, root of	poivre long, racine	Pielferwurz, lauge
Piper nigrum	black pepper	poivre noir	Pfeffer, schwarze
Piscis	fish	poisson	Fisch
Pistaciæ, nucleus	pistachio(nut)almond	pistache	Pimper.auss
Pisum sativum	large pea	grand pois	Saat-Erbse
Pituita, Phlegma	phlegm, slime	pituite, flègme	Schleim
Pix	tar, pitch	goudron, poix	Theer, Pech
Placenta	after-birth	secondines	Nachgeburt
Plant. Ispaghula	spogel seed	plantain pulic., sem.	Flohsamen(art)
Plantago major	great plantain	plantain	Wegerich, grosse
Platanus orientalis	plane-tree	platane	Ahornbaum
Plectranth. aromatic.	sweet scent. coleus	plectranthe	Plectranthus
Plectranth. rugosus		piectranthe	Plectranthus
Plumbago Zeylanica	ceylorie leadwort	dentelaire	Bleiwurs, Zeylanisch
Plumbum	lead	plomb	Blei
Plumbum aceticum	sugar of lead	sucre de saturne	Bleizucker
Pneumonia	inflamm. of the lungs	pneumonia	Lungenentzündung
Pon laxa (aff. sp.)	mesdow-grass	poa, paturin	Graskrautert
Podophyilum Emodi	i incadow-grass	podophylle	Entenfuse, Fuseblate
Polanisia		podopnyne	Sivenius, Pusiva
Polyanthes tuber.	tuber. polyanthus	polyanthé tubéreuse	Tubumes mendes
Polygon. aviculare	1	polygone	Tuberose, gemeine
Polygon, linifolium	knot-grass	polygone	Pfinnse, vieleckige
Polygon, macroph.	knot-grass	polygone	Pflanze, vielechige
PolygMatringe	knot grass	polygone	Pflanze, vieleckige
Polygonum molie	knot grass	i polygone	Pflanze, vieleckige
	knot-grass		Pflanze, vieleckige
Polypod. Sekour	polypody	i polypode	Tüpfelfarnart
Polypod. vulg.	polypod y	polypode	Engelsüss, Süsslaru
Polypus	polype	polype	Polyp
Pomum	apple	pomme	Apfel
Populus alba	white poplar-'ree	peuplier blanc	Pappel, weisse
Porcus	pig, hog, swine	cochon	Schwein
Portulaca	purslain	pourpier	Portulak
Potio, Potus	potion, draught	boisson	Trank, Getrank
Primula veris	cowslip	primevère	Schlüsselblume
Prolapsus	prolapse	chute	Vorfail
Prosop. spicigera	pod of the radish	prosopis	(Baum, ostind.)
Prunella vulg.	self-heal	sacicle	Selbstheil
Prunum	plum	prune	, Pflaume
Prunus sylv.	sloe-tree	prunellier	Schlehendorn
Prurigo	itching	démangeatson	Jucken
Psora, scables	itch	gule, rogne	Kraitze
Pulegium	pennyroyal	pouliot	Poley
Pulicaria arabica	flea-bane	pulicaire	Flöhkraut
Pulmo	lung	poumon	Lunge
Pulpa	pulp	pulpe	Mark
Puls (gen. pultis)	pap, panade	bouilfle	Brei

país

sufuf

Turkish.

Arabian.

Persian.

Indian & Cashm.

gelinjik chlehegee nabs, nams sufuf, tos pomza tashee ghiöz bebeguee ishal idiji, surduraja ant

mafaal sufuf bajar afruj hadak(at)-ul-ain mushii, monkyeb ke(y)h, sa:lyd Od ul-kara

kebikech

shifa ifakat

mubaredat

kelauah

rewund

rewund

rewund

rich

inlai mustakim

tebryd, teberrud

lik, ratinej, rali

fadji

abah

shulghum, luft

endeksi-aksi, tekrur

numane

sungh i kalsur merdumek i chehahm teukhie chirk, pak pust i birun akurkura leblab bak!et-ul-baredch emrud, naspatee ejas, neggass shah bulloot bulcot-ul-mulk balud belud, pelit? rish, ussil bekh gbowk, dudoo divda, dufdeh

shulgum turb sengin i avas tekrur mandegee tshag shudence makut dowaha surd, mubared surd germ shuden kilue rai(i), lai mosberi reywund, reond reywund keshmeree reywund cheenee durd badee burg i-(keshm.)-tib.

sumaklı, shumuk kakrasinghee

bed Inlir k bandeh rub

gul surkh, goolab hasalban aksir kamila(h), kumbela rodeng, runas surh soorkh

dekbar peoree turshek, humas kisem as tursbek

odulkahar sarmashik ? armud meshe-palut palamud kiok (kur)bagha dajan chichegee shalgham turb avazi tutkun suchu tekrariama saghalma dogru baghersak and profiles sok almak, sovuklik böbrek chamsakisi, dammer rawend rawend rawend jel ribee bis nevi guidefnesse

zehirlee summak kbyiva gulmak rub

tenhak, titrik

kormesi gui biberye

kok bola körmesee sgatsh chile(gee) bijartien yemishee gverjirij turabet humra kusu kulaghee bir nevi kuyu kulashi kushkummas dish. sonierom andal

sumak, tumtum sumak semmije khirwa, kharva, arund Ithakna

hoolas kashmeeree

rib, robb wurd ahmor ukleel-ul-jibbul

fa(et), fu(u)ah, fooh ahmor

ullejbek?

turabet bumra hubuck khorasauce hammaydah shekl

assi berree

ark puree, daro, chooruk?

roten (sanscritt) joolab rim, pak, rad? bar ke chile akurkurra, sočnil

enjasa sandiyan sita-supari jur, mool, mool mendak, melduk kakunjki? sitel gungiu, shulghum moolee halk bund morke manda bojana hataba hone tundree tenda daroo tenda lena gurde dammar, dhoona rivend, rewund pombechal, netr rivend cheence badee ke pir tasektahin tantree kakrasingi

arendi basneb rub sad barg, scuti gulab ke phul

kamud, reroo (Hoyle) munjeeth, pahargu o lasi, sous

tshanj arook peori kateten, arekej (ebree) band(a) obujee

Latin.	English.	French.	German.
Pulsatilla	pasque flower	pulsatilie	Küchenscheile
Pulsus	puise	pouls	Puls
Pulvis	powder	poudre	(Arsnei)pulver
Pumex(icis, lapis)	pumice-stone	pierre-ponce	Bimestein
Pupilla	pupil	pupille, prunelle	Pupille
Purgamentum	purgative	purgatif, laxatif	Abführungsmittel
Pus	matter, pus	pus, sanie	Elter
Putamen	the ext. shell of a nut	l'extérieur écorce	Acussere FrSchale
Pyrethri, radix	pellitory (of spain)	pyrethre	Zahowursel
Pyrola umbeliata	winter-green	ругове	Wintergran
Pyrus	pear	poire	Birne
Quercus (Robur)	oak	chên e	(Loh)-Eiche
Quercus, glans	acorn	gland (fruit du chêne)	Eichel, Ecker
Radix	root	racine	Wursel
Rapa esculenta	edible frog	grenouille	Frosch. granbunter
Ranunculus	crow-foot	renoncule	Hahpenfuss
	turnip	navet	Rube, weisse
Rapa (Brassica) Raphanus sativus	radish	raifort cultivé	Rettig
Raucedo	hoarseness	raucité	Helserkeit
Recidivus morbus	relapse (in disease)	récidive	Recidiv, Rückfall
Reconvalescentia	convalescence		(Wieder)-Genesung
Rectum	rectum	guérison, convalesc.	Mastdarm
		boyau culier	Kühlmittel
Refrigerantla	making cold	réfrigérants	
Refrigeratio	cold caught	refroidissement	Erkältung Niere
Ren	kidney	rein, rognon	Fichtenhara
Resina pini	resin (Indian)	resine, galipot	Rhabarber
Rheum		rhubarbe	
Rheum (Australe)	rhubarb (Himalayas)	rhubarbe	Rhabarb. (himalej.)
Rheum palmat.	rhubarb	rhubarbe	Rhabarb. (chines.) Rheumatismus
Rheumatismus	rheumatism	rhumatisme	1
Rhododend. campan.	bearded rhd., leaves of	rhododendron	Rosenlorbeer
Rhus Coriaria	elm-leaved sumac	sumac(h)	Sumach, Gerberbaum
Rhus Kakrasinghea	·	: —— !	Sumachart
Rhus Toxicodendron	poison oak	sumac vénéneux	Giftsumach
Ricinus communis	castor-oil plant	ricin	Wunderbaum
Risus	laughter	rire	Lachen
Rob	rob (gem, conserve)	rob	Saft, eingedickter
Rosa glandulifera	rose grandular	rose glandulitère	Rose, drüsentragend
Rosa rubra	red rose	rose rouge	Rose, ruthe
Rosmarinus officin.	rosemary	rosmarin	Rosmarin
Rottlera tinctoria	coloring Rottlera	Rottlera colorifique	Rottlera, färbende
Rubia (tinctor.) Munj.	madder	Rarance	Färberröthe, Grapp
Rubrum	red	rouge	Roth
Rubus Idæus (fruct.)	raspberry	frambolse	Himbeere
Rubus vulgaris	blackberry	murrier des haies	Bromberre
Ructus	eructation, belch	eructátion	(Auf) rülpsen
Ruku tinctoria	annotto	roucou	Orlean
Rumex acetosa	sorrei	oseille	Sauerampfer
Rumex-Beenjbund	sorrel, spec. of	oseille	Sauerampferart
Rumex obtusifolius	broad-leav. dock	oseille a large feuille	Ampfer, breitblattr.
Ruscus aculeatus	butcher's broom	houx freion	Mausdorn(busch)

Turkish.	Arabian.	Persian,	Indian & Cashm.
	sudab	sudab	saturi
papas otu	i —		
kara ardichee	abhal		'
	afunet-ul-mideh	akhlat i mideh	klejch nasañ
scheker, nebad	shegger, sukhir, kund	shukir, nebad	mis(h)ree, che(e)nec
kham sheker	sukker kham	goor	gur, goor
saår	sugbeenuj	sugañoon	gendel, kundel
		sagodaneh	sabudana, sagoo
salip	khoossie taleb	salep i misri	salep misree
salyar, aghyz suyu	bezak, ryk, tefi	āb i deban	badee, thook
soghut, shjad	gharab, khilaf, atha?	bed, safsaf	bed
	khilaf belki, runf	bed e mooshk	mushke béd
kemaserius	kemaserius	irak ? miswak	rasuna (leaves)
			macherhak
		, -	shorli
	' 	tokbm i kunowcheh	shorii ke tiee,n)j
adachia, dish otu	shefakas, quoisi	ealbia	
majas.	belesem, ukt(h)ee	khaman?	
ardij sakiece	sundroos	sundrus	sundrus
kan	demm	khun	lou
saghlyk	a6, kbeir	chagh, dorust	rajec-(bazi)
agh sandal	(ud)essundal ables	sundul sufe(i)d	chunden
körmezi sandal	sundel abmer	supdul soorkh	lel(ruckut)-chundun
(k)bornennee	(k)boresene(t)		
bokkom	bukum	bukum, bookum	puttung, vakam
	jous-ul-ret	binduk hindee, rita	reetha, retie
	·	•	hooroo (bengali)
saboon	sahoon	suboon	saboon
anserut	unzerut, ungeroot	gualit i berar	mas khore(h)
saparind	oushba mugrabes	öshbeh	mokor, sarsa
lpar, oater	' 		Peshant
	, 		mehmoodie
maahmudla, wakam.	. sakmunia, sugmoonia	mehmudeh shateb	bar p menmoonia
yarma	tebse		tain
	· hameira uskankur	lspermeh rêk mahes	rêk machil
eakankur akile	dorani, seretan (ulc.)	seretan	seretan ke pora(ii)
	teshakuk	-	chir
jari(li)k, chatlak iskorbit illetee	tenfykh, sayd-ul-fum.	kula, mujokteree	
khimeh akreb	akreb, akrab	geshdum	atua, bichoo(a)
siraje (illetee)	bausiab, khunazir	khenasir	kansiren
sefistan	mokses, sepistan	sebestan, segpistan	lech)eura
charder mahmusin		——	
yumushadiji ilaj	muleien, tesekenat	tahsif(nerm) kunind.	aramvala shei
,			peilkatch
			suretchen
	4.00		egenebir
tokh(u)m, dane	habb, buzzir	to o)thm, danch	dane, bee, bee,u j
ak asma otu	hel-ul-alem	_	
	•		hatermool
killige ota	skeikh-ur rebi	atrigarus (c.tulg.)	mongolu kum

rue sabadilla barren savine foul stomach sugar raw sugar sagapenum (gum res.) sago salep (root)	rue cévadille savinier saburre aucre sucre brut gomme sagapenum sago	Raute Läusesamen mexic Sadebsum Magenunreinigkrit Zucker Rohxucker Sagapengummi
barren savine foul stomach sugar raw sugar sagapenum (gum res.) sago salep (root)	savinier saburre aucre sucre brut gomme sagapenum	Sadebsum Magenunreinigkrit Zucker Rohzucker
foul stomach sugar raw sugar sagapenum (gum res.) sago salep (root)	saburre aucre sucre brut gomme sagapenum	Magenunreinigbrit Zucker Rohzucker
sugar raw sugar sagapenum (gum res.) sago salep (root)	aucre sucre brut gomme sagapenum	Zucker Rohrucker
raw sugar sagapenum (gum res.) sago salep (root)	sucre brut gomme sagapenum	Rohrucker
raw sugar sagapenum (gum res.) sago salep (root)	gomme sagapenum	
sagapenum (gum res.) sago saleµ (root)		Sagapengammi
sago saleµ (root)		
salep (root)		Sagu
	salep	Schleimwursei
Pativa, adjute	salive	Speichel
willow	saule	Weide(nbanm)
		Weide, agyptische
· · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Zahnbürstenbaum
		Salbei, klebrige
•		Moorcroft's Salbei
	1	Moorer, Salbei same
· ·		Salbei
•		Hollunder, schwarze
	1	Wachholderhers
	_	
	,	Blut
		Gesundheit
•		Sandalhols, weise
, ,		Sandalhols, roth
		Wurmkrauteamen
	, , , ,	Sapas-(Blau)hols
• • • •		Seifenbaumnuss
fish-poisou		Fischgift
soap	SAVOD	Seife, gemeine
sarcocolla		Gummiharz, orient.
sarsaparilla	salsepareille	Sassaparilla
pepper-wort	sarriette	Plefferkraut
- -		
scammony	scammonèe	Scammonin m
scarification	scarification	scarifici re n
scarlet fever	fièvre scarlatine	Scharlachfieber
skiuk	scinque des pharmac.	Stink, Landkrokodu
scirrhous tumour	tumeur carcinomat.	Verhärtg., krebshaft
chap, chink	crevasse	Hautschrunden
s corvy	scorbut	Scharb., Mundfaule
scorpion	scorpion	Scorpion
king's evil	écrouelles	Scrophelkrankheiten
sebestens	sébeste	Cordie, schwarze
spurred rye	selgle ergoté	Mutterkorn
sedatives		(Mittel) berubigerde
stone-crop	vermiculaire	Mauerpfeffer
		
house-leek?	- -	
seed	semence, grain	! · S;a)ame
1	i ·	lmmergrån
	•	Aschenkrautart
THE WORL Grounded	-	Kreuzkrautart
	Egyptian willow tooth-brush tree glutinous sage Moorcroft's sage seeds of Moorcr. sage sage elder sandarac blood health sandalwood (white) saunderswood (red) worm seed sappan-(log)-wood Ind. soap-(berry) nut fish-poisou soap sarcocolla sarsaparilla pepper-wort —— scammony scarification scarlet fever skink scirrhous tumour chap, chink scurvy scorpion king's evil sebestens spurred rye sedatives stone-crop ——	Egyptian willow tooth-brush tree glutinous sage Moorcroft's sage seeds of Moorcr. sage sage elder sandarac blood health sandalwood (white) saunderswood (red) worm seed sappan-(log)-wood Ind. soap-(berry) nut fish-poisou soap sarcocolla sarsaparilla pepper-wort scarification scarife fever skink scirrhous tumour chap, chink scurvy scorpion king's evil sebestens spurred rye seed semence, grain pervenche cinéraire sauge Moorcroft's

Arabian,

Turkish.

Persian. Indian & Cashm.

			J
senameki musukah balah sami	sunamekhi	suna mekbee	sern3
murekeb-balyk gemi.	zubet-ul-bahr	kef i derlah	semunderjak
abreshum, ipek	abrishem, haryr	abrishem	reshm, pat
(j)ylan	uf-iey, ha(l)jeh	mår	sup, keera
(j)ylan derisee	jild-ul-hayat	pust i mar	sa(m)p ke chile
peynir sui (»udu) chorek otu	meh jiben	ab i peynir	penir ke panee
	simsim, sumsum	kunjid	i til(1)
lch (don)-jaghy	shahum	pih, peeb towdrie?	churbee
		towaner	coongoonle (butce)
chakmak tashee	hessouch	sungh i tufenk	chirkaj macher.
khurdai	kburdal	sirebuf	patter bundukvala
kara khurdal	i jirshir	auri, sependan	siru, race
(h)yntah	fook	bokcheh	ASUF
\ - /y====	TORK	khoob kulan	hitkee, hirkee
	· <u></u>	Allood Edian	k(h)aksbee sedischij
sus uzluk	bararet, attesh	tishnegee	i
chob-chines	khusb sipie	choob chiny	! pyasa, tre ! shook chiga
bit nevi iri maghdan	Engo eibie	, sebermura	morchei
kalia tuzu	killi, mith-ul-kali	• skar	kar, sedgle muttle
tiiki-(turbuc) uzumi	anub.ul-saleb	Lach-mach, moko	giderdagh, pilek butee
	barlenjan burrle	kendiaree, kootaya	kantakari, momoli
trenk patiljance	tomattein	badenjan roomee	betaun rumi
jer elmace		aloo	Alu
qi(a)ka	noum, nass, rahat	khab, aram	ninder, son
sigir chekilmesee	teshenuj	keshiden i azah	kichije
motelim	suret ensai	jerian i menni	d'hant
	dukhu	i	moond(h)ee (butes)
***		·	
Ispanak	esbanj	isfanak, ispanak	palek, palung
(y)raky tekrar	arruk hale	shrab duatesheh	sbrab(daroo) dustesh
dalak tutliesce	tuhal	supors	leb
slunger, sung(ui)er	isferij	aber moordeh	moosbadul
ada soanu, unsoul	iskeel, basal ul-'ar	peyas i deshtee	junglie plaz, iskeel
-			nemuk pelli
kalai, galai	risas ablus, kazdyr	ursees, kulal	kulei
mervek	zebib-ul-jebel	. mavizek	mavisej
		!	telvalen
baselseslik	nher, aker, akym	! hamelbund	sen, oojar kullor
ansyrma	éts	atsa, otas	niche, chikunna
anserdeje	mushuk, sobad	DUSWAF	atus
	mudorrat		
karabash otu	hafes-ul roa	oostokhadoos	ostok hodus
mkleli k uwetlen dur	mokewyst mecode(h)	doval (bazm) e mideh	basm (hajm) vala
bogbesen damgbuli	silat, jedret	giler	giliar
		falls	papeeta
		keshkepel	alrmulli
karga bukeng	kanek-ul-kölb	aserakee	kuchle(h), koochla
			magunes kuhi
kara liakhur(Maria.)	usteruk, miat	mosti suogh ,stor.sp.)	selajeet (stor. spec.)
	sii arrus, miati lubai	mia sailah	tala saile

French.

German.

English. Latin. séné Sennesblätter Sennæ folia seuda Tintenfischknoch cuttle-fish bone os de sèche Sepiæ os Selde silk soie Sericum Schlange serpent, snake Serpens, Anguis serpent cast skin of a serpent Balg einer Schlan Serpent. exuvia la peau d'un serpent Serum lactis Molken whey petit-lait desam, orient. Sesamum orientale oriental sesamum sésame d'orient Sevum tallow, suct Talg suif Sida Sida side sida Siegesbeckla orient. Slegesbeckia, seeds of Siegesbeckia Siegesbeckia Silica, silex flint, pebble caillou Kiesel, Feuerstein moutarde blanche Semi, welsser Sinapis alba white musterd Senf, schwarzer Sinapis nigra black mustard moutarde noir Schluchsen Singultus hiccup, hiccough sanglot, boquet Heidenrettig Sisymbrium Irio london-rocket irion, raifort sauvage flax weed Sisymbrium Sophia sisymbre Sophia Besenkraut, gross Sitis thirst solf Durst Smilax China (e)squine Chinawurzel china root Smyrnium olusatrum comm. Alexanders maceron commun Smirnenkraut carbonate of soda carbonate de soude Laugensaiz, miner Soda carbonica morelle à fruits noirs Nachtschatten, sch Solanum-(fur.)nigrum black nightshade morelle de Jacquin Solanum Jacquini Jacquin's nightshade Jacqu. Nachtsbatt Solanum lycopers. paradise (love)-apple pomme d'am., tomate Paradies (Liebes) a Erdapfel Solanum tuberosum potato pomme de terre Schlaf, Ruhe Somnus, Quies sommeil, repos sleep, rest, repose Krampf Spasmus spasm spasme seminal flux Samenfluss Spermatorrhœa écoulement spermat. Sphæranthus indicus indian sphæranth sphéranthe d'inde Kugelblume, indis Spigelia anthelmia worm-grass (s.maryl.) Spigelie, wuratrei spigélie, anthelmint. Spinacia oleracea spinack Spinat épinard Spicitus vini (rectifts.) alcohol Branntwein, rectif. ésprit de vin, alcool Splenitis inflam. of the spleen splénétique Milzkrankheit Schwamm Spongia sponge éponge Squilla, Scilla sea onion, squill Meerzwiebel scille, squille Stalactites stalactite stalactites Tropfstein Stannum étain Zion Läusesamen, Stepl Staphisagria stavesacre, louse-wort staphisaigre Stenactis bellidioid. Unfruchtbarkeit Sterilitas barrenness, sterility stérilit**é** sneezing éternuement Niesen Sternumentum Niesemittel Sternutatorium sternutatory sternutatoire Reizmittel Stimulantia remedia stimulants stimulantes Stœchas arabica at(o)echas arabique Steechas, arabische arabic stechas Stomachica remedia stomachics stomachiques Magenmittel Struma, Bronchocele swell. of the thyroid Kropf goitre Strychn. F. St. Ignatli fève de St. Ignace St. Ignatius bean Ignazbohne Strychn nux potator. clearing nut noix à purifier (l'eau) Nusa zur Reinigun Strychn. nux vom. poison nut noix vomique Krähenaugen Stylophor. Nepalense Styrax, Storax storax (resiu' Storax gummi styrax

storax liquide

Storax, flussiger

Styrax liquida

liquid storax

Turkish. manter agachi sichrama stair kahraba, kahribar su sude benner su ter k(i)ükurt kükürt tizabae ahaf sagbyriyk

oburub, sherbet tutun, dokhan tabashir agach kuvunn simeghi tiik, tuik

demir hindee dergaran

jaban hindibasee bursuk Buf, misaj tirmentiana tirmentia agh, tokmi toprak tashag haplon, tosbagha chekilmesi

tchal teriak faruk

editmur, objemur kiel(lik) (illeter) bulak ehinlemen jedi japrak ota ulushmakilk kitre bir nevi sukestanasa

grillgen-(nement)-otu

ghi kastanesi kiprik gida ichindo tridi, su yunjeni ary boghday dommus elmaseo jumra irabarjik

titreme

Arabian,

seded, sejreti gatta ilahtilaj (a nabet) irareb, kernulbuhr osaret) esaret lebni, tuba arrak habrit, kibris ma-uj-kabrit hamel, fersejek munsijat damem

tabasheer

kobub(kevkeb)-ni-ere
sumrot-ul-(osel) turf.

ombile, tumir **bindi**

chirop

rettin
hindibal berree
zuraub
tablet, mozaj
but(to)m, tyrmentina (
habbet-ni-khizm
tin
haish, beyd
siid, bakkeh
tasas, terrmodet

treak faruk
sejreht-ni-heist
hasha.catar-ni-heisyr
oglamur
kara(sh), safeti
tervin, tinio-ni-hen
(ark)onjher
khedr
samagh-ni-katad

chay

| rusha nedab hoteb-ul hustar | shar munimib | fasset-ul-ma | l'euta, histeb

sela.

Persian.

peridm, terpiden karpoba res ab shir rengi hidrar, peraina gowgerd, kibrast arrak i gagert ahaf

toeresh

loder shirek kupd, sherbet tumbaku tubasheer

tuik gazmasej tumir i hiodea

hosar pa bludiba junglee blahmee? (Hind.) tablet gunda buruja khinjek gel, khak hoseleb sangh puakt rastmanden i srir mucdechub cha treak faruk

nater,kalender(Atab.)

badkbors

avas kanda

unjbur

bhadder

kaseers, katira

singera

lerse

itaid

,kbar) kbusuck

perval

gendum

rodod, guda

| Indian & Cashm.

dett he draht
purkun, terkun
kepoer
ree
dood
moorks-(puresh)ouus
gundhuk
gundhuck he tassab
fetile(b)

dors, bols, jids m u m r a n i ludhra misrike sherbet tumakoo, soon putta benslochun

abrak mangui, ga sm a sy lusiee, umbulée pellmoadi tan khujoora, kunkot patekel, m. hand birmee, puetai வைத்தி, அவவு duna, bazard babt e kudra mittee petalue kachu(wa) sidi reneb muede lukree eha

good)
sha-sha
unjeter
sonjana, bebush
testiru
singharu
hawna
heeskhupra (T.decs.)
gobroo, ka mer kus
peeval
dane, kanek, gibu.s

dane, kanek, gibma kanekachow i resoul!

Latin.	English.	French.	German
Suber (Quercus)	cork-nak	liége	Korkbeum Honfon Tools
Subsultus	a convuls. twitching	sautillement	Hûpfen, Zucke
Succinum	amber	succin, ambre jaune	Bōrnstein So &
Succus	juice	suc, jus	Saft
Succus lactosus	milky juice	suc lacteux	Saft, milchartig
Sudor, Ephidrosis	sweat, perspiration	sueur, transpiration	Schweiss
Sulphur	brimstone	soufre	Schwefel
Sulphuricum, acid.	sulphuric acid	acide sulphurique	Schwefelsäure
Suppositorium	suppository	suppositoire	(Stuhl)-Zäpfche
Suppurantia	suppuratives	suppuratifs	Mittel, seitigend
Surditas	deatness	surdité	Taubheit
Swertia petiolata	Swertia	Swertia (Gentianée)	Tarant (Euslana
Symplocos cratagoid.	symplocos	symploque	Symplocos
Syrupus, Sorbettum	sirop, syrup	sirop	Zuckersaft, Sche
Tabacum	tobacco	tabac	Tabak
Tabashir	sugar of bamboo	tabachir	Tabaschir
Tacamahaca	tacamahaca resin	tacamaque	Tacamahacahara
Talcum	talk mica	tale	Talk
Tamaricis ind. gall.	tamarisk, galls of	noix de galle de tamar.	Gallapfel von Ta
Tamarindus	tamarind	tamerin	Tamarinde
Tanacetum vulgare	tansy	tanaisie	Rainfar(r)n, gem.
Tarantula	tarantula	tarentule	Tarantel
Taraxacum	dandellon	dent-de-lion, pissenlit	Lowenzahn
Taxus baccatus	yew-tree	if	Eibenbaum
Temperamentum	temperament	tempérament	Gemüthestimmu
Terebinthina	turpentine	térébenthine	Terpentin
Terebinthi semina	turpentine tree, seeds	semenc, de térébinthe	Terpentinbaum s
Terra	earth	terre	Erde
Testis	testicle	testicule	Hode
Testudo	testicie	tortue	
Tetanus		tétunos	Schildkröte
	tetanus	tetunos	Starrkrampf
Tetrantera apet. Thea	tetrantera, wood of	thé	
	tea	1	Thee
Theriaca Andromach.	theriac Andromach.	Andromach, thérlac	Andromac. Gegen
Thuja	tree of life	thuya, arbre de vie	Lebensbaum
Thymus Serpyllum	wild thyme	serpolet	Feldkümmei
Tilia Europea	llme-tree	tillier	Linde
Tinea capitis	scald-head	teigne	Kopfgrind
Tinnitus aurium	tinging of the ears	tintement d'orelle	Ohrenklingen
Tormentilla	tormentil	tormentille	Ruhrwurs
Torpor	numbness, torpor	engourdissement	Gefühllosigkeit
Tragacanthi gummi	tragacanth, gum of	gomme adragant	Tragacanth gumm
Trapa	water-nut	macre, saligote	Stach.(Wasser)-Nu
Tremor	trembling	tremblement	Zittern
Trianthem, pentandr.	trianthema	trianthème	Dreiblumenart
Tribulus	trib ulus	herse, tribule	Burzel (Teufels)-de
Trichiasis	invers.of the eye-lash.	renversement des cils	Augenwimpern Um
Trifol. (Menyanth.)	buck-bean	menianthe	Fieberklee
Triticum sativum	wheat	froment, blé	Weizen
Tuber cibarium	truffle	truffe	Trüffel
Tumor cysticus	cystic tumour	tumeur cystique	Balggeschwulst

turbud

Therkisk.

turbud 644 ferfun ekoürük(ée) belghamin eksürübee kurn eksärük futia letiskal yabis jare, chiben jerlu chiban enstielu chibance Mesoulats fore ashendirijee

guebek, glöbek glöbek aghrisee melbem, jagh tyrpak

freng sametee hus (liure)-egateh

hjørt

oldik, beni damlayan sidik yeirghan

rah(a):p bern usum benyuki kura cann hucheki arum. Aye utamée

bedf otu

--

reality kapluchasee Adree, chichek damar kan alma #eb(i)r sir hutrae garerjin otu solnjan

burjegbes

elgi) back doumest kawak, dawal, mesan. | mabuli, beyt-ul-boul

trabian.

turbed, turbed fetileb so(u)al, us(b)al soul balgamich soal yabis talya lutiaka ribieh karo, karbat habbet-ul mutteratin hachat)-masur(*)gekurbai maemineh khora ektiale

surre, sorrele woja-ul-somah क्रम है राज dafr, sufr, defer unfar-ut teeb

kern, kroe-ut-freng

rejecet ul-bak

lajvert

boul, shakh boul mutehathir enjareh harryk coocii. rebm, bell-ul olet maviaej, sebreb mewuj look laub of dabbah fersej, kun, danat fu, sucabul asbrat

inkebab, foar Jidei, haspe grob, ark fant, feward, mebrak merg, wim(4-m a d)maa al-dub(b) (Irmuberen dudididan, plur)

babb-ul-bara verenika | salil tambl, deutan Persian,

6tileb nuifek sulfeh balgamee sulfeh hoshk totia nefk I shihem kra i multie nestir kru i kounek. akeleh keruh reshe sakho jatesheb

lajvert gunk bore? maf derd Loaf mer bean dufer unfac I took perdeh I taheabin pechab, cheete sinaclet I bole kinfl, guaneb abers. becheden marine beydanch spgoor angoor 1 khies kos fu, symbul deshti

> tearth, abour chichek, avieh gek, rek foot, khun keshiden teber, moura gush i khyre barlateryan kern i skiken malab glung kedudaneb veronika gerdiden i skr shashdan

Indian & Cashm.

tirvi, niawut (fitnecr.) plita dudlj keng, khumee kengar sulti knog tutia affa phora, p'himunee maken he pilitorah **MARKET** purana porah p(h)orah akle bad ke-(sahm) porah

lajrest bujet, butaceri tuni Lette malbam nakhune(h) nuirha-(deo)-pertan ak ke nakhune karura, moot(e)r peshab ke topka to e Johnson augustoo chepah! kokh, uabb monaka, mosaukka kiehmieh dakh, gora (unripe) rich'h he dakh bililotten alwar, stram

dhoond, guobarre mais, namenna feet, lou bichne beers, veo, bibb bulerkonu sedgbelat, hamek Alevator بأعلوب etang hedudane. nagbabri **muke** pir penne

English.

French.

German.

Harnblase

Latin. Turbith, Wirbelwar turbith turbith (root) Turpethum convolv. Wieke tente Turunda tent Huflattich tussillage colt's-foot Tussilago Farfara Husten toux Tussis cough Schleimhusten toux pituiteuse pituitous cough Tussis pituitosa Husten, trockser dry cough toux sèche Tussis sicca Tutia, grave Tutia tutty tutie Wind (Tromm.) and tympanite **Tympanites** wind-dropsy Geschwür ulcère ulcer, sore Ulcus. Geschwar, einheim. ulcère endémique Ulcus endemi(c)um endemic ulcer Hohlgeschwär ulcère fistuleux Ulcus fistulosum fistulous ulcer Geschwür, chronisch ulcère chronique chronic ulcer Ulcus inveteratum Geschwür, fressrud uicère phagédén. phagedenic ulcer Ulcus phagedænicum Geschwar, vener. chancre, ulc. vénér syphilitic ulcer Ulcus syphiliticum Ulme elm orme Ulmus campestris Ultramarin outre(-)mer ultramarine Ultramarinum (Pflanze, kleine) (petite plante) (small sized plant) Umbellif. Butazeri Nabel nombril Umbilicus navel spasme ombilic Nabelkrampf Umbil. retractus navel-spasm Salbe onguent Unguentum ointment, salve Nagel (an Fingers) Unguls ongle nail (ein schnekendebel) Unguis odoratus black byzantine Augenfell Ungula oculi, Pteryg. ongle à l'œil film, web in the eye Harn Urina urine urine Harntröpfela Urinse stillicidium dégouttement d'urine urine, dribbling of ortie (Brenn)essel Urtica nettle Nesselsucht Urticaria vulgaris ésséra, fièvre ortiée nettle rash Gebärmutter Uterus womb matrice Rosine, grosse Uva passa major raisin sec grand great raisin Rosine, kleipe Uva passa minor lesser raisin raisin sec petit Wein-(traube) bere Uva vitis viniferse (grappe de) raisin grape Bärentraube Uva ursi bearberry busserole Mutterscheide Vagina vagina vagine Valeriana Baldrian valériane valerian V., schneckenformig Valisneria spiralis spiral Valisneria valisnérie en spirale Vanille Vanilla vanille vanilla Vaporinum(Balneum) Dampf bad bain de vapeurs vapour (steam)-bath Variola petite-vérole Menschenblatter small-pox Vena B!utader veine vein Venæsectio Aderlass saignée bleeding Venenum, Toxicum Gift poison poison Wollkraut Verbascum mullein bouillon-blanc Verbenz Eisenkraut Eingeweidewurm Vermis intestinalis intestinal worm ver intestinale Verm. Ascaris lumbr. Spul (Pallicad.)-wri ascaride lombric. long round worm Verm. Ascaris. vermic. Spring (After) wurt thread-worm ascaride Verm. Tænia tape-worm Bandwurm ver solitaire Veronica Beccabung. Bachbungen brooklime véronique aquatique Verruca. Warze wart verrue Vertigo Schwindel, Drehkt vertige giddiness

vessie

urinary bladder

Vesica urinaria

Turkish.

Arabian.

Persian.

Indian & Cashm.

pehliwan jakisee yaban ari kulbesee aksham bitar ulkususiik kudret, kuwwet

ak asma otu
asklebias(Cinanch. v.)
hammer
ir fij u n, menekshe
herdjayi menekshe
engerek yilanee
altin otu
jeshil
burj, luxak
basari zaif
chatal görmek
sinek gösen enindeh
öm(0)r
bir nevi ajee

kusmak, istifra jara, jerh tiikee

sufuf, toe ûd el belsen jedvar

tutia madenee bees saj sinjefii nem sinjefiles

cash, unash

mokerehat
beit-ul-senbur
messa
b(e)ythar
sahar
kuwwet (i bedenige)

sid essemum hammer, khum. meh. benefsej, bunufsuj.

afa(a)h, hen(d)sh

akhdar
dibk
sofe basser
havel, houl
tekheioiat
(k)heia, eishi
ursud, filfill burree
mrart-ul-khesas
kay
jurkh
saleb, taleb
faghara

sufuf

ûd-ui-beisan

surumbad

habbet-ui-selm

rue, roh

senj(edi)

sinjek rutb

enab, annab

avieh keshideni d. khane sumbore sham, vakt i grub nalbend bidari, bikhabi kuwet

sherab enguri, mey menefsheh

subz

nakuvet i chehahm bavel go(o)bar i chebshm inegebaoz penj (punj) engisht nemek i shisheb istifragh, kai etmek sack) hm rubah darakt i shikafteh kebabe shikasteb zrar, saful ud i belsan serumbad habbet i sulm jist, jest

sungebeel sungebeel tur

anab, enab, ber

dava dagh, piaster
tuttyea ka ghur
sunjh, namas kevakt
naihundi
onindra
jor, himmut, quoohut
k o r u
ro'enjot
g e n d v a n g n u
engur ke shurab
banopsha

krundi

hurya (reng), tase burtah akien ke nakuveti penja akien ke gobar jinde (gee) rasee sembalu, vonna kachlun oobutna, uitee, daki phat, jukhm loomree timr, tejbul, jabrang kebaba khande(h) tara, pari (d i belsan kuchoor habbt e zuim just, dusta?

soond, sont
udkor, ada, udruck
tab ke butti
enab, be(e)r

(jermen. English. French. Latin. M., blasenzichend vésicatoire resicatory Vesicatoria remedia Wespennest a wasp's nest guepler Vesparum favus Abend evening soir Vesper(a) Thierarst vétérinaire veterinarian (farrier) Veterinarius Schlaflosigkeit restlessness insomnie Vigilantia force, vigueur Kraft, Stärke strength, force Vlgor, Robur Villarsla nymphoides fringed buck-bean Siangran, kleines petit pucelage lesser periwincle Vinca minor Schwalbenwurz swallow-wort éclair, ficaire Vincetoxicum Wein wine vin Vinum Veilchen Viola odorata scented (sweet) violet violette Stiefmütterchen Viola tricolor pansy, heart's-ease pensée Viper vipère viper **Vipera** Goldruthe verge d'or Virga aurea golden-rod Gran vert Viridia green Mistel Viscum (album) misseltoe gui, guy myope (vue faible) myopy (dim-sighted) Karssichtigkeit Visus dimid., Myopia Visus dupl., Diplopia Doppelsichtigkeit diplopie (vue double) diplopy (double sigh.) Mückenseben Visus muscarum myod.(vis. de mouch.) myod. (fly's in sight) Leben Vita life vie five-leav, chaste tree Negando-Müllen vitex negundo Vitex Negundo Glasgalle sandever sel de verre Vitri (el Erbrechen vomissement **Vomitus** vomiting Wunde blessure Vulnus wound Fuchs renard **Yulpes** fox Zahnwehbanm xanthoxylon Xanthoxylum arom. xanthoxylum semences de xanthox. Zahnwehb, Sameni seeds of xanthoxylum Xanthoxyli semina Xeraphium remed. poudre Streupulwer powder Xylobalsamum bois d'arbre du baume xylobalsam Zweige v. Balsamb Zedoaria Zerumbat long zedoary zédoaire longue Zittwerwurz, längl. Zelemicæ baccæ Zink Zincum zinc zinc Zincum sulphuricum sulphate of zinc sulfate de zinc Zinkvitriol Zingiber officinalis ginger gingembre Ingwer Zingiber recens fresh ginger gingembre frais Ingwer, frischer Zornia Brustbeeren

jújubes

Zizyph. Juj. & Oenop.

jujubes

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Baselia, red	basella zubra	l' Bone	
Basil, balry	octmum pilosum	Bottle	os ampola ritres
Besil, purple-stalked	ocimum sanctum	Bottle-gourd	encurbita ingeneria
Baeil, sweet	ocimum basiteum	Bawels, rumb), in the	_
Besil, white Ind.	ocimum album	Brain	componygings
Bassia, broad-leaved	bassis latifolis	Brend	panis
Bat	nycteria	Break of day	- AMIDIA
Bath	balneum	Breast	DADON
Bdeiliem	bdelilum gummi	Breech	(sons) podex
Bean	faba.	Brimstone	sulpher
Bearberry	uva meal	Brooklime	reronica Bercaban, a
Beard	bacha	Broom, common	cythrus acoparing
Beer	cerevisia	Broom-seeds	cystisi scoper, sem.
Beet, red	beta valgaria	Bruise (a)	contusio
Behen, rud	behen (been) rubrum	Bruise (to)	contunders
Detching	ructus	Bryony	bryoola alba
Belly	abdomen	Buck-bean	trifolium Abrigum
Bensein	bensofe	Buck-bean, fringed	villarate nymphoid.
Betry	baces	Buck-wheat	fagopyram escul.
Betei	piper Betle	. Bug	elmen
Netel-aut	avec estecho ouz	Burdock	bardann
Betel pl., root of the	galanga	Burn	ambustle
Belony-wood	betonica officinatio	Burnet sanifenge	
Besour-stone mines.	besoardic minerale	Butcher's broom	pimpinella sexifrega ruscus acuicatus
		Butter	
Bichloide of mercury	h di Mehramatan	1	butyrum butyrum recens
Bichromate of potash Bite	fei	Butter, fresh Buttermilk	butyri serma
Biodward	convolvulus arg.	Buttocks	ands, dic.
Bludweed (variety of)	evolvulus	Cabbage	brassica oteracea
Diribwert, round	aristoloch, rotunda	Cachezy	carbenia
Birthwort, long	aristologh, jouga	Cecochymy	evenchymia
Bishops'-weed, esed of	ajouala (levisticum)	(alamitte	cal aminario tapis
Biomuth	marcas(ta	Calamint preds, spot.	melias, calamia, oem.
Bielor, greet	biotorta	Calcination	celcinatio
Bite (a)	moraci	Calomei	mercurius dulcie
Bitter	èmérus.	Calumba ruot	calombo radia
Bitter apple	colocynthia	Camelathorn	bedyserum elbest
Bitumen	asphaltum	Camoutle	chamomilia
Black	plger	Camphor	camphora
Blackberry	rabus vulgaris	Cancer	carcimons
Alackiend	graphites	Canella	cancila siba
Bleeding	rengractio	Canine madness	hydrophobia
Bleeding at the more	epininale	Copalty balsam	copeive beleaseum
Blind	cueus	Caper-bush	capparie
Mindaess, persons	earth.nege	Coraway seeda	cataj sanjar . enblora
Rhod	senguis	Carboncle	carbunculus
	hemoptysis	Carcan	cadates
Micros spitting of	be-naturia	Cardam, seeds, tees.	cardamomus, minus
Blacky name Boil	foregrafus	Cardam, seeds great-	cardamounum majus
Bole-armenian	hojus armeniacus	Carles of the teeth	cardendonico unjus
	guitandina bonduce	Carminatives	carminativa remedia
Bonduc aut, grei	Entremental Associates	- and manifestation	· erentenden fårhådig

LIST OF TH

English.

Atacess	ebec
Acucia	4000
Acacta Juice	arac
Aclie	dolo
Aclifentes, rough	achi
Acid	acid
Aconite, common	ecci
Acorn	qua
Ampaerture	80101
Acute diamar	4601
After-hirth	plac
After-birth's affection	,µar
Agusto	ngar
Ageric of the oak	fettj
Agrimony	agte
Agne	febr
Ague quertan	(feb
Ague quatidian	{fab
Ague tertian	1 (fish
Albugo vascular	pen
Alchymy	nich
Alcohol	epir
Alembic	Ayerg)
Alexanders, common	вюу
Alkanet	aless
Allaptee	pime
Almonda	amy
Alone	sola
Alors plant	Sola
Alges wood	alota
Alum	15, [19,225
A transmosth	Amei
Amber	ince
Amber gris	តពុះស្ប
Amulet	amul
Anatomy	anate
Anemone	Auem
Antwo peeds	nislaí
Anodynea	hood
Annotta	miku
Anı	formi
Intidate	antite
Louis	4000





English. Latin. English. Latin. Beselle, red basella rubra Bune Basil, hairy ocimum pilosam Bottle ampula yitrea Basil, purple-stalked oclorum sanetum Bottle-gourd cucurbita lageneria Baril, sweet ocimum basilenm Bowels, rambi, in the borborygmus Basil, white Ind. Resto ocimum album cerebrum Bassia, broad-leaved basela latifolia Bread panis Bat nycterio Break of day #Broff Bath Breast balneum mamma Beleiftum. Breech bdellium gammi (anus) podex Bean fabs. Brimstone aulphar Beerberry nvs ural Brooklime veronica Beccabanga Beard burba Broom, common cytisus scoparina Beer cerevials. Broom-seeds cystisi scoper, sem. Boot, red beta vulgaris Bruise (a) contrasio Bohen, red behen (been) rabram Bruise (to) contundere Beichlag ructus Bryony bryonia albe Belly abdomen Buck-bean trifallum übrinum Bessoin villarela nymphoid. Buck-bean, fringed bennoës Berry bacca Buck-wheat fagopyrum escul. Betel piper Betle Bug clmex Petel-put areca estechu nux Burdock bardens Betal pl., root of the galanga Buen ambustio Betony-wood betonics officinally pimpinella eaxifraga Burnet saxifrage Secon-stone miner. besourdie minerale Butcher's broom ruscus aculentus Bichloide of mercury mercur aublimatus Butter butyrum Bichromate of potash k di bichromatum Butter, fresh butyrum recens Bile fei Buttermilk butyri serum Bladwead Buttocks convolvulus arg. anus, &c. bransles oleraces Bludwood (variety of) evolvulus Cubbage Birthwort, round aristoloch, rotuada cachexia Cachexy Birthwort, long aristoloch, longa Cacochymy cocochymia Bishops'-weed, seed of ajoualn (levisticum) Calemine calaminaria Japia melies, culamia, sem. marcasita Discouth Calamint-seeds, spot. Bistor, great bistoria Calcination calcinatio Bite (a) moreus. Calomel mercurius duicis Bitter LMATUR Calumba root calombee radia Bitter apple colocynthia Camelathora hedysarum albagi Bitomen asphaltum Camomile chamomilia Rinek Camphor camphora olger Cancer carcimous Blackberry rabas vulgerie Canella Blacklead canella aiba graphites Canine madness Biceding rensesectio hydrophobia copalya balasanum Bleeding at the nose epintaxio Copalvy balsam Blind ciecuii Caper bush capparis Blindness, nerrous amaurosis Caraway seeds carvi semina Carbuncle carbunculus Blood sangula Blood, spitting of Carcass cadever bæmoptysla hernaturia. Cardam, seeds, less. cardamomum minus Bloody uring foreneulus Cardam, seeds, great. cardamomnim majos Carles of the teeth carles dentium Bole-armenian bolus armeniacus Carminatives carminative remedia. guilandina bonduce. Bonduc-nul, grey

cucurbitul, impor

Cassia, oval-leaved cassia tora Cod liver-oil aselli je Cassia, purging cassia fistularis Coition, the act of coitus Castor castoreum Coffee Coffee Castor-oil plant ricinus communis Cold frigus Catalepsy catalepsia Cold (a) catarrh Cataract cataracta Cold caught refriger Catarrh catarrhus Colt's-foot trussila	iaja iella iucifera rcoris olei
Carrot cashew-nut anacardium occid. Cochineal insect coccion Cassia, Egypt. cassise absus semina Cassia, oval-leaved cassia tora cassia fistularis castoreum castoreum castoreum castoreum catalepsy catalepsia cataracta catarrhus catarrhus catarrhus epiphora coleus, swest-scent.	iaja nella nucifera recoris olei nus ratio ngo farfari
Cashew-nut Cassia, Egypt. Cassia, oval-leaved Cassia, purging Cassia fistularis Castor-oil plant Catalepsy Cataract Catarrh Catarrh, lachrymal anacardium occid. Cochineal insect Coccion Coccoa-nut Codia-nut Codia-nut Colfee Cold Cold Cold Cold Cold Cold Cold Cold	nella nucifera recoris olei nus ratio ngo farfari
Cassia, Egypt. Cassia, oval-leaved cassia tora Cassia, purging cassia fistularis Castor Castor-oil plant Catalepsy Cataract Catarrh Catarrh Catarrh Catarrh, lachrymal Cassia absus semina Cocoa-nut Cocoa-nut Cod liver-oil Cod liver-oil Coition, the act of Coffee Coffee Coition Cooffee Coition Cooffee Cold Cold Cold Cold Cotarrh Cold caught	nucifera recoris olei nus ratio ngo farfari
Cassia, oval-leaved cassia tora Cod liver-oil aselli je Cassia, purging cassia fistularis Coition, the act of coitus Castor Castor-oil plant ricinus communis Cold frigus Catalepsy catalepsia Cold (a) catarrh Catarrh Catarrh catarrhus Colt's-foot trussils Catarrh, lachrymal epiphora Coleus, sweet-scent.	rcoris oler ius ratio igo farfari
Cassia, purging cassia fistularis Coltion, the act of coitus Castor castoreum Coffee coffea Castor-oil plant ricinus communis Catalepsy catalepsia Cold (a) catarrh Cataract cataracta Cold caught refriger Catarrh catarrhus Colt's-foot trussils Catarrh, lachrymal epiphora Coleus, sweet-scent.	ius ratio igo farfari
Castor castoreum Coffee coffea Castor-oil plant ricinus communis Cold frigus Catalepsy catalepsia Cold (a) catarrh Cataract cataracta Cold caught refriger Catarrh catarrhus Colt's-foot trussils Catarrh, lachrymal epiphora Coleus, sweet-scent.	ratio ugo farfari
Catalepsy catalepsia Cold (a) catarrh Cataract cataracta Cold caught refriger Catarrh catarrhus Colt's-foot trussils Catarrh, lachrymal epiphora Coleus, sweet-scent.	ratio ugo farfari
Cataract cataracta Cold caught refriger Catarrh catarrhus Colt's-foot trussils Catarrh, lachrymal epiphora Coleus, sweet-scent.	ratio ugo farfari
CataractcataractaCold caughtrefrigerCatarrhcatarrhusColt's-foottrussilsCatarrh, lachrymalepiphoraColeus, swest-scent.plectrant	igo farfar
Catarrh catarrhus Colt's-foot trussila Catarrh, lachrymal epiphora Coleus, swest-scent. piectrai	igo farfar
	nth. arom
Catmint naneta catacia i Colic	
Operating the personal control of the control of th	
Cautery cauterium Columbine herb aquileg	ia Moore
Cayenne pepper capsicum Comfrey consolie	da
Celaudine chelidonium Conserve conserv	ra.
Celery apium graveolens Contagious epidem	ia
Centaury centaurium minus Contor, of fac. muscl. contr. s	nuscul. A
Cephalics cephalica remedia Contraction contrac	tura
Chalk creta alba Convalescence reconva	alescentia
Chap scissuræ Convulsion convuls	io
Charcoal, animal carbo animalis Copper cuprum	D.
Charcoal, vegetable carbo vegetabilis Coral coralita	LEED.
	a remedia
Cheese caseus Coriander coriand	irum sativ
Cherry cerasum Corn-(red)-poppy papave	r rbæss
Chervil cerefolium Cornes, speck on the leucom	
Chest pectus Corneal ulcer cornese	ulcus
Chick-peas cicer arietinum Cornel-berry phys. a	lkekengi
Chilblain pernio Corrupt of humours humora	um corrup
Child-birth partus Costiveness constip	atio alvi
China (quinine) bark chinse cortex Cotton gossypi	CO.CO
China root smilax china Cotttree, gum of the bombac	. pentand
Chink scissuræ Cough tussis	·
Cholagogae cholagoga remedia Cough, dry tussis s	icca
Chronic chronicus Cowhage dolicho	s prurien
Chrysanthamum chrysanthem.indic. Crab-louse pedicul	. ingu. ad
Churs (hemp-resine) cannabis resina Cream of milk cremor	lactis
Cicatrizing remedies cicatrisantia remed. Cream of tartar cremor	tartar
Cinnabar cinnabaris Crop-leaf laminar	ia saceba
Cinnamon cinnamomum Croton, purg., sds. of croton t	igiium
Cinnamon-flower cinnamomi flores Crow's-foot ranuncu	ılus
	la cirrbos
Clay argilia Crust crusta	
Clearing-nut strychn-nux potator. Crystal crystaliu	
Cleome, five-leaved cleome pentaphylla Cubebs cubebse	
	sativus
1	medere
	_
Clubernoss caryophyllus arom. Cumin cuminus	m (moime

lycopodium clavatum

Cupping

Club-moss

English. Latin. English. Latin. curculigo orchivid. Curculigo, orchis-like Ear-ache otalgia Karth curatio Care terra Caticle epidermis Earth-worm lumbricus terrestris Cuttle-fish bone sepiæ os Ebony (Indian) ebenum (lignum) Cyper. (root) of round cyperus, rotundus Ebon. A.of the mount. bauhinia tomentosa cyperus, juncifolius Cyperus, rush-leaved OAnw Exg Egg-plant (apple) Cypress, evergreen cupressus, sempery. melongena (solan., Cystic tumor tumor cysticus Elder sambucus nigra Elocampane Dandellon taraxacum inula helenium Daphne daphne-sunnerkat Klectricity electricitas dactylus (fractus: Date Electuary electuarium uyctalopia Day-blindures Elemy elemi gummi Deedly mortalis Elm ulmus campestris surditas Embelia currants Deafness embella ribes debilitas **Embrucation** embrocatio Debility decoctum Decoction Embryopt. glue-bear. embryopteris gluten. partus Emenagogues Delivery emenagoga Emetic tartar autimonium tartar. Destifrice dentifricius Emollients deobstruentia remed. emollientia rewedia Deobstrueut emulsio Emulsion Diamond adamas Epidemic Disphoretics diaphoretica remedia epidemia MI anethum graveolens Epilepsy epliepsia Eructatio visus dimidiatus ructus Dim-sighted eryngium diorites Eryngo Diorite Esculent arum root arum campanulatum visus duplicatus IMplopy Evening vesper(s) morbus Disease luzatio Evergreen sem pervivum Dislocation Excrements [Natiliation distillatio fæces Expectorants dictamnus aibus expecturans Dittany, white Expectorat, of mucus tussis pituitosa diuretica remedia Diretica lapathum acutum Extract extractum Dock, acute-leaved Eye Dock, broad-leaved rumex obtustfulius or ulus Eyebright cuphrasia officinalis medicus Doctor Rye-lid raipebra Dodder Cuscuta Eye-powder collyrium siecum canis Dog Factitious factitius visus duplicatus Double-sighted Painting #1 iipothymia draconia sangula Dragon's blood Fasting jejunus potio Draught Fat adeps gulla Drop Pellwort gentiaus amars by drops Dropey Fennel fænkulum Dropsy of the ulalum. ascites Pennel Aower pigeila sativa BDASATCA Drupsy, general **Fenueroek** fonum graeum hydrocele Dropey, ecrotal Fern, male fells mas Drunkenness crapula febris acnta Fever, acute atramentum Dye, black Fever. billous febrie billosa Dyer's bugloss alcanna Fever, bectle febris hectica Dysentery dysenteria Fever, intermittent febris intermittees dyspepsia Dyspepsy febria nervosa Ferer, nerrous dysurle Dysury Fever, pitultuna febris pituitosa Rar auris Fig. common Scus carica Ear. Sexion from the .. otorrhira

YOL 11.

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English.

Fig-tree, poplar-lest-Fig-tree, red-wooded Filipert Filings

Lijm Liimba

Finger Fir

Flah

Fish poison Fistula, lachrymel

Platula of the rectum

Flatelency Plax-weed

Floa-bane

Floa-bane, purple

Flesh Flint Flour Flower

Flux Fly

Footanel Food

Foot-bath Force

Forebead Forgetfulness

Fox Fox-glove Fracture

Fragrance Freckles

Frensy (phreosy)
Fritiliary

Frog, edible Fruit

Fuller's thistle

Fumigation Fumitory Purancle

Gallega, purple

Gallegale, English Galle Gamboge Garden cress

Garden lettuce Gardenia, bushy

Gargle Garlie

Garlie pear-tree

Latin.

Seus religiosa
Seus glomerata
avellana nux
limatura
ungula ocali
digitus
abies
piacis
sapium indicum
fistula lachrymaile
fistula (ani) recti
fistulentia
cuscuta
pullentia arabica

conyra antheimintica caro silica farina flos diarrhos muses fontaneila cibus pes pediluvium vigor frons

oblivium
vuipea
digitalis purpurea
fractura
fragantia
ientigo
cephalitis
frititlaria (cirrhosa)
rana esculenta
fructus
dinascus fullonum

fractus
dipeacue fullonum
fumigatio
fumaria
furunculus
galega purpurea
cyperus longus
gatia
gummi guttas
tepidium sativum
tactuca sativa
gargariama

allium sativum

crateeva tapia.



Buglish.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
_		<u> </u>	
Reart's-ease	viola tricolor	Isingines	ichthyocolla
Mest	caler	ftch	peors
Heat, a burning	arder	Itching	prurigo
Herry	gravio	Jacquin's nightshade	solanum Jacquini
Hedge-hyenop	graticis officinalia	Jagged monuseed	coculus menisperm.
Hedge-must, of surg.	sisymbrium sophia	Jalep (common)	jalapæ convolv. rad.
Eieliotrope	heliotropium europ.	Jalap-plant	jalapa mirabilis
Heliebore, black	helleborus niger	Jeamin(e)	jaaminum
Benkrany	hemierapia	Jesper-(stone)	jespis
Hamiplegy	hemiplegia	Jaundice	icterus
Homiock, spotted	cicuta	Judaick-stone	judalcus lapia
Homp-seed	connebio semen	Jules	sweeus
Hemp (plant)	cannable berba	Juice, milky	encons lactoons
Henbane	byoscyamos olger	Jujulien	sizyphus jujoba
Hepatic remedies	hepatica remedia	Juniper berry	juniperi baccu
Herb	herba	Justicia, white-flower,	}astilia narata
Hermodactyl	hermodactylus	Kernel	aucieus
Elecough	singultus	" Kidney	Ten .
Hide	pellia	King's-svil	ecrophula
HW-colocyath	cucumis Hardvickii	!" Knee	genu.
Hoursessi	raucedo	Kuot-grass	polygonia
Hog	porcus	Cork-oak	anper (dnescrie)
Hogs' fenne)	pescedanum	Lac	lacea
Honey	met	Lagorcia	Ingoccia (cuminaidas)
Bope Sand able	iupalas (bamulas)	Laminaria, sugary	intrinsrie seccharies
Morehousd, white	marrubium rulgare	Lances	lancetta
grore-radius	COSTAN	Larkspur	Delphiaium psacid.
	armoracia	Laughter	riens
Eorse-tail	equisetum arrense	Leurel berry	Jauri hacem
House-leek	sedom (crassipes)		plumbum
Humble plant	mimosa pudica	Lead, red (oxide of)	mpiq#
Hypnotics	bypnotica remedia	tend, white	CETURAL
Hyseop	hyssopus officinalis	Lead glance	gulena
Hysteric affections	hysteria	Leadwort (Ceylone)	plumbago seylanica
Eguteric globe	globus hystericus	Lesf	folium
	glacies	Ledum	ledum palastre
Titac pession	lieus In	Leech	hirudo medicinalis
Impotency Inclaiou	impotentia Incido	Leek	(ellium) porrum
Indigo		Leatil	lens (ervem)
Indigo-plant	Indigum	Leopard-bane	deronicum(soutploid)
Infoalon	indigefera ault Infusio	Lepresy, black	Jepen maculoss nigra
lak	niramo	Leprosy, Indian	lepra taberculoss
	mania	Lepreey, white	legen maculoss alba
lusanty Intentions	Intestina	Lethergy	, lethurgia
i stela	inula (Royleana)	1 Liquorice, Spanish	liquirida moreus
	trichiada	Lientery	' lleuteria
loversion of eye-lash. Ipomera	i uncerante ipomeral dasysperma)	Life	vita
ipomera lipomera, blue		Edgature Edga	Ugatora
ipoutont, nine	forests	Lily	Uldrage
Inc;h)ury	iorium iorium	Elme	cals:
	,	l.ime-tree	tille entepera

quartil Linkogenk Linseed Mp. Liguror of amenicated Liquinge, Indian Liquorice, root Litharge Loxdatone Loam chym si's Locust, wandering Logwood Landon rocket Lannesson LO1 040 Lotos Louse Louise-work Lugar constitu Long Lunga, inflammal of Lupin, Rgypitan Lute Lagantion Lyctom Lycopedium Mace Madder Magnet 4m, an mal Maiden halv Malabar place Maltow Mandrake (plant Mango Man's yard Margosa tree. Murigoid Marjornin Marjoram, sweet Marking-out Marsh-mailow Marvel of Peru-Masterwort Mastich Matter Mature Mea fow-grave Mendow antique Meal Magazies

Ment

earn.

estrus medica Batanya Cum ana unitateem som laboration. meconomic capit Raauthorist previous liquiritie radox fill argyr oxtragnes lutum locusta magratoria ermpechianum lighstayenterium leto. diarrhora lotte fetua autrothen postaci narini arger tum attric. fun. puimo pitetimonia Implicus de bico lutum inzatio berberie) lyciam lycopodium clavation though I netarum magnet surus salmal cape cus veneria eugenta jaurbus o alva man traggra retropamangifers ind fract met a nredamichte. calendata origanism vidgare. and) at name configuration. umercardiam orient. althora m zatena jalappu Imperatoria fostrut. xibuncia. pite restures. pon inca aff. epec elemination or a distanfaring. enorbs.

Medicina Mediar Metanagogues Melancholy Mean, evergreen Ma in, evergreen, wit Mehrat Me on theatle? Merses Menney deficiency of Metrory Methonics glorious Mertee n. Midfoll 34.42 Mick congulated Mile M nera Minwritage Missietoe Moister na Moto Managedica Monordica, harry Monkshood Mooresed, heart may Mocrey Garage Moore nage, seeds of Moorninghy Morer Mortal Mortar Moss, fragrant. Mother's mark Mother work Mot wart ceurlety of Mouth Mucflage Dinema Mi gwort Mugnort average of Mulberry tree af illein Murtally acid Museu colliantes Mark Mitcale familiate postle. Mark on Al . 65. 4 Mean

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medicina. mercelam tratamagugs. mempelias a mella semierra medico sempera 📰 maliforna offering racios audires) CARDIN CONTROL agention has a speniuri se tit or methonics glorical menerenn dagin midefalinm he congulature there minorale abertus Viscula laborate Interestation HAT ST TIMESTERS auffa pentanten luffa amere ncoult issue & 🕍 menuperm and nalyte Mosters file ealy Moure semil Moringa sobsessi pleating etc struct mortane. thertarium. t ches, adonferm nervus malerces matricaria yr 💰 learnigene Bregten 05 muclingo ACCOMPANA - ARCOLD aften Fulg aff. MOTTE. TOT MAKE 1227 Driefaturen geid VICES ISSUECEMENT mous bas abelines mes

English. Latin. English. Latin. Mylody,(Sies in eight) Tions muschigh Paley paralysis Myopy (visue dimid) myopia Paley of the eye-lid blepharoptosia Myrebalous | Digitobalani Pupade puls Myrrk myrrha Pandan., sweet-scent. pandanus odoraties. Myrtie | Myrtus communis viola tricoler Pensy Mynn, smooth-leaved schesten Pap مايام Madh ongula Paradise (love\-apple colanum lycopers. Marceties paralyticum narcotica remedia **Paralytic** Nomen, sickness 20100 Pareira cionampelos pareira brava Narei umbilieus Peroxyem мичерозов Marrel-opeson umbilliens retract. petzoeelia um Pureley Marel-wort, cut-leav. Parentp of the desert cotyledge inciniatum pastinaca secucial Nettle urtica. pulantilla Panque-Sower Mettle, purple dead lamium purpureum pestille(ns)(e) Past11 Mottle-resh **Patient** urticaria vulgaria O gree Nesphritic pains aephraigia Pes pieum, estivum **Night** BOX Peach persicum Night-blindness hemernlopia Peacock. paro Nightmare incubus Peac pyrus Mghtahade, black i solanum aigrum Pearl tnergamie Nightshade, deadly belladonos Pebble altien Nitric acid oltricom, ecidum Peel cortex Nede sedue Pelican pelecanus None pyrethri rudis DAGUE. Pelittory of Spain **Mourishment** cibus puleglum Pennysoyal Mambacco резна обс. torpor Peopy Nutmog piper algrum moschuta naz Pepper, black Out quereus (robur) Pepper, long pipet longum Obscurity of sight celligo piper albam Pepper, white Obstruction menths piperite **ebstructio** Peppermint Oletment satureja anguentain **Pepperwort** Olio, fet [Exed) ојев ехртивав Periploca, Indian bemideenus indicus Otto, volatile vince miner olea mtheren, destill. Perjuiphie, Jesser Oleand., sweet scent. Perspiration, effective perspiratio fertida serium odorum Olivester eleogues augustifol. Postlience peetilentia Olive-all oleum olivarum petroleum Petrol Phiegm **Openium** openie pituite One-eyes mozophthalmns **Phlegmagogue** phiographyse Onlos Physic-nut. ceps. jetropha cureas Operation **Physician** eperatio medicas Ophthalmy ophtheimia Pig POPCHA Openonere ороравах Pigeon columbo terantium pomum Pill ملدلام Ornage Orphine root ! percals corallina Plangernel anagalite Orpinest auripigmentum Pine plane putes Orpiment, leafy auripigm, folletum formica Orriothius: root of the iridie, radin Plutachle-unt pintacim mucleus hthanthrax Pale dolor Pita seal coal. pestileotia Plague Palm of the hand politon polpitate certis Plane-tree Palpit, of the heart plettinut orunalis

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| auripigm. rubrum

English. Plant Plantain, greet **Planter** Pleater of Paris Plure Plumbago. Fod of the radiab Polson Poison-nut Polson-oak Polyanthus Polype Pomegranate Pomegranate flowers Poplar-tree, white Poppy, white Porcupine Potato Polatoes, sweet, sp.of Potion. Pound (to) **Poultice Powder** Precipitate, red Pregnaucy Prickly-apple Prickly-heat Privet, Egyptian Prolupse Protium, fruits of Puff-ball Pulp Pulp of the purg case. Pulse Pumice-stone Pumpkla Papil Purgative Purgatives, gentie Puralain Putchek root Quince Quince, Bengal Quince seeds Quinsey Radish Regwort Raisin, great Raisin, lesser Respherry Realger

Latin.

berba plantago major emplastrum gypsum blegge graphites prosopis spicigera TOBORD strychnos nuz vom. rhus toxicodendr. polyanthes tuberes. polypus granatum (punica) balaustia populus, alba papaver commiterum hystriz solanom tubersoum batatas convolvalus potio contundere cataplasma pulvis mercur, pracipitatus gravidi tas datura strammos. lichen tropicue lawsonia inernia prolapsus carpobelsumom bovista pulpa casalæ flat, pulpa pulsus pumex (lapis) cucurbita pepo papilla purgamentum lenitiva portulaça costus Indicus cydoleum melum cratmys marmelos cydonlorum semina angina raphenus sativus senscio musuca Jac. > uva passa major uva passa minor rubus ideas

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin.
Seed.	Arena	Snake	eorpens
Handalwood	untalum album	Specific	aletnameolum
Sandarac	sandaraca	Snet	007 mm
Saunder's wood, red	santalum ruhrum	Soap	sapo domentiena
Sandrer	vitri fel	Soap-berry	supindi emarg, fr.
Sagan wood	сарран стечарна	Sorghum (andropog.)	bolcus sorghum
Scald	ambustio	Sore	gicus
Scald-bend	tines capitie	Sorrei	rugges acricos
Seammony	scammonium	Sorrel, three-leaved	exalis corniculate
Scarf. skip.	epidermis	Southernwood, [ad.)	artemisia enstriace
Bearification	serificatio	Sowbread	cyclamen europaum
Scarlet-fever	scariation-febris	Spenish Gy	cantharides
Sciatica	iachian	Sperm	SDesmue
Science	ara	Spearmint	menths viridia
Scirchous tomer	acirabus	Spermeceti	cetaceum (spermec.)
Beerplon	scorpius	Spheranth, Indian	apherenthus indique
Screw-tree capeale	helicteres foura	Spider's web	i/ingun
Scrofola	acrophula	Spike-dower, bedych.	bedychium spicutum
Scutvy	acorbutus	*pikenard, Indias	pardostach, Jetan.
See cocos-put	cocos sechellarum	Spinach	apinacia eleracea
Ses-onion	equilla	Spine	dorenna
Sedatives	edatira remedia	Spittle	Saliva
Seed	semen	Spicen	lien
Self-beal	prunella vaig.	Spices, indian, of the	aplenitio
Seminal flux	spermetorrhoss	Spicenwort	asplenium
Semultree, gum of the	bombach bept, gum.	Apogetseed	plant, lepaghuta
Senna	senne folla	Sponge	epongla
Sensitive plant	minosa	Spote	merula
Serpent	aerpena	Spots, fucial	macula faciel
Serp., cost skin of a	serpentia exuvia	Source	euphorbla
Serpentine	besoardic, animale	Spurge, gum resin of	caphorb. gammi
Shell, ext. of a nut	pulamen	Sparge, long-leased	ruphorb, longifet.
Shepherá's paras	capacila	Spurge, siender	cuphorb. tenuis
Shivering	frigue	Spurge, worty	cuph, verracess
Shrimp	crustaces diinge	Pquill	equilia
Shrimp (variety of)	crust, makes roob.	Houleting-goord	cucumis asininum
Siere		States	macula
Silk	sericom	Stalactite	stalactites
Bilver	(Libratate	Ster-entre	anisum stelletom
Comprehe Tod.	macer veterans	Starch	Attylum
SHU	ture .	Stavenacre	staphingrin
Dida	pellig	Steam-bath	vaporismen
Skin diseases	exauthemata	Steel	chalybe
Skink	ocincus	Steach	fortor
Sky-blue	carulrus	Steroplatory	sternutatorium
Sleep	000000	Sterillty	sterititas
Sine tree	promus sylvestrie	3 descharte	stimulaytis remedia
Sloughing ulcers	phagedmon	Stink	fator
Small-pox	variola	Steches, Arabic	otuchaa arabica
	olfactus	Stomach, seidity of	acor ventriculi
Bracking, defect of	olfactus privates	Stomach, And	debutts.
	, ,	•	•

English.	Latin.	English.	Latin
Stomach, pain of the	cardialgia	Telini Sy	meloë cichori
Stomachics	stomachica remedia	Temperament	temperament
Stone in the bladder	calculus vesicalis	Tent	turunda
Stone, precious	lapis preciosus	Testicle	testis
Stone-crop	sedum (acre)	Testicles, infl. of the	orchitis
Stone affections	lithiasis	Tetany	tetanus
Stone-dissolv. medic.	lithontriptica	Tetter	i herpes
Stools	fæces	Thirst	sitis
Storax	styrax	Thistle, yell. prickly	argemone me
Storax fluid	styrax liquida	. Thread-worm	Verm. ascar.
Strawberry	fragaria vesca	Throat	larynx
Strength	· vigor	Thrush	aphthæ
Stuttering	balbutio	Thyme, wild	thymus (serp
Succory	cichorium intybus	Tin	stannum
Suffocation	asphyxia	Tingling of the ears	tinnitus auric
Sugar	saccharum	Tint	atramentum
Sugar, raw	saccbarum impurum	Toad-flax	linaria vulga:
Sugar of bamboo	tabashir	Tobacco	tabacum
Sugar of lead	piumbum aceticum	Tongue	lingua
Sugar-melon	: melo (cucumis)	Tonics	(confort.) to
Sulphate of zinc	zincum sulphuricum	Toon-tree	cedrela toona
Sulphuret of antim.	antimonium sulph.	Tooth	dens
Sulphuric acid	sulphuricum, acidum	Toothache	odontalgia
Sumach, elm-leaved	rhus coriaria	Tooth-brush-tree	salvadora ind
Sun-spurge	euph. helioscopia	Tooth-powder	
Suppository	suppositorium	Tooth-powder Toothwort	dentifricius p cruenta (orob
Suppuratives	suppurantia	Tormentil	tormentilla
Surgeon	chirurgus	Tortoise	testudo
Swallow-wort	· vincetoxicum	Touch-me-not	
Swallow-wort, gigant.	calotropis gigantea	Tragacanth	impatiens ins
Swallwort, twining	hoya viridiflora	Treatment	tragacanthi g
Sweat	sudor	Tree	curatio
Sweet	dulcis	Tree of life	arbor
Swelling of the thyr.	struma		thuja
Sweet flag		Trembling	tremor
Sweet nag Swelling	calamus aromaticus nodus	Trianthema	trianthem, po
Swine		Tribulus	tribulus terre
	porcus	Truffle	tuber cibariu
Syrup	syrupus	Tucamahaca resin	tacamahaca
Syrup of vinegar	Oxysaccharum	Tumor, watery	ordema
Tablet lac	lacca in tabulis	Turbith (root)	turpethum co
Tale Talless	talkum	Turmeric	curcuma long
Fallow	sevum	Turnip	rapa (brassica
Famalcassin leaf	cassise tamalse fol.	Turpentine	terebinthina
Famarind	tamarindus	Turpentine tree, seeds	terebinthi, ser
Fansy	tanacetum vulgare	Tutty	tut ia
Cape-worm	vermis tænia	Twitching of the tend.	subsultus tene
rar Santa	pix liquida	Ulcer	ulcus
Caste	gustus	Ulcer, chronic	ulcus invetera
l'ea	thea	Ulcer, endemic	ulcus endemic
ear	lachryma	Ulcer, fistulous	ulcus fistulosu
'easle	dipsacus fullonum	Ulcer, phagedenic	ulcus phageda

English.

i Dioor, syphilitie Dispension Ebbory bladder · Urine Urine, dribbling of Valeries Vallaneria, spiral Vapor both **Value** . Valvet-Lower · Venereal disease Voner. disease, latent Verdierle Vervela Vesicatory Voterinories Vicean Violet, sweet **Viper** Vitriol, blue Vitriol, green Vomiting Wall-pellitory Walnut Wart Wash Wasp-comb Watching Water Water-creases Water-Hly, peltate Water-lily, white Water, meion Water-put

Latin.

ulcus syphiliticum ultramarinum vesica prinaria urina urinæ strillicidium valeriana valisneria spiralis vaporinum VEDA amarant, gangeticus lues veneres ines occulta cuprum aceticum verbena vesicatoria remedia voterinarius acetum viola odorata vipera cuprum sulphuricum ferrum sulphuricum vomitus parietaria Jugiandis reg. nux Verruca lotio vesperum favus vigilantia squs nasture, aquaticum nelumbium specios. nymphæe alba cucurbita citrullus trapa CETA

cereiæum

English.

Weakness Web in the eye Wheat Whey White Whitlow Willow Willow, Egyptian Wind Wind-dropey Wine Winter-cherry Winter green Wolfs-bane Wolf's(leop.)-bane Womb Wood Woodsorrel Woody-nightshade Worm, intestinal Worm, long round Worm-grass (s. mar.) Worm-seed Worm-seed plant Wormwood Wound Xanthoxyi. seeds of X riobalsam Yarrow, common Yawning Yellow Yew (tree) Zedoary, long

Zedoary, round

Zipc

Lalin.

debilitas nagula oculi triticum sativum serum lactis album panaritium ziles saliz ägyptiecs fatus tympanites vinum physalis flexuosa pyrola umbellata aconitum arnica montana uterus lignum oxalis acetosella dulcamara (solanum) vermis intestinalis verm . ascaris lumbr. spigelia anthelmintia santonici semina cherayta (gent.) abeinthium vulnus Xanthoxyli semina X ylobalsamum millefollu**m** oscitatio citrinum taxus baccata sedoaria serumb. curcuma sedestia sincum

Wax (bee's)

Was-oil

	TOTAL	Calldrik	PRIADE ADULTS	MALE ADULTS	8 E X E 8.*
ľ	H	:	:		Instalty.
	-	:	-	:	Epilepsy.
ľ	1	-	:	:	Umbilical Rupture.
ľ	est	:	:	1	Gravel.
1	-	:	_	:	Dropey.
	-	:	-	:	Uterine Affection.
ŀ	13	:	:	lo	Indian Leprosy.
١	60	:	:	93	Diseases of Anus and Boctum.
	ده	143	-	:	Diseases of Spicets.
	63	:	m	NG.	Syphilis and Generators.
	6]:	-	100	Stomach-disorders.
	7	:	1,2	9.	Hepatic-diseases,
i	7	:]:	7	Spermatorrhum & Impotence.
ı	96	6	-	13	Feren.
	9	:	:	9	Urinary Discases.
	10	-	:	۵	Diseases of the Chest.
Ì	10	:	œ	10	Gout and Rheumatiem.
ĺ	==	30	7	-	Eye Discuses.
	12	100	=		Mouth — Pauces and Thront- Affections,
	13	-	:	12	External Violence, as Contu- sions, Fractures, Wounds, &c.
	27	Q.	1,2	20	Abdominal Complaints.
	32	+	မ	25	Abscesses, Glauds, Tumora, &c.
	60	O1	ఈ	42	Chronic Skin-diseases.
	219	82	8	161	TOTAL

ί

Annual of the state of the stat

77

NAMES OF DISEASES.

diseases of the country may be formed. Besides weekly special Reports regarding the patients under treatment in both the Public and Jail Hospitals, one also of this kind was presented every day, in Persian, to the Durbar.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

TO DR. AINSLIE'S MATERIA INDICA.

VOL I.

Page

- 20. Bdellium. "All of this gum-resin found in India, is brought from Arabia and Persia"—I believe with Dr. Royle, that it comes only from the hills.
- 39. Bitumen Petrolium Petroleum is different from Bitumen. Kuffer aliehood is the Arab name of the former; Neft of the latter.
- 130. Fenugreek—German name is not Kuhhornk, but Bockshorn.
- 140. Galangal, lesser. Kust tulk—Kust tulk is Costus niger, or C. Amarus Cashmereanus. Panke jur, is right; Khoolinjan, also. See Galangal, greater.
- 345. Rosewater—"Most of that used in India comes from Persia."

 I never heard this statement before, and believe that none

Page.

- comes from Persia, but that all is made in India.
- 364. Ceratonia Siliqua (not Kh. nubti) khirnoob.
- 385. Buckum (Pers.) Bokkum wood is Cæsalpinia Sappan, not Saunder's red (Santalum rubrum).
- 447. Tobacco (not Bujjer b'hang, seeds of cannabis) Tomaku.
- 490. Zedoary. Turmeric-colored. Junglie huldie. Bun huldie. Judwar. Bar. Nirbisi. All these names, I believe, are wrong; at least, they are mistaken in the upper provinces.
- busrie; this being a compound of argilla, magnesia, silica, and oxyde of iron.

VOL II.

- 34. Hab mil—not the seeds from Indigofera Anil, but from Pharbitis corules. Wall.
- 38. Babreng, or Baiberung—berries of Embelia Ribes (446.)
- 40. Bish—Aconitum ferox.
- 73 Cheris, or Churrus—Resina Cannabis. (446.)
- 112. Paringhee, Bharangee Clero-dendron infortunatum.
- 216. Mysachie-Mystachie. Mastix.
- 251. Mitha bish (seher, poison) Aconitum ferox.

- 271. Kad-Catechu.
- 284 & 365. Mirabilis Jalapa article is a repetition.
- 314. Verbena officinalis "is not a native of India, it grows at Corfu," also at Lahore, and in Cashmere.
- 335. 336. Buten frondosa gummi, is Bengal kino, called d'hak ke gond, or kamerkas. "The natives," says Ainslie, "appear to make no use of either the gum or flower; probably, in the lower provinces, it may be so,



- but in the Punjab they use both of them very much.
- 348. Mercury, in Arabian (not abuc) Zeibuc.
- 361. Secocui-Pastinaca Secacul.
- 409. Suffaid mosslir, root of Asparagus Sarmentosus? or Bombax heptaphyllum? (Bengal Dispens.)
- Zarorekê, in Arabian; Cantharides.
- 446. Baibarung. Berries of Embelia Ribes. (38.)

CORRECTIONS A?

TO THE BENGAL DIST

- 168. The best Nubusi comes from Lahore—i. e., rid Lahore from Thibet.
- 214. Malea sylvestris (British Flora Medica), common mallow, and Althea officinalis, hollyhock and marsh-mallow.
- 227. Bombax heptaphyllum roots. Suffed mooslie? According to Ainslie's Materia Indica and Piddington's Index Plantarum of India, Asparagus surmentosus is the root of the Mooslie suffed of the bazaar.
- 246. Djous et kai, Trichilia emetica?
 Randia or Gardenia dumetorum
 is also Jooz-ul-kuch, Arab.
- 277. Chian turpentine, I believe, is not used as a masticatory; but the following article, Mustix resin.

Page.

- 649. Cursuma Zedoaria, names (Bunhuldi, Beng. and Judwar, Arab.)
 I believe are wrong.
- 652. Putchuk root is of unknown origin

 —It is a monopoly of the Cashmerean Government.
- on the species of the bitter species, however, comes from Cashmere, and is said to flower in spring; not so Colchicum autumnale.
- 671. Gillur ke putta (goître leaf) is a species of Laminaria, said to be L. saccharina; it is imported in India, vid Thibet, probably from the Caspian Sea.
- 688. "There are three kinds of musk, the Chinese, Russian, and Bokharian." The Cashmerean, Thibetan, or Himalayan, is not

Page.

- mentioned; to these kinds, that which I have found in the Punjab may be added.
- 759. Aood-i-kimaree, (not 257) 275.
- 760. Bauhinia place is behind Battery, p. 761.
- 762. Bitunen, (not 602) 692.
- 765. Chlor, should be after Chi.
- 771. Galbanum, should be after Gulangal.
- 772. Gummi gutta, (not 23) 236.
- 773. Hedychium, should be before Hedysarum.
- 782. 783. Palanga, Palmate (Paminrate and Pastinaca Opoponax, are repeated) the four not in their place.
- 783. Physalis Alkekengi, flexuosa, somnifera; the latter (not 877) 466.
- 785. Portia tree, its place is 784, and Portlandia 785 not necessary, as it is in its place 784; other pages also are not in order.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

TO THE BENGAL PHARMACOPEIA OF 1814.

- 18. Tribulus terrestris grows in Cashmere also.
- 23. Indigofera Anil is cultivated also in Moultan, Bahawulpore, &c.
- 23. Glycirrhiza Glabra. Persia and Thibet.
- 24. Butea frondosa. Punjab.
- 29. Rosa centifolia. Hindostan and Punjab.
- 37. Ferula Asafatida. Afghanistan and Thibet.

- 40. Samburus adnata and Ebulis.
- 41. Rubia tinctorum. Bassora.
- 41. Rubin Munjista. Banu and Tank (cultivated) Cashmerean mountains (wild).
- 43. Lactuca sativa. Punjab.
- 44. Taraxacum and Cichoreum. Punjab and Cashmere.
- 43. Achilles Millefolium and Tanacetum rulgare. Cashmere.

Page.

- Senecio Jacobæa and Solidago virga aurea. Cashmere.
- Carista Carandas, N. W. Provinces of Hindostan.
- 58. Solonum tuberosum is now cultivated all over Hindostan; on the plains, as well as in the hills, in the Punjab and Cashmere.
- Hyosciamus niger grows in the hills and Cashmere.
- 63. Verbena officinalis. Punjab and Cashmere.
- 67. Marrubium and Thymus. Cashmere.
- Ocymum, different species. Punjab and Cashmere.
- 72. Plantago major. Cashmere.
- Rheum Emodi. Mountains of Cashmere.
- Rumax and Polygonum, different species. Cashmere.
- 85. Sapium Indicum Delta (not of Europe) of Ganges.
- 88. Asarum (when old, cathartic).
 Cashmere.
- 90. Ficus Indica & religiosa. Punjab.
- Morus nigra and Urtica dioica.
 Cabul and Cashmere.
- 98. Arum Serpentaria. Himalayas.
- 99. Calamus aromaticus. Cashmere.
- 104. Alisma Plantago. Cashmere.
- 107. Crocus sativus. Cashmere,
- 132. Melia Bukain (Melia sempervirens)
 names are: Bukain, or Ban;

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF DRUGS

CONTAINED IN THE

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION, 1851, Part IV. pp. 893-907.

ROOTS.

No.

- 1. Rutunjot. Alkanet.
- 12. Asaroon. Viola sp.? or Asarum.
- 20. Urnduryan? (Indrain, Colocynth)
- 31. Beeja Sar F.? Acorus Calamus.
- 33. Bidhara. Gmelina asiatica.
- 87. Bisfaij. Caubul? or Hills.
- 43. Buehmun soorkh. Behen rubrum.
- 44. Buehmun suffed. Behen album.
- 49. Bish (not kala koot, Costus niger)
 Aconitum ferox.
- 51. Pukhan bed. Saxifraga ligulat.? or Gentiana.
- 54. Pokhurmool, a root of Composita Cynaracea, from Cashmere.
- 74, 75, 76. Salep. Orchidese.
- 79. Kholinjan. Alpinia Galanga? or Betel root.
- 81. Doorunaj Akrabee (not utees, Aconitum ferox) Doronicum scorpioides.
- 98. Zunjbeel, (not south) sund. Zingiber.
- 108. Soombul (e tib.) Nardostachys Jatamansi.
- 111. Sorinjan tulkh. Hermodactylus amarus, (product of Cashmere.)
- 117. Sheebeebae? Iur oorad? Phaseolus.
- 119. 120. Shakakel misree. Gajur misree (Peshawur?) Pastinaca Secacul.
- 149. Koot shereen. Costus Arabicus, or C. dulcis.

No.

- 160. Kurroo. Gentiana, or Picrorrhiza Kurrooa.
- 171. Giloh. Guluncha. Menispermum cordifolium.
- 174. Loofs or Lukmuns Lukmunse. Atropa Mandragors.
- 183. Moosli suffed. Root of Bomban heptaphyllum (Bengal Dispensatory) Root of Asparagus sarmentosus (Ainslie & Piddigton.)
- 186. Moosli siah. Curculigo orchioides.
- 190. Neergundi. Khorbok seeah. Helleborus niger.

BARKS.

- 206. Bharungee (not Betula Bhojputra) Clerodendron infortunatum.
- 207. Bhoj puttra. Betula Bhojputra.
- 217. Kirfae. Cinnamomum.

PLANTS.

- 232. Oosneh. Chulchuleera. Lichen (not Islandicus) odoriferus.
- 322. Shookae. Mimosa abstergens.
- 327. 328. Ghafis. (Furasion piasee?)
 Agrimonia comp. Royle.
- 329. Poodnuj burree. Mentha sylvestris.
- 332. Kintooryoon. (Polycarpæ corymbosa?) Centaurium minus.
- 351. Gao-Zuban Kohee. Onosma macrocephala.
- 353. Lukmuna Lukmunec (174.)

CONCLUSION.

Neither labor, time, nor money has been spared to render work as good and useful as possible. Although I was assisted be less than eight gentlemen, who, one after another, were recomme to me as qualified for the task, I myself being occupied with Second Part, it became necessary twice to alter the typography of first two sheets, and actually to cancel the six following sheets; retheless, the remainder of the first volume, I am sorry to confess, from what I should have wished it to be. I have to regret that has not afforded me the opportunity of revising and reprinting whole. I am therefore obliged to crave the indulgence of the rewho, in forming his judgment of the work, will regard not the seology, but the matter. That the latter may prove both entertained instructive, is the sole wish of the author.

[&]quot;Whoever thinks a faultless work to sec,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend;
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due."—Pope.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

The first thirty lithographic plates, in this, the second volume, are faithful copies of a *Herbarium vivum*, collected at Lahore and Cash mere; they are the plants, &c. on which I experimented; their effects are given in the Medical Part, and other particulars, in the Materia Medica of this volume. Most of them are well known to Botanists, not so to Medical Practitioners, and still less so their effects.

						•
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	Alternanthera sessilis .	•	•	Anagallis cœrulea	•	343
y 2 .	Anemone narcissiflora .	•	•	Areca Catechu.		
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Plate.	
14 Leonurus Royles	unitis]
Limonia Laureo	
✓ 15. Meconopsis Nep	
Melia Azedaraci	
→ 15. Methonica glori	
Mulgedium rapu	
/17. Nelumbium spe	ciosum
Nepeta salviæfo	
18. Ocimum album	
Onosma macroc	ephala
✓19. Pedicularis labe	ellata
Phaseolus radia	tus
💆 🥒 /20. Picrorrhiza kun	rooa
	omaticus
21. Polyanthes tub	
	crophyllum
22. Prosopis spicige	
	cyclus
23. Rheum Austral	-
- 34. Rumer Acetose	
	ica
25. Salvia Moorcro	
Saxifraga Pesh	
26. Sedum Crassip	
Senecio Musuc	
27. Sisymbrum Iri	
V Sphæranthus I:	ndieus
28 Swertia petiolat	a
Trianthemum r	entandrum
29. Umbellifera Bu	ıtazeri
Vallisneria spir	alis mase
30. Villarsia Nympi	hoides
Zingiber officin	
	erpent (Aspidoclor Vol. I. p
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Burning heat, internal (sense	tion	of)	•	•	•	•	•
Burns, scalds and chillblains	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Cachexy and unnatural longi	ngs, d	&c.	•	•	•	•	•
Calves, hardness of the	•		•	•	•	•	•
Catarrhs, coryza, influenza, &	ze.	•	•	•	•		•
Children, diseases of .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Cholera morbus		•	•	•	•		•
Cold, diseases arising from ta	king,	&c.	•	•	•	•	
Cold, sensation of, shivering,	&c.	•	•	•	•	•	
Debility, general and partial,	&c.	•	•	•	•	•	
Diaphragm, pain of the	•		•	•	•	•	•
Ear, diseases of, &c	•	•	•		•	•	•
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Enlargement of the head, wi	th un	closed	l coro	nal su	ture	•	•
Eyes, diseases of .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Fatigues, and affections resul	lting	from i	it	•	•	•	•
Females, diseases of .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Fever, inflammatory, with or	with	out ac	ute er	uption	19, &c.		•
Fever, intermittent .	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Flatulency, borborygmi, colic	:, ilev	ıs, met	teoris	mus, t	ormin	a, tyn	1 -
panitis, &c	•	-	•	•	•	•	•
Forehead, heat of the .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Gases, sensation of, rising fro	m th	e ston	nach,	&c.	•	•	
Giddiness, with obscurity of	visior	ı, or w	rithou	t	•	•	•
Glands, diseases of, &c.	•	•		•	•	•	•
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Jaundice and rellemness of th	10 001	sinnat	ica				

Leeches, expulsion of, from		thre	oat, v	when	accid	ent	ally
swallowed in drinking	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Liver, diseases of .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
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Mental disorders of a higher	r degre	e, as	mania	4 , &c.	•	•	•
Mercurial diseases .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Mortification, gangrene, carl	buncle,	&c.	•	•	•	•	•
Muscles, affections of .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Navel, affections of, and affe	ctions	in the	e umb	oilical	region	1	•
Neck, pains of the, with stif	fness,	numb	uess,	&c.	•	•	•
Nose, affections of the, &c.	•	•	•		•	•	•
Nose, bleeding from the, &c.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Old age, diseases of .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Pains in general	•		•	•	•	•	
Palsy and contortions, contra					•	•	•
Perinœum, groin, pubis, and	l penis	—pai	ins in	the	•	•	•
Perspiration, suppressed of	r exce	ssive,	offer	nsive	odor	of	the
skin, &c	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Pneumonia, peripneumonia,	pleur	isy, p	leuro	lynia,	thora	cic a	and
bronchial pain, &c.	•	•	•	•			•
Poisoning	•	•		•	•	•	
Raphania and formication	•	•	•	•	•		
Restlessness, lethargy, dream	nings,	&c.	•	•	•	•	
Salivation and ptyalism		•	•	•	•		•
Sensation of having some	living	thing	g mo	ving	about	in	the
stomach or bowels			•		•	•	•
Skin diseases, chronic .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Smell and taste, loss of	•	•	•	•	•		
Spasms, contractions, hiccou	igh, &c	.	•	•	•	•	
Speech, organs of, and voice	•		of	•		•	
Spleen, diseases of .	•	•		•		•	•
Stomach, diseases of .			•	•	•	•	•
Subsultus tendinum, jerking	rs and	anor	nalous	s puls	ations	in	the
arteries, palpitations, &				. I	•		-
Swellings, abscesses, tumors		nd co	id). d	ronsv	. &c.	•	
Syphilis	,			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•	-
	•	•	•	•	•	•	

Taste, morbid variety	of	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Testicles, affections of	f the	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Thirst, excessive .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Toothache, &c	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Trembling	•		•	•	•	•	•	•
Ulcers, &c		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Urinary disorders	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Varicose veins .	•	•	•	•	•		•	•
Vermin, as lice, crab	18, &c.	•	•		•			•
Violence, external, c	onseque	nces	of, &c		•	•		•
Vomiting, nausea, &	c	•		•	•	•	•	•
White swelling .	•	•	•	•		•	•	
Winter season, affec	tions—a	ggra	vated	durin	g the	•	•	•
Worms, developmen	t of, &c.	•	•	•	•	•		
Yawning, excessive	•	•	•	•		•	•	•
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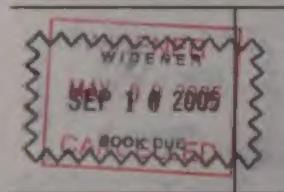




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